F.P.V.P.C. Convention Report Starts on Page 43

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 134 OCTOBER 31, 1938 Number 18

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2-ETHYL BUTYRALDEHYDE

$(C_2H_5)_2CHCHO$

. . . also known as Diethyl Acetaldehyde . . . is a water-insoluble, colorless liquid boiling at 116°C. It shows particular promise in the preparation of certain pharmaceuticals, rubber accelerators, and synthetic resins. It can be used in the synthesis of nitriles, hydroxy acids, acetals, and a host of other organic products.

n-BUTYRALDEHYDE

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$

. . . a water-white liquid boiling at 75.4°C . . . has a characteristic, pungent odor. Its solubility in water is limited, being 7.1 per cent by weight at 20°C. It enters into chemical reactions in the same manner as other aldehydes. Industrially, it is the most important of the higher aldehydes and forms excellent rubber accelerators when reacted with aryl amines.

n-HEXALDEHYDE

$CH_3(CH_2)_4CHO$

. . . a colorless liquid possessing a sharp, aldehyde odor . . . has a boiling point of 129.0°C. The six carbon atoms in a straight chain are of interest in many syntheses. Substitution reactions with halogens, reduction with hydrogen, together with its other typical aldehyde reactions, make it a valuable starting point in the manufacture of plasticizers, rubber chemicals, dyes, synthetic resins, and insecticides.

OCTALDEHYDE

$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH(C_2H_5)CHO$

. . . also called 2-Ethylhexanal . . . is a colorless, high-boiling (163.4°C) aldehyde having a rather mild, characteristic odor. Like other aldehydes of higher carbon content, it shows promise in the blending of perfumes. It is only slightly soluble in water but is miscible with most of the common organic solvents. Its derivatives are more soluble in hydrocarbons than those made from lower aldehydes.

2-ETHYL 3-PROPYL ACROLEIN

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH{=}C(C_2H_5)CHO$

. . . a yellow liquid boiling at 175.6°C . . . has a powerful odor, which suggests its use in warning agents, insecticides, and leak detectors. Occasionally referred to as 2-Ethylhexenal, this unsaturated octaldehyde, containing a reactive double bond, will polymerize to substances of higher molecular weight. These properties are of interest in many syntheses.

Information on these new chemicals will be furnished gladly.

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Volume 134 OCTOBER 31, 1938 Number 18

N.P.V.L.A. Approves Formula Labeling

Atlantic City, Oct. 28, 1938

The fiftieth anniversary convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association ended a three-day session at the Ambassador hotel today with the election of officers and the industrial sales conference. At yesterday's trade sales conference resolutions were adopted recommending that industry members discontinue use of free deals and premiums and recommending formula labeling for exterior house paints, barn paints, exterior and interior floor paints and interior wall paints.

Samuel Matlack
— New N.P.V.L.A. Treasurer

Ernest T. Trigg, continues in office as president. Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, retired as treasurer of the association after many years of service. He was succeeded by S. R. Matlack, of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia. Mr. Roh, was elected to a three-year term as a member of the executive committee; he was the guest of honor at a dinner given October 28 by present and former members of the executive committee. In addition to Mr. Trigg and Mr. Matlack, other officers are:—

Vice-president, Frank L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago; zone vice-presidents: New England, Wilbur L. Rice, of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.; Eastern, David H. Litter, of the D. H. Litter Co., New York; Central, Milton K. Pine, of the Muralo Company, Chicago, re-elected; Southern, E. P. Kelly, of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Co., Louisville; Western, R. P. Prentys, of the National Lead Co., San Francisco. Divisional vice-president of the wholesale division, L. S. Wernli, of the Hansen Glass & Paint Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

Members of the executive committee to serve three years: Class A—Thurlow J. Campbell, of Valentine & Co., New York; W. I. Longsworth, of the Lilly Varnish Co., Indianapolis; E. E. Morton, of the Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston; Charles J. Roh; Val Wurtele, of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Co., Minneapolis; Class B—D. W. Figgis, of the American Can Co.

A detailed report of the business sessions will be printed in the November 7 issue of this paper.

Chemical Foundation Appeals Dyes Patent Suit

An appeal is being taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., from the unanimous decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit in which it affirmed the decision of the Delaware Federal court in dismissing the suit of the Chemical Foundation to compel the transfer to it of titles to certain patents granted to Richard Herz and assigned by him to the General Aniline Works, Inc. The patents relate to the manufacture of intermediates for the production of the synthetic dyes, "Hydron" pink and orange.

Chlorine Producers File New Answer

OPD Washington Bureau
October 26, 1938

The nine manufacturers of liquid chlorine involved in the Federal Trade Commission's pricing policy complaint have filed new answers admitting "all of the material allegations of fact set forth in said complaint" and waiving intervening procedure and further hearings.

Earlier answers filed by the same respondents had denied the existence of a combination to maintain prices and claimed that competition in the sale of liquid chlorine still existed among the companies. The earlier answers also denied that the companies manufactured substantially all the liquid chlorine available commercially in the United States.

The new answers are identical for the several companies and very brief. After admitting the material allegations of fact, they state that the admissions in the answers are solely for the purpose of this proceeding and court reviews that may follow it.

Wage and Hour Regulations Cover Many Points of the Law

OPD Washington Bureau
October 26, 1938

General satisfaction with the way in which the fair labor standards act became effective October 24 was expressed today by officials of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, despite reports that a number of plants had closed down rather than pay the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

Administrator Elmer F. Andrews urged employers to comply with the provisions of the law in all cases of doubt as to its application and interpretation, and at the same time he expressed the hope that employees would not rush into court with suits against employers who are attempting to interpret the law in good faith.

Many problems of compliance are dealt with in regulations and interpretive bulletins issued by the division within the last two or three days before the effective date of the act. Other questions will be answered by interpretations to be issued later, but court decisions will be required for final and authoritative interpretation of many provisions.

The administrator declared that the act is not retroactive, and that goods produced and handled at substandard wages before October 24 do not become "outlaw" goods on that day. Employees engaged in handling such goods in interstate commerce on and after the effective date must be paid in accordance with the wage and hour provisions of the law.

Seasonal Operations

Interpretive material issued over the weekend included regulations defining seasonal industries and the area of production of agricultural processing industries; regulations for determining the reasonable cost of board and other facilities given employees in lieu of wages; regulations on records to be kept by employers; and interpretive bulletins on the method of payment and the computation of overtime compensation. The definition of area of production applies to two sections of the law which give partial exemption from the hours provision to certain agricultural processing industries.

The law permits working employees in excess of forty-four hours a week without payment of overtime for not more than fourteen weeks in an industry of a seasonal nature. The regulation defines a seasonal industry as one which both engages in the handling, extracting or processing of materials during a season or seasons occurring in a regularly annually recurring part or parts of the year and ceases production, apart from work such as maintenance, repair, clerical, and sales work for the remainder of

—Continued on page 38

Description of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act

Prepared by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor and Approved by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews for Delivery October 22 Before the Fall Meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade in Skytop, Pa.

On the day after tomorrow—October 24—the fair labor standards act of 1938 goes into effect. This does not mean that sweeping changes will take place overnight. Nor does it mean that industry generally will have to undertake drastic readjustments. Rather, it means that, at last, legislative expression has been given to a maxim which for a long time has been the rule of conduct for most American business men—the welfare of the nation as a whole is more important than uncontrolled profit-taking.

The program is based upon the uniform application of minimum wages, maximum hours, and the prohibition of oppressive child labor. It attempts to eliminate from business life those who seek profits at the expense of other human beings and to offer, instead of competition from the sweatshop and from underpaid labor, the opportunity for success within the bounds of human decency to every enterprise.

For years it has been claimed that the buyers' market should be won by the most efficient producer, but events of the last decade have demonstrated that those who render the greatest service to society do not always lead in the race for profits. Often the honors go to those who cut wages, compel labor to work exhausting schedules, exploit children. Frequently they have done so at the expense of their competitors who have refused to use similar methods. Moreover, the employer with a social conscience, in the face of such competition, has often been forced to adopt policies which arouse his personal indignation.

Competition Not Curtailed

Briefly peaking, the wage and hour program fixes the rules of the game. In no sense does it curtail competitive activity, for it only determines the manner in which this will take place. It gives legal entity to standards which, although acceptable to the majority, have not been in effect because of the chiseling activity of a handful of less-scrupulous individuals. It fixes a minimum wage—25 cents an hour during the first year—and maximum workweek hours—forty-four during the first year—which would not be maintained by all competitors in the absence of governmental assistance.

If there is any doubt as to this, look at the failure of efforts to maintain voluntary wage and hour standards after the invalidation of the NIRA. In the steel industry, the number of employees working over forty hours rose from 3 percent to 67 percent in the first year after code regulation ended. During the same period in the electrical machinery industry, labor in excess of forty hours increased 70 percent. In addition, industrial establishments which increased their hours were also inclined to lower wages. For example, in the silk and rayon industry, 144 firms increased the man-hours of employment about 4 percent, but the weekly earnings of the workers fell approximately 1.4 percent.

There is also the unemployment problem which technological advancement has brought. Until 1914, the gains from the increased productivity of workers were fairly well distributed in increased wages, price reduction, and profits. After 1914, the great part of the savings of technological improvements were diverted to capital, with the unfortunate results reflected in the events of 1929 to 1933. Since 1929 there has been another increase of about 20 percent in man-hour productivity. What does this mean? It can mean but one thing. Unless we increase the wage-earner's income, we face another period of economic collapse.

Most business men are in substantial agreement with the underlying philosophy of the wage and hour program. They believe, with those who drafted this measure, that some device to safeguard purchasing power against the encroachments of technological advancement and cut-throat competition must be provided.

Certainly there can be no doubt that you want to cooperate and give all assistance possible in the enforcement of the law. To do this, you should be fa-

—Continued on page 52

Trade Associations Help Economic Survey

OPD Washington Bureau
October 26, 1938

In response to questions as to the progress of the survey of national and interstate trade associations which the Department of Commerce is preparing for the Temporary National Economic Committee, Richard C. Patterson, jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who is the department's representative on the economic committee, today made the following statement:—

Reports from the field indicate that the schedules sent to trade associations September 26 have received a splendid reception. Association executives in the various cities visited by our field men during the past three weeks have exhibited sincere desire to cooperate on this study. Of the 2,300 national and interstate trade associations to which the inquiries were sent, only one association has definitely expressed an unwillingness to cooperate.

So far approximately one hundred active associations have forwarded completed copies of the schedule to Washington. The return thus far is about as we expected, knowing that most association secretaries after completing the schedule would send it for examination to the members of their boards of directors. Taking this fact into consideration along with the detailed character of the schedule, consisting, as it did, of thirty-four major questions and a number of subquestions, and requiring considerable information not readily available, we have anticipated that the bulk of the returns would not be in our hands until November 15.

This survey is the first time the Federal government has studied this special phase of American business life so thoroughly. The explanation of the very satisfactory cooperative attitude toward the Department of Commerce in this survey lies partly in the realization by association executives that a detailed impartial study of all national and interstate associations will clarify many conflicting issues and should result in greater understanding by the general public of the trade association movement. Association men also realize it will furnish them with much helpful information on the vast scope of associational activities.

Closing Market Developments

Fertilizer Organics Dull

Packing house by-products and organic ammoniates were very dull as last week closed. Because of the lack of trading prices were largely nominal.

Cottonseed Oil Easier

Cottonseed oil futures were easier late in the week, March closing on Friday at 7.67c. and May 7.77c., showing a decline of 12 to 15 points as compared with the closing prices of the previous Friday. Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were quiet and steady.

Tin Oxide Advanced

A 2c. per pound advance was recorded for tin oxide late in the week at the 50c. to 52c. per pound basis, reflecting the recent strength in the Straits metal. Other tin salts continued firm and unchanged at the recently established levels. Straits metal was 46c. per pound.

Ephedrine Prices Reduced

Prices on ephedrine and its salts were reduced late last week and the market was established on the new basis as follows:—Alkaloid, 1,000 ounce lots, $2.15 per ounce; 100 ounce lots, $2.25; hydrochloride, 1,000 ounce lots, $1.50; 100 ounce lots, $1.60; sulphate, 1,000 ounce lots, $1.50; 100 ounce lots, $1.60.

Mercury Mines Labor Troubles

Telegrams from the Pacific Coast late last week reported that labor troubles had developed in the quicksilver mines. Workers in the mercury industry there are organized under the C.I.O., and prominent New York agents of the farwestern producers declared at the end of the week that the situation may result either in an increase of production costs, or a closing down of substantial producers of the metal.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Copra:—Mexico has cancelled the quarantine restrictions imposed on the entry of copra since August 9, 1935.

Petroleum Products:—French Indochina has instituted a tariff classification and customs regime along lines similar to the French schedule of petroleum products. Import duties remain unchanged.

Petroleum Products:—The Argentine congress has had a project of law submitted to it that would modify the present internal tax on lubricating oil and establish an internal tax of gas oil and diesel oil.

Potash:—France has issued regulations pertaining to the potash sales cartel.

Pharmaceutical Specialties:—A German ordinance, effective in Austria, revises the duty on superphosphate.

F.T.C. Price Charges Hit Corn Products Co.

OPD Washington Bureau
October 26, 1938

Corn Products Refining Company and its sales subsidiary the Corn Products Sales Company, both of 17 Battery place, New York, and charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with violation of the Robinson-Patman act by discriminating in price between purchasers of corn products of like grade and quality. The complaint alleges that the respondent companies sell such commodities to some purchasers at a higher price than that at which they sell to other buyers competitively engaged with purchasers who pay the higher price.

The Corn Products Refining Company, owning and operating plants at Pekin and Argo, Ill., North Kansas City, Mo., and Edgewater, N. J., allegedly has an authorized capital stock of $100,000,000.

—*Continued on page* 40

Chemical Price Trend Mixed

Advances and reductions were fairly evenly matched in number and in influence among price changes made last week in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals. The stronger tone was among the heavy materials, tin and its derivatives being important factors.

The 1939 schedule for anhydrous ammonia was issued. Contract bases for next year were issued on alkalies, chlorine in tanks, and nitrite of soda.

Transactions continued to reflect the increasing activity of major consuming industries, especially that of the automotive industry.

Prices were advanced on Straits tin, anhydrous stannous chloride, tin crystals, tetrachloride of tin, oxide of tin, imported crude naphthalene, J1 and J2 myrobalans, African wattle barks, wood rosin, and Curacao aloe.

Prices were reduced on U.S.P. salicylic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, methyl salicylate, quicksilver, gum rosin, gum turpentine, domestic casein, ephedrine and its salts, domestic feeding tankage, and imported and domestic dried blood.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals remained at 125.5 (100=average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 88.8, compared with 90.2 at this time last year and 88.9 in 1936.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Volume 134, No. 18, October 31, 1938. Published weekly by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York. Annual subscription price:—United States, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Nichols Medal Won By Dr. J. H. Hildebrand

The William H. Nichols Medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, one of the highest scientific honors bestowed in the United States, has been awarded for 1939 to Dr. Joel Henry Hildebrand, professor of chemistry in the University of California, "for his study of the fundamental thermodynamic and kinetic properties of liquid and solid solutions, a field in which he is preeminent." He will receive the medal at a dinner of the New York Section March 10, at which time he will speak on "The Solubility of Non-Electrolytes."

Dr. J. H. Hildebrand

—*Continued on page* 73

Chemical Engineers Institute Meeting Nov. 9

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its thirty-first annual meeting in the Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, November 9-11. The meeting will include addresses and papers on subjects vital to the chemical industry, plant inspection tours, entertainment, round table discussions and student meetings, the annual banquet on Wednesday. The technical portion of the program follows:—

Wednesday, Nov. 9

Morning Session

"An Introduction to Chemical Industry in the Philadelphia Area," J. G. Vail, of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Influence of the Patent System in the Development of American Industry," F. B. Jewett, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York.

"The Chemical Engineer and the Business Cycle," D. P. Morgan, of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, New York.

"The Contribution of Water Conditioning to Steam Generation," E. P. Partridge, of Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh.

Election of officers and directors for 1939.

Plant inspection tours.

Thursday, Nov. 10

Morning Session

"Performance of Commercial Perforated Plate Distillation Column," R. C. Gunness and J. G. Baker, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"On the Quantitative Determination of Industrial Gas Dispersoids." E. Anderson, of Western Precipitation Corp., Los Angeles.

—*Continued on page* 39

Dr. F. B. Jewett Awarded Fritz Engineering Medal

The John Fritz Gold Medal for 1939, highest of American engineering honors, has been awarded to Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories for "vision and leadership in science and for notable achievement in the furtherance of industrial research and development in communication."

The award is made by a board composed of representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

Employment Up 0.4 Percent—Payroll Totals Also Gain—Both Are Well Under 1937 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted an increase of 0.4 percent from August 15 to September 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 13.6 percent below the corresponding level of September, 1937. Payrolls showed an increase of 0.1 percent from August 15 to September 15, but stood 13.7 percent below the corresponding level for September, 1937.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries September 15, 1938, was 112.9 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 108.11 for August and 130.6 for September last year. For payroll totals the index number was 118.9 (same basis), compared with 116.9 for August and 136.6 for September last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries September 15, 1938, showed the following comparisons:—

	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	Sept. 1937.
Employment	88.9	85.7	109.0
Payroll totals	80.7	76.8	104.4

Employment in the chemical group of industries September 15 was 2.6 percent above the average for all industries. Payroll totals were 4.7 percent above the general average for all industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1923-25 average)

	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	Sept. 1937.
Chemicals	112.4	110.3	139.9
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	113.6	68.4	145.6
Druggists' preparations	109.8	108.3	118.3
Explosives	84.9	81.9	92.2
Fertilizers	81.9	68.7	93.9
Paint and varnishes	112.5	110.6	128.1
Petroleum, refined	121.0	121.9	130.9
Rayon and allied products	315.1	293.9	380.1
Soap	92.3	90.7	94.9

Payroll Totals

	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	Sept. 1937.
Chemicals	120.9	121.0	152.2
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	94.7	57.0	124.3
Druggists' preparations	120.0	116.8	126.9
Explosives	93.1	93.1	103.6
Fertilizers	76.5	64.8	96.0
Paint and varnishes	114.5	111.2	128.6
Petroleum	134.9	138.1	144.3
Rayon and allied products	308.0	289.0	369.1
Soap	94.4	91.2	97.5

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1929 average:—

	Employment.		Payroll totals.	
	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.	Sept. 1938.	Aug. 1938.
Metalliferous mining	56.7	49.5	46.3	43.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	44.5	44.4	38.3	39.2
Crude petroleum producing	71.8	72.1	66.3	66.3
Dyeing and cleaning	107.4	104.8	80.4	74.0

Employment in New York

Employment in factories producing chemicals and related products in New York State increased 0.8 percent from August 15 to September 15, and increased 1.3 percent in the city, according to the records of the State Department of Labor.

General factory employment in-

—*Continued on page* 38

Joseph Wafer Nominated For C.S.A. Presidency

The nominating committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has nominated the following slate of officers for 1939, to be voted upon by mail:—President, Joseph M. Wafer, of the Industrial Chemical Sales division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company; vice-president, Bart Sheehan, of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; treasurer, DeWitt Thompson, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, and secretary, C. Oscar Lind, of the Dow Chemical Company. For a three-year term on the executive committee; Ray A. Giebel, of the Harshaw Chemical Company, and George A. Bode, of the R. & H. chemical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

F.T.C. Establishes Advertising Unit

OPD Washington Bureau
October 27, 1938

The Federal Trade Commission has established a new section, to be known as the Radio and Periodical Division, to take over the work formerly handled by its so-called "special board." It will be headed by P. G. Morehouse, a trial examiner for the commission since 1930.

For several years the special board has been handling cases growing out of advertising, and this work has increased in volume since passage of the Wheeler-Lea act last Spring. It was explained that the activities and most of the personnel of the new division will be the same as those of the old board and that the creation of a permanent division was considered to be a better administrative organization.

The division will be under the immediate supervision of Commissioner Robert E. Freer.

Agricultural Chemists To Meet Nov. 14

OPD Washington Bureau
October 27, 1938

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists has been scheduled for November 14, 15 and 16 in the Raleigh hotel, Washington.

The program of the meeting calls for the usual reports on improved methods of analyzing foods, drugs, soils, fertilizers, beverages, insecticides, dairy products, feeding stuffs, and similar products coming under federal and state laws enforced by agricultural chemists.

The eighth Wiley memorial address will be delivered by Dr. L. M. Tolman, research director of Wilson & Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., on "The History and the Development of Food Inspection in the United States."

N.Y. Drug and Chemical Group Extending Public Relations Work

Extension of its public relations work was decided upon by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade at its Fall meeting, October 21 and 22. The section created for this purpose an inter-industry committee to consist of repre-

P. M. Dinkins | W. D. Barry | A. A. Wassercheid

Three Chairmen

sentatives of "various organizations serving specialized branches of the drug industry, such as cosmetics, wholesale druggists, chemical manufacturers, and other allied interests."

This committee will carry more broadly the statistical and otherwise factual story of the public service of the drug and chemical trades. The section has been engaged in research work in this direction, through its public relations committee for several months.

The section also provided for a committee of three to represent it in contact with the committee of the Association of Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials of the United States in the preparation and promotion of uniformity with the new Federal act in State legislation.

The Fall meeting was held in Skytop, Pa., and was a combination of business sessions and a golf tournament, with a variety of supplemental entertainment. This, the third of such annual events, set a new record for attendance with a registration of 137.

The afternoons of the two days were devoted to business, Philip M. Dinkins, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, chairman of the section, presiding. A special program of addresses was provided, the speakers being Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America; James F. Hoge, general counsel for the Proprietary Association; R. P. Myers, of the National Broadcasting Company legal staff; Edwin B. George, economist with Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; and Hamilton R. Disston, vice-president of the L. H. Gilmer Company, manufacturer of industrial equipment.

The speakers were presented by Hugh Craig, managing editor of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, as chairman of the program committee. Mr. Craig also read a description of the fair labor standards law (see page 3), prepared with the approval of Administrator Elmer F. Andrews especially for presentation to the section.

Drug Laws Discussed

Mr. Dunn gave a comprehensive picture of the provisions of the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act and the provisions of the Wheeler-Lea act with relation to advertising of foods, drugs, and cosmetics. Special emphasis was laid upon the legal requirements that all material facts, not true statements alone, must be disclosed in connection with claims made on labels and in advertising.

The speaker also presented a critical analysis of the new drug provisions of the Federal law, expressing well-considered opinions on the extent to which these provisions might have a product or a personal limitation.

The need for uniformity with the Federal statute in State legislation that will follow in the coming year was the burden of the address by Mr. Hoge. Pointing out some of the trends followed by advocates of drug legislation, which have already resulted in the enactment of excessively restrictive laws in two States, he urged that the drug and cosmetic trades interest themselves in the furtherance of bills paralleling the Federal act and prepare themselves for vigorous promotive and defensive activities.

Mr. Myers gave a brief explanation of the position of broadcasting companies with relation to the character of advertising transmitted through their stations. With reference to drugs and

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Administration of New Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law

By Walter G. Campbell

Chief, Food and Drug Administration

Address delivered October 19 before the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States in Chicago

A discussion of the task of administering the food, drug and cosmetic act does not require necessarily an analysis of the law, but no adequate portrayal of the enforcement picture can be made without proper consideration of those provisions from which the principal administrative problems spring. Even the most superficial comparison of the measure with the act of 1906 discloses pronounced differences in character and substance.

The new law exceeds the scope of the old by including devices and cosmetics. It authorizes restraint of violations by injunction. It has materially broadened the definitions of adulteration and misbranding. The burden of proving fraud in actions against drug preparations bearing therapeutic claims has been removed. The opportunity for that type of evasion provided by a distinctive trade-name no longer exists. Power to formulate legal standards of both identity and quality for food products has been conferred. New drugs no longer may be marketed without regard for the consequences of their use, and those which are dangerous to health when used as the labelling directs can't be marketed at all. And in emergencies extraordinary power may be exercised to prevent interstate traffic in contaminated food.

To enforce a law characterized by these and other important new features necessitates appropriate modification of the administrative machinery. Organization evolution and transformation must occur to meet the added obligations imposed. These for the most part will be modeled on the existing pattern. Out of the far-flung reaches of the three inspection districts into which the country is divided, a fourth should be created. This will permit more immediate supervision. That in turn will expedite operations and promote efficiency.

Cosmetics a New Field

Whether new subject matter divisions should and can be provided for cosmetics and devices, or whether an extension of regulation to these products can be undertaken as an incident to the work of existing divisions, cannot now be determined. Admittedly we know little about cosmetics. Our interest in them in the past has been restricted to such preparations as were included in the statutory definition of drug. We have, through the helpful attitude of the industry, acquired some recent information about the volume of production, and variety and compensation of articles produced. However, our present knowledge will not permit a measurable anticipation of the administrative problems which may arise from this source, their frequency or complexity; nor the difficulty of their solution. Our exploratory studies in this field are well under way. Their completion will determine what additions to the organization chart are desirable.

But in this, as in all other such matters, Congress will determine what is possible. The final answer will be found in the figures of the appropriation act. No legislative mandate can be given effective expression without provision of adequate facilities for that purpose, and then only when directional disposition of them occurs through studiously determined organi-

—*Continued on page* 41

N.J. Loss Leader Act Held Unconstitutional

The New Jersey fair sales act prohibiting the advertisement, offering for sale, or sale of any merchandise by retailers at less than cost, enacted early this year over the veto of Governor A. Harry Moore, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Berthold Vorsanger, in the Third District Court, Hackensack, October 24, in the case of the State of New Jersey versus Packard-Bamberger & Co., which operates a supermarket in that city. Counsel for the N. J. Retail Grocers Association, which filed the complaint that instituted the suit, has declared his intention of appealing the case to the State supreme court.

In dismissing the grocers' complaint, Judge Vorsanger held the law was not restricted to articles affected with a public interest, but imposed restrictions upon all business and constitutes "a deprivation of clearly defined property rights without due process of law."

In commenting on loss-leader selling, Judge Vorsanger declared that there was no pernicious fraud in advertising loss leaders to attract customers to a store to sell, in addition to loss leaders, other merchandise priced at a normal profit ratio so long as the advertised goods are sold at the prices stated and customers are not told that the "line has been sold out" and substitutes are offered at higher prices.

Judge Vorsanger was of the opinion that fixing the price on all goods is a very different thing from fixing the price on one kind of article. He said that the one means destruction of all competition and of all incentive to increase excellence of the produce; the other means heightened competition and intensified incentive to increase quality.

In All Humankind There Is Only One Small Carload of Iodine—about ten to twenty tons. Only about ten pounds are required every hour by the billion and a half members of the human race to help regulate body mechanism. Yet this element is of life-and-death importance.

Mallinckrodt
IODIDES...

Today, the Iodides are highly esteemed by the medical profession, and extensively used in industry. Mallinckrodt has given special consideration to the perfection of iodide mixtures suitable for feeding to animal and fowl, as typified by Mallinckrodt IOFLOW* and IOMAG*.

The same high standards of purity prevail as in Mallinckrodt Iodides, so widely employed in medicine, photography and many industries—

Iodine Tincture, Iodine, Ammonium Iodide, Cadmium Iodide, Thymol Iodide, Strontium Iodide, Sodium Iodide, Potassium Iodide and Mercury Iodide.

***Trade Mark**

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers — Write for booklet on Iodide Therapy.

Request the Mallinckrodt Industrial-Pharmaceutical Price-List.

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICAL WORKS

CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA

2nd & Mallinckrodt Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

72 Gold St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TORONTO
MONTREAL

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Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Prices changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

Acacia—Alum

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, 55 & 110 gls., dms., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
tech., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots, dlvd., lb. .39 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
95% bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs. .....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls. .....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms. ....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .50 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
kgs, 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
sks, contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.108.00 -113.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chinawood oil, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Chlorosulphonic, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N.Y..lb. .15¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lb., lots, one shipt., lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .23½- —

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran, dms., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .25½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06¾- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .65 - .86½
dark, dms.....gal. .60 - .70
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital))
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .75
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1235
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% concl, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys. .....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade .....lb. .12¼- .12¾
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Levulinic, 5lb. bots., works.lb. 2.00 - —
Linseed, oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1060- .1100
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .12½- .13
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280, dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, 10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .10¾- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .13 - —
50% s. g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.68
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .35 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices.
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¾- .11¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .13½- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys., lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys. .....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb.-100-lb. lots .....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .27¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .28¼- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
tech., kgs., works.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vis. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
2, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
3, bls. .....lb. .63 - .66
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b., Chicago., frt. alld. lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs. .....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls., lb. .78 - .80
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .83 - .85
import, cs.....lb. .78 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .116 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .126 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .106 - —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —

Alcohol, butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100 lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .26 - —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .31 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .33 - —
gal. .36 - —
gal. .85 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .30 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24 - —
Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.
SD23-G, works, E., dms.gal. .34½- —
19 dms.....gal. .36½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .39½- —
tanks .....gal. .28½- —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., E., works..gal. .31 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .33 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .36 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10¼- —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.57½- —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.59½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.62½- —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.56½- —
19 dms.....gal. 4.58½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.61½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.50½- —
absolute, dms, c.l.....gal. 4.90 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.91 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.94 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. per gal. higher.
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .38½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .28½- —
90%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same terms.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Curacao, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.80 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.82 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y. Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse

Alum, Ammon.—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia (cont.):—
deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 3.40- 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
dlvd. N.Y. Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - 4.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20% normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
23%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs, works..lb. .07 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works. lb. .08 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .09 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .10 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06½- —
Alumina, chlor., solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .2¾- —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03½- —
Formate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l.....lb. .0260- —
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16¾- —
spot order.....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .20 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equaled.100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Aluminum, 96-99%, c. l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .65 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .75 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
Aluminum, powd., litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs.. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .37 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .42 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments an contracts, prices are 3c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lbs.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .26
Aldehyde, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.). works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb. .05 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous, pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N. Y..lb. .16 - .22

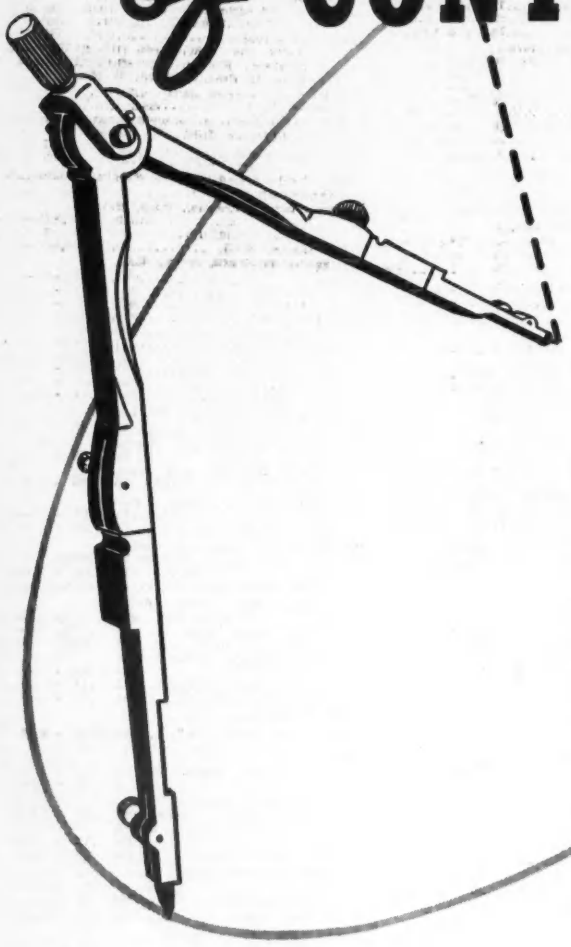
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05 - —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb. .05½- —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .42 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .44 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
bxs. .....lb. .38 - .39
kgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .12½
imported, csks. .....lb. .08 - .12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08 - .17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - .35
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100 lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, fib., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.17
jars .....lb. 1.20 -
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.52 - —
jars .....lb. 3.45 - —
Laurate, bbls, ...lb. .25 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - .15
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Naphthanate, bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .30
Perchlorate, kegs.....lb. .16 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bbls., lb. .27 - —
kgs. .....lb. .30 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 15% phos. bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .44
tech., bbls., c,l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb .15 - —
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb, 1.15 - 1.30
Silicofluoride, imp., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .09 - —
5 bbls., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b.
October shipt.....ton.27.25 - —
November shipt....ton.27.50 - —
December shipt.....ton.27.75 - —
Jan.-June, 1939 shipt., ton.28.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms,, works..lb. .12 - .18
tanks, delvd. .....lb. .11 - —
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
pure, 99-100%, kgs. .....lb. .55 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, dom,, bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
cns., works.....lb. .15 - .17
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld.lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .60 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .077 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .18 - .20
import, natural, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
twisted, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Anilin oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Star, bgs. .....lb. .12¾- .13½
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs .....lb. .07½- .08
Anthracene, 80-85%, wks.....lb. .40 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .12¼- —
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb. .12½- —
bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- —
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .26 - .27
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld to ½c..lb. .11½- .14¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.28.20 -32.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .16 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12

The Point of CONTROL . . .



To assure lacquer quality, uniformity and popularity, make PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE—the ALL AMYL solvents—your point of control! They're Sharples-made, Sharples-guaranteed.

THE SHARPLES SOLVENTS CORPORATION

SHARPLES TRADE MARK SOLVENTS

PHILADELPHIA . . CHICAGO . . NEW YORK

PRODUCERS OF PENTASOL AND PENT-ACETATE

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 80%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos.32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .06 - .06¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.35 - —
jars .....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16½
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.85 - 2.95
cns. .....oz. 2.75 - 2.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .25 - .28
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%-90%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.00 -43.00
99% thru, 200, mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.57.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.63.50 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton.57.50 -62.50
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .16½- .17¼
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms. .....lb. .20 - —
tech., doms., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala,, Miss., Fla..ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton.87.00- —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .13
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .06½
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.28.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton.36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton.31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.50 - —
New York.....ton.32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton.30.70 - —
Boston .....ton.31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore.ton.32.10 - —
Boston .....ton.35.20 - —

Barytes, dom., bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., Chicago..ton.30.25 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton.30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton.42.00 - —
New York .....ton.31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton.42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton.39.30 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines, ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton.25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock, ton.13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton.29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
Root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .16 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans, lb. .94 - —
dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Benzyl chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms..lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.20 @ 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Betanaphthol, subim., bbls....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.62 - 1.68
fib. dms.....lb. 1.53 - 1.56
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.43 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.93
fib. dms.....lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns. lb. 1.42 - 1.63
fib. dms.....lb. 1.33 - 1.36

Arecoline—Black

Bismuth, Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots....lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
1. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
2. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4. bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6. bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
8. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾- .04¾
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —

Preface to Friendship

Many a friendship between Witco and a customer has been prefaced by receipt of a sample with the little black figure on the label. What are your needs? Let a frank appraisal of the following—or any other Witco products—be your preface to lasting satisfaction with Witco as your source of supply:

• CARBON BLACK
• TITANIUM DIOXIDE
• BLANC FIXE

WITCO

WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.
Manufacturers and Importers

New York, 295 Madison Avenue • Boston, 141 Milk Street • Chicago, Tribune Tower • Cleveland, 616 St. Clair Ave., N. E. • Harold Wilson & Witco, Ltd., 6 Portman Mansions, Baker Street, London, W.1, England • Witco Affiliates: • Witco Oil & Gas Company • The Pioneer Asphalt Company Panhandle Carbon Company

BUY DIRECT AND PROFIT DIRECTLY

Black—Chloral Hydrate

Black, carbon, special, 2, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)..lb. .02¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .0310- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States).lb. .0319- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States..lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)....lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .03¾- —
G (Mexico) f.o.b. border, lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .029 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full, compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.

Charcoal (see C).

Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A., ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —

Black dyes are listed under dyes.

Black haw, root bark, bls....lb. .23 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l...ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.60.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bulk, c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.90 - 2.95
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.85 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton. 3.05 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order .....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts, lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .11 - —
regular, 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .16 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .18 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
6, cobalt, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
Blue, ultramarine, dry, regular, 6, cobalt, B, bbls, same basis..lb. .24 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
B, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .23 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .25 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .27 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
2, bbls, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 - —

Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.

Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., ctns., kgs..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis. ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.25
l.c.l. dealers.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.25
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.00 -29.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports.....ton.28.50 -29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports.ton. No prices
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.24.00 -26.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.22.50 - —
phosphate, precip., see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.19.00 -21.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.21.00 -21.50
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99½%, crystd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.58.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..tons.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -68.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.

Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02¼- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12¼- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10¼- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
12, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
13, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis..lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b., N. Y. or works..lb. .12¼- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Anxeles...lb. .04¼- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston...lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0485- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Burdock root, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .03¼- .03¾
Butanes, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., contract, frt.alld..lb. .10 - —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
Butyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .36 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms. .....lb. .22½- —
Butyl, propionate, dms., dlvd..lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.66 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
bots., 5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.21 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 3.97 - —
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, cs.....lb. .95 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs. or more, lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more..lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs....lb. .40 - .41
peeled, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Calcium acetate, bgs.,dlvd.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms.. lb. .06½- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., lb. .06½- .07

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms.....lb. .05 Nom.
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .22 - —
Levulinate, bots.. less than 25 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel, No. Atlantic ports, or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports ton.28.00 - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .80 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh..ton.42.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.47.50 -50.00
75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh..ton.43.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.48.50 -51.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh..ton.47.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.52.50 -55.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh..ton.48.50 - —
bags, bulk, c.l., works...ton.51.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.53.50 -56.00
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. .85 - —
Sulphocarbolate,bbls.,200 lbs.lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.28 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .52 - .52½
slabs, cs.....lb. .52 - .52½
tablets, tins .....lb. .57 - .57½
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .48 - —
500-lb. lots .....lb. .49 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .50 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs..lb. .04¼- .04½
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .0430- .0460
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .04¾
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .60 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .70 - .80
Russian, cs. .....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .09 - .09½
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .78 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .32 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04½- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R., and incl. Ia., Ky., Minn., Mo., N. C., Tenn., Va...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .06¾- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
Fire extinguisher liquid, 1½c. lb. higher.

Carbon tetrachloride prices are ½c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in S.E. and Central States; 1c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in Rocky Mts. and S. W. States; prices in Pacific Coast States are 1½c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. Coast shipping points.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
decorticated, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
green, bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .11 - .12
Case-hardening mixture, 30%, lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, works....lb. .11½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12 - —
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .09½- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .10 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .17 Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16
3, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12½- .12¾
China, rolls, select, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Saigon, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Cassia, buds, cs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars., cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls. .....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots. .....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 5% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment..ton.21.00 - —
Catnep leaves, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11⅝- .12
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
101 lbs., works.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
Acetopropionate, 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
100-499 lbs., works.....lb. .58 - —
1-99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, 50,000 to 99,999 lbs. lb. .50 - —
20,000 to 49,999 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
10,000 to 19,999 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .19 - .20
Roman, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.27.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt....ton.30.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.25.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.26.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.24.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.27.30 - —
Ohio, Penn. .....ton.29.80 - —
Utah .....ton.34.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .02¼- —
tanks, wks.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock. ton.35.00 - —
ex whse. .....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —

Chlorinated rubber, bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) works	lb.	.35	—
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., divd., N. Y.	lb.	.06½	—
contracts, divd., N.Y.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equaled..100 lbs.		2.15	—
tanks, multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs.		2.30	—
2, works, frt. equaled..100 lbs.		2.55	—
1, works, frt. equald.....100 lbs.		3.00	—
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works	lb.	3.00	3.80
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
50-lb. dms	lb.	.23	—
USP, 650-lb. dms	lb.	.30	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.32	—
50-lb. dms	lb.	.33	—
Chloropicrin, coml, 100-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.85	—
5-lb. cycls., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works	lb.	.13	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.17	—
solut., 8%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.06	.08
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	15.00	-16.00
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Sulphate, pearls, dms..100 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
powd., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45	—
scales, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, cns.	lb.	3.25	3.30
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.	lb.	.18	.19
high test, bgs.	lb.	.87	.88
quills, broken, bgs.	lb.	.17	.18
long, cs.	lb.	.45	.50
short, bgs.	lb.	.40	.45
Ecuador, tubes	lb.	.19	.20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.83	—
large, cns.	100 ozs.	.87	—
powd., cns.	100 ozs.	.80	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns.	100 ozs.	.47	—
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.54	—
large, cns.	100 ozs.	.58	—
powd., cns.	100 ozs.	.50	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns.	100 ozs.	.84	—
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs.,	lb.	3.75	—
bots., 1 lb.	lb.	3.27	—
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.00	—
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.	lb.	.85	.90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.	lb.	.15¼	.15⅝
3, bls.	lb.	.15¼	.15⅝
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	1.40	3.10
Citrine, ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.75	—
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	.75	.80
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.15⅝	.15⅝
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.16⅛	Nom.
Clover tops, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	7.50	7.75
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	8.50
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	.09
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.00	8.25
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	9.00
tanks, works	gal.	.08½	.10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	dm.	7.50	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.25	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	8.00	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., divd.	lb.	.65	.67
Carbonate, tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	1.63	—
Chloride, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.18
Cobalt, hydrate, bbls.	lb.	1.78	—
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms.	lb.	.81	—
solid, 8¼%, bbls.	lb.	.83	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.	lb.	1.67	—
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
1%, bbls.	lb.	.13	—
2%, bbls.	lb.	.14	—
8¼%, bbls.	lb.	.17½	—
precip., dms., divd.	lb.	.84	—
Sulphate, dms.	lb.	.89	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.35	.38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.	lb.	.36	.39
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12¼	.13⅝
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00	—
single ozs.	oz.	21.00	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.12¼	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.16	—
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14½	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.18	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.25	.29
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	.09
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.08	.09
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.22½	.23
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.23½	.24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd.	lb.	.21	—
smaller containers, divd.	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls.	lb.	.14½	.15½
20%, bbls.	lb.	.10½	.11⅛

Chlor. Rubber—Diatom.

Copper, chloride, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	.14
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.97	5.02
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.11¼	—
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.	lb.	16.60	-17.40
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.20	—
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works.	lb.	.16¾	.17¾
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.16¾	.17¾
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Stearate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.23	.34
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).			
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., 2t or over, works	100 lbs.	1.45	—
5-24, works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, Coast, shipt.	lb.	.0185	Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.0440	.0470
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	.08
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	2.95	—
ex whse.	100 lbs.	3.05	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.89	—
43° bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.94	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.06	.07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs., or more	lb.	1.13	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	.99	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.11	.12
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., divd.	unit-ton.	1.10	—
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75	3.00
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.85	3.10
1-lb. cns.	lb.	3.00	3.25
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.35	3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.	lb.	4.15	4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
so-called, bls.	lb.	.07	.08
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't,	lb.	.22¾	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.23¼	—
kgs.	lb.	.23¾	—
Creosote, beechwood, bots.	lb.	.70	.75
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.45	.47
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.40	1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.13½	.14½
Coaltar solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.122	.132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works,	gal.	.25	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18	.13½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., divd.	lb.	.22	—
5 and 10 gal. dms., divd.	lb.	.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.25	.26
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.26	.27
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.27	.28
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.29	.30

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
powd., cs.	lb.	.30	.31
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags.	lb.	.04¼	.04½
Cyanamid, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., divd., contrs., NH_3 unit	lb.	1.15	—
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾	—
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Dandelion root, German, bls.	lb.	.13	.14
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	.11
Degras, common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
English, bbls.	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.11	.15
English, bbls.	lb.	.11	.15
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more	lb.	.34	.38
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.35	.39
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.36	.40
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.38	.42

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less

Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, resinate, 75% rotenone, cns.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
50% rotenone, cns.	lb.	5.50	6.50
25% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	3.60	6.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	2.10	4.25
Devil's club, root bark	lb.	1.50	—
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.55	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b., Chicago	100 lbs.	3.30	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.50	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Potato, import, bgs.	lb.	.07½	.06
Diacetone (see under Aicohol).			
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.085	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.092	—
tanks, works	lb.	.076	—
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.18	—
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works,	ton.	22.00	-85.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	30.00	—

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SULPHURIC ACID : CAUSTIC SODA : TATARIC ACID
WHITING : SULPHUR : LIQUID CHLORINE

Dibutyl.—Graphite

Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .18 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., wks.....lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .46 - .54
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
tanks.....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .23 - .24
Diethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .38 - .39
Diglycol laurate.....lb. .22 - —
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Diglycol stearate.....lb. .24 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .17½- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .27 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbonol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls, 99° min., lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidine, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks.....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., divd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood, bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .85 - .85
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified colors) (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans..lb.13.50- —
f180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50- —
Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns.....lb.27.50- —
666 Guinea green B., cns. lb.13.50- —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50- —
Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
775 Erythrosin, cns.....lb.17.50- —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.....lb. 6.00- —
Ponceau SX, cns.....lb. 5.75- —
Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.....lb. 2.90- —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns..lb. 8.50- —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns.lb. 3.15- —
640 Tartrazin, cns.....lb. 3.15- —
22 Yellow AB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —
61 Yellow OB, cns.....lb. 2.65- —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
392 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
397 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin.....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
845 Nigrosin(water soluble).lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)
Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
..... Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —
Red:—
76 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenezene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue.....lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin.....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet .....lb. .70 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
262 Brilliant crocein 3r..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .58 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .66 - .68
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select bndls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 2.15 - —
tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 2.25 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 ozs oz. 1.50 - —
tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 1,000 ozs....oz. 1.50 - —
tins, 10 0ozs.....oz. 1.60 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bats.....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - —
cns. .....lb. .29 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .08 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs. lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .30 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .05½- —
Ethyl acetate, 99 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. all..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06¼- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .08½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13½- —
Acetate, USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 400 lbs..lb. .07½- —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., divd..lb. .33 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., divd...lb. .36 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .6440- —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .6930- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .7425- —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .06½
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .06¾
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05¼- —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .57
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .08 - .08½
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
German large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04¼
Ferric sulphate, dms., works..ton.35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .12 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.11.00 -11.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.30 & .10 Nom.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.49.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.44.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, ton.31.50 - —
Washed gravel, 95-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..ton.19.00 -20.00
No. 2, lump, 85-5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..ton.20.00 -21.00
imported, 85% not over 5% duty paid..ton.23.50 -24.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., divd., lb. .12½- .14
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .06¾- .07
plantation, cases.....lb. .08½- .09
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .08½- .09
Extract, bbls.....lb. .06½- .09½
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- —
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06¾- —
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06½- .06¾
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, bulk, gal. .04¾- .04⅞
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04⅞
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾- .04⅞
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04⅞- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04⅝
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅝- .05
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05½- .05⅝
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¼
third grade, tanks...gal. .04¼- .04¼
63-68 octane, tanks....gal. .04 - —
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅝- —
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04⅞- .05⅛
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03¼- .03½
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03⅝- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02⅝- .02⅞
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02⅜- —
26-7? lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .03 - —
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane tanks..gal. .05 - —
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09½- .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10½- .11
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10⅝
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
grinding, bright, bgs..lb. .11 - .11¼
medium, bold, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb.10.00 -11.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.35
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .13½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd .....lb. .14 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .15 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .15½- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., divd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs, c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
83/251, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .14 - —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .13½- —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, divd..lb. .09¼- .09¾
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, divd..lb. .08½- .09⅜
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
U.S.P. IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .45 - .65
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 50% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
65% graphitic carbon,, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —

Graphite, powd., 80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½ - —
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½ - —
Grease, house, trcs..lb. .04½ - .04¾
White, trcs. ..lb. .05¾ - .05¾
Yellow, trcs. ..lb. .04¾ - .04¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28½ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼ - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½ - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¼ - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14¼ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¾ - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18¼ - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19¼ - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20¼ - —
Green, chrome oxide, dom., pure, bbls..lb. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .09½ - .09¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
white, powd.. bbls.....lb. .12½ - .14
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .34¾ - —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾ - —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼ - —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾ - —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾ - —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ - —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾ - —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½ - —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½ - —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾ - —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾ - —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼ - —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾ - —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼ - —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
28 pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾ - —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼ - —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03¾ - —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼ - —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾ - —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
Gum, copal, E. I., black, unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½ - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½ - —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼ - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½ - —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½ - —
dust, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¼ - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½ - —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼ - —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10¼ - —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾ - —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾ - —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾ - —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05½ - —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½ - —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .08¾ - —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾ - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼ - —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis. .. - -
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾ - —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½ - —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .03½ - —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼ - —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾ - —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾ - —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¼ - —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾ - —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾ - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¾ - —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs, c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .20¾ - —
A/D, cs, c.l., same basis.lb. .16¼ - —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¼ - —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾ - —
C, cs, c.l., same basis...lb. .15¾ - —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05¾ - —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾ - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼ - —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼ - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .05¼ - —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾ - —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05½ - —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¾ - —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¼ - —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼ - .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½ - .07
dlvd.,western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio,Mich.,Ind.,Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .06¾ - .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼ - .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karava, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14¼ - .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½ - —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½ - —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾ - —
Kino, tins.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07½ - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .15 - .34
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .19 - .20
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs.....lb. .09¼ - .09½
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07½ - .08
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs. 14.00 - 14.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo 1, cs....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
2, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
3, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
4, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
5, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
flake, bgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08¼ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½ - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., of.b., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore,white,root,powd.,bbls.lb. .12 - .15
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾ - —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05¾ - .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .07½ - .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½ - —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½ - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½ - —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½ - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz.13.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz.13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .17 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾ - .04
100 vols., cbys., E.ofMiss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 - 19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs. .....lb. .18½ - .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½ - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½ - .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 - 34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs..lb. 1.07 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.70 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .95 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.05 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., 90-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .20 - .22
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls. c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .07½ - .09
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½ - —
kegs .....lb. .08½ - —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .06½ - .07
djns .....lb. .07½ - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs. 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.99 - —
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots .....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, comi., kgs.....lb. .02¾ - .03

Graphite—Lead

Iron, oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .32 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, U.S.P., cryst., bbls., 275 lbs..lb. .04½ - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½ - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½ - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½ - —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½ - —
kgs. .....lb. .25½ - —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½ - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - —
tanks .....gal. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .04 - .05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .28 - .29
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04¾ - .05
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export, gal. .03¾ - —
w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - —
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41 - 43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04¾ - .04½
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04½ - .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾ - —
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05¼ - —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .08 - —
Chicago .....gal. .10 - —
Cincinnati .....gal. .13 - —
Denver .....gal. .11½ - —
Louisville .....gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .104 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 - —
New York .....gal. .08¾ - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½ - —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 8.25 - 8.50
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 7.85 - 7.95
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.25
Western, choice, trcs....100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.00
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .04½ - .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .10¾ - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¾ - —
Arsenate, bgs., dealers E. of Rockies..lb. .11 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .11½ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11¼ - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .09 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .06¼ - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½ - .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0755 - —
other points.....lb. .0760 - —

Lead—Liverwort

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .08½ - —
other points lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09 - —
other points lb. .08½ - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .0810 - —
other points lb. .0785 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08½ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
other points lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09½ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
other points lb. .08¾ - —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .0835 - —
other points lb. .0810 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09 - —
other points lb. .08½ - —

Lead, red, dry, 98%, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½ - —
other points lb. .09 - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs. lb. .12¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls. lb. .09½ - —
pale, bbls. lb. .11½ - —
precip., bbls. lb. .16½ - —
Stearate, bbls. lb. .22 - .23
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .11¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .11½ - —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo. lb. .07 - —
other points lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .07¼ - —
other points lb. .07 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .06¼ - —
other points lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .06½ - —
other points lb. .06¼ - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .11¾ - —
dealers lb. .09¾ - —
painters lb. .10¾ - —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .47½ - .65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - .67½

Lecithin, 100%, edible, grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .52½ - .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .67½ - .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37½ - .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .42½ - .60

Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls. lb. .04½ - .05
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs. lb. .16 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 7.50 - —

Lime, chemical, lumps or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis. ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b., Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Pelham, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
[illegible] ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex. lb. .07½ - .08½
dms., same basis lb. .10½ - —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis. lb. .07¾ - .08¾
dms., same basis lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½ - .09½
dms., same basis lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer. gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½ - —
30-50 dms gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11½ - —
30-50 dms gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., c.l. and l.c.l. gal. .13 - .14
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½ - —
c.l. and l.c.l. gal. .13 - .14
Zone 6, tanks, dealers gal. .07¼ - —
30-50 dms gal. .09 - .13

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns. lb. 2.10 - 6.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .27 - .30
without leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Linseed cake, bgs., export. ton. 28.50 - 29.00
Meal, 34%, dom., bgs. ton. 41.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .0685 - —
dlvd., other points. lb. .0660 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .07¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .07¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .07¼ - —
other points lb. .07 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .08¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07½ - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd. lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars. lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd., E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst. lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .05¼ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06¼ - —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis. lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .04¾ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .04¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .04¾ - —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis. lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .05¼ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06¼ - —
Liverwort leaves bls. lb. .18 - .19

ABOVE you see the three outstanding characteristics of "TI-PURE" titanium dioxide.

If you desire OPACITY, why not go the limit and use the most opaque of all white pigments?

Or if it is WHITENESS you are after, why not use the whitest and strongest of all white pigments?

A pigment must be stable toward both vehicles and weather. Titanium dioxide has the STABILITY of the ores from which it is made, and these have withstood the ravages of nature since the beginning of time.

"TI-PURE" titanium dioxide has all these properties. It is available in several grades to suit your particular requirements.

Use "TI-PURE" for better finishes!

KREBS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PIGMENTS FOR PAINT

Krebs Pigment & Color Corp.
1007 Orange Street
Wilmington, Delaware

Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs. .....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
import, bls. .....lb. .35 - .37
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51½- .52
Batavia, cs. .....lb. .39 - .40
Siauw, 1, cs.....lb. .46½- .47
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, cyl.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. Zone 2, balance of U. S. C.l., shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld. including divd. store-door. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth meeting house.
Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1 ton .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
import, bbls.....ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots...lb. .58 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - —
cns., ...lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
blue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.62.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.67.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.60.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.65.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.58.00 - —
84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, wks. ton.54.50 - —
5-15 tons, wks.....ton.57.50 - —
½-4 tons, wks.....ton.62.50 - —
300-600 lbs., wks....ton.72.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots ....lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 5.80 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Atl. ports..unit-ton.45.00 -47.00
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .08½- .08½
precip., dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt..ton.24.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs. .....lb. .21 - .22
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....ton. .16 - .16½
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs. .....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. .....lb. .77 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. .79 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.11 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs .....lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red N. F., bots., 5 lbs., lb. 3.55 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Mercury, oxide red, N.F. (see red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl....lb. 1.21 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.73 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½in...pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.60 -20.00
3⅜x5-7/8 in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5-7/8 in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroanilin, kgs.....lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs..lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat. grade, tanks..gal. .25 - —
97% tanks.....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl acetone, tanks.....gal. .25 - —
Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 8c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
pure, synth., dms., c.l., Zone 0, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. allc.....gal. .— - —
3, frt. allc.....gal. 42 - —
4, frt. allc.....gal. 44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 0 frt. allc. or dlvd gal 40½ - —
2, frt. allc. or dlvd., gal. .41 - —
3, frt. allc. or dlvd. gal 44½ - —
4, frt. allc. or dlvd. gal. 60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allc gal. 33 - —
2, frt. allc.....gal. .35½ - —
3, frt. allc.....gal. .36½ - —
4, frt. allc.....gal. .37 - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Aris., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss R. lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06½- —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks.....gal. .25 - —
Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Methyl, acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .605 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....gal. .315 - —
2, ft. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .355 - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Aris., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.
Methyl alcohol, (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl. .....lb. .60 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Formate, dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10½- —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee...ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Metronite pigment, 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. .05¼- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03½- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04½- —
c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, frt. allid., E..lb. .05½- —
rubber bgs, c.l., frt. allid. E.lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. allid., E..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, frt. allid., E..lb. .05 - —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific Coast.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
unskimmed, roller bbls., c.l.lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02 - .02½
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .06½- —
New Orleans.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. .....lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .04½- .05
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .0660- .0690
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .08 - .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt...ton.27.00 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.19.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.17.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .03¾- .05¼
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .05¾- —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.85
78 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.35
Import, bgs., Atl. ports..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .05¾- —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¾- —

Lobelia—Oil Codliver

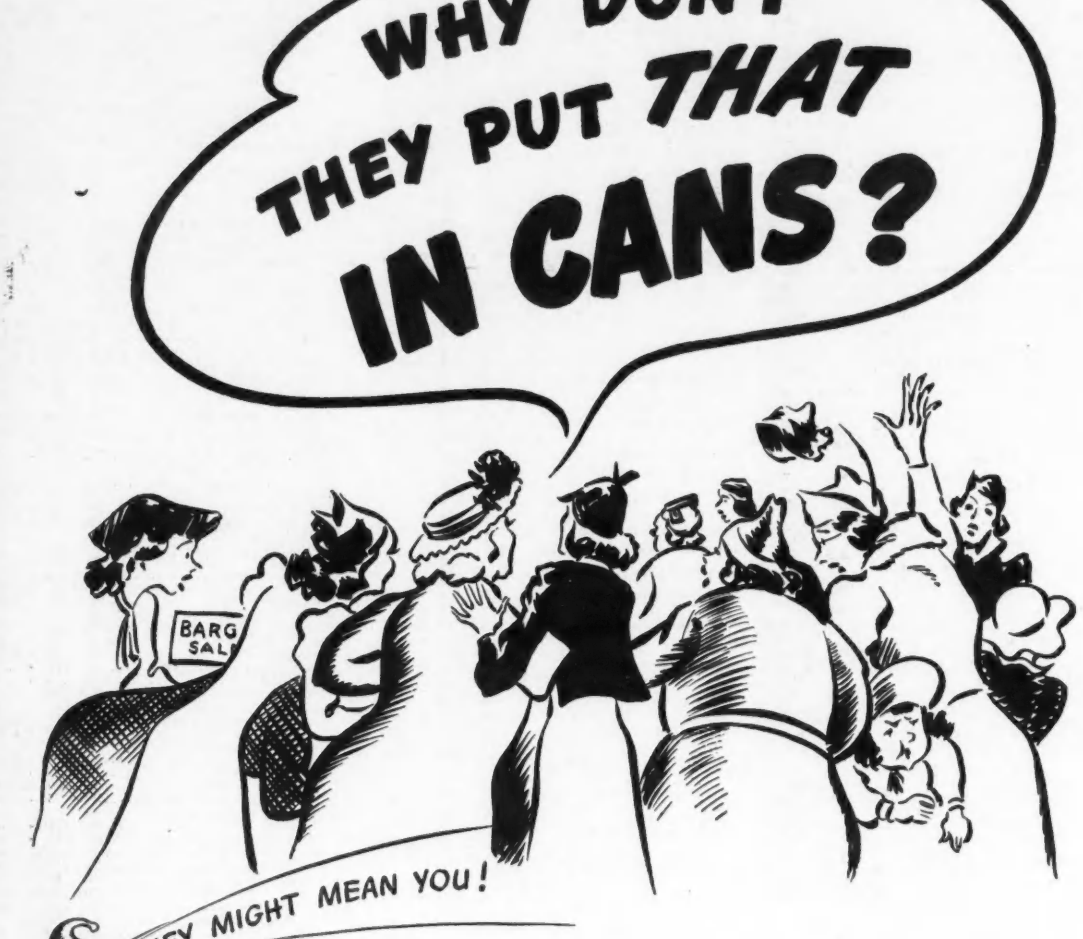
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Nickel carbonate, bbls .....lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. allid.lb. .70 - —
10-lb, tins .....lb. .86½- —
Nitrecake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ⅛, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.03 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill. unit-ton. No prices.
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.60 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.65 - 2.75
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, shipt., cs.....lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19 - .19½
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17½- .18
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l.,works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
s.p.s., bots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .65 - .68
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .16 - .17
ref'd, cns. .....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.45.00 -52.00
seed, bots.....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .72 - .75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks .....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Bay, W. I., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
natural, coppers .....lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .16 - .17
rectified, cns. .....lb. .60 - .65
Bois de rose, Brasil, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Cayenne, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP 1X (see Oil, juniper tar)
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .42 - .45
USP 1X, cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Calamus, cns. .....lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .27 - .28
dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
white, cns.....lb. .20 - .21
dms. .....lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
rectified, cns. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Capsicum (oleoresin), N. F. VI, cns..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.15.00 -88.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
Medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l. ...lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .08¾
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .10½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .09¼- .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
Cedarleaf, cns. .....lb. .63 - .68
dms. .....lb. .56 - .58
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .18½- .23
Celery, bots.....lb. 7.50 -12.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs., lb. .72½- —
25 lbs. .....lb. .75 - —
Chinawood, dms. .....lb. .15 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .15 -Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Seychelle, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .35 - .35½
dms. .....lb. .33 - .33½
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .37 - .39
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. .98 - —
dms. .....lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks. .03¼- —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .02¾- .02¾
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., tanked, bbls..gal. .38 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .27 - .29
Codliver, med., U.S.P., Norwegian, bbls..bbl.26.00 - 27.00

Oil, Coriander—Oil, Sardine

Oil, coriander, bots.....lb. 13.50 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .06¾- .06¾
refd., bbls. .....lb. .09¾- .09¾
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls..lb. .09¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .09½- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., dms..lb. .0475- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.75 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .35 - .37
dms. .....lb. .33 - .35
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .85 - .90
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. .95 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. .95 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. .95 - —
Thursday .....bbl. .95 - —
Friday .....bbl. .95 - —
Saturday .....bbl. .95 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .85
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.15
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Oil, furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .06 - —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04½- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04¾- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03¾- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03½- .03¾
36-38 .....gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40, straw.....gal. .03¾- .04
38-40 zero, 60 c.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .04½- .04¼
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Grapeseed, dms.....lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 2.65 - 3.30
Haarlem, import., bots....gross 3.15 - 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms..... 1,000 A unit gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lb. dms..lb. .39 - .40
cns. .....lb. .41 - .44
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime burning, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
prime, ed., bbls.....lb. .11½- —
lined., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
Oil, laurel, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.25
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .38 - .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns...lb. 3.55 - 3.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
expressed, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l...lb. .0870- .0900
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0910- .0940
less than 5.....lb. .0950- .0980
tanks .....lb. .0810- .0840
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 lbs..lb. .0970- .1010
raw, bbls., c.l....—.....lb. .0830- .0860
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0870- .0900
less than 5.....lb. .0910- .0940
tanks .....lb. .0770- .0800
Lovage, bots.....lb. 41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms..gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
Oil, lubricating, at refy., Okla., bright stocks:—
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks... gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .11½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .14 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .17 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .12½- —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .15 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .18 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .18½- —
200 vis., 2 color, tans..gal. .20 - —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .24 - —
unfiltered, 600 s.r....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .20 - —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., gal. .22 - —
630 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .20½- —
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .22½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .23½- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .30 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
tanks .....lb. .0630- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0630- .0650
tanks .....lb. .0570- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.....gal. .65½- .70
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .15¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 85.00- 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Oiticica, dms. .....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....lb. .88 - .90
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .13
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- .14
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Orange sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .50 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .85
Calif., cns.....lb. .65 - .75
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 2.25 - 3.25
West India, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.....lb. .03¾- .03¾
shipment .....lb. .0290- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .0275- —
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0265- —
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0365 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .06¾- .07
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
import, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Perilla, dms. .....lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks .....lb. .0950- .0960
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. .82½- .90
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports....gal. .46 - .48
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
denat., bbls.....gal. .78 - .80
Red, dist. or saponif, bbls., dlvd..lb. .08¾ Nom.
dms., dlvd.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½ Nom.
white, dms.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 8.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .56 - .75
dms. .....lb. .51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .51 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns..lb. 4.75 - 4.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst. gal. .28 - —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
tanks .....lb. .0630- —
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0630- .0670
tanks .....lb. .0570- —



Many a manufacturer has wished his product could have the protection of a can—its sturdiness that prevents breakage—its lighter shipping weight—its greater display value—and the greater salability that comes of convenience to the consumer. The only thing that stopped him was the thought that his product couldn't be packed in tin.

We've been able to show a lot of such manufacturers how they could secure these advantages—how we could make a can that would meet every practical requirement of their product. Our research laboratories and development department are constantly working out such problems. They are level-headed and use common sense about it. If it looks as though the product shouldn't be in cans, they'll say so frankly. But they've been able to surmount a great many of the difficulties among the packaging problems presented to them. They'll be glad to work on yours.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · MONTREAL · TORONTO · HAVANA

Oil, sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .34 - .35
natural, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Savin, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Savory, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .10½ Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks. gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms....lb. .0635- .0700
tanks.....lb. .05¾- .05⅞
refd., dms.....lb. .0755- .0825
tanks.....lb. .0675- .0685
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1000- .1020
45°, dms.....lb. .0930- .0950
natural, dms.....lb. .0880- .0900
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .56½- .75
Sweet, birch, North, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
South. cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
tanks.....lb. .08 - —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Tar, coml. dms., c.l., divd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .26 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities...gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., divd., E. ports..gal. .50 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
white, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.45
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 3.65 -16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
refd., dms.....lb. .14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms...lb. .0770- .0790
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0810- .0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms. gal.22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.....gal.17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, doms., tech., 50-90 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - —
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .44 - —
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .45 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms....gal. .49 - —
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .57 - —
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .64½- —
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .72½- —
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .74½- —
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .80½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .82 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.gal. .49 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .72½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .82 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots.....lb.18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines, ton...15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .80 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11 - —
Other points.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11½- —
Other points.....lb. .11 - —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .33 - .35
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Verona, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bxs., cs.....lb. .12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - .74
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .08 - —
Orthotoluenehydrochloride, dms.lb. .22 - —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .16 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .40 - .42
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - —
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .50 Nom.
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs...lb. .85 Nom.
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .02¾- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .0230- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .02¾- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .0230- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .02¼ Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0355- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l...lb. .0390- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0370- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .04 - —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .0435- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .0465- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .0490- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .0565- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .0660- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l..lb. .06¼- —
refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .05c. lower.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .02½- .02¾
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .02¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 100 gal. dms., divd..lb. .16 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., divd., lb. .17 - —
USP, cs., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .56 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld., lb. .23 - .25
less car lot, same basis.lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Pennyroyal herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs....lb. .08¼- .08½
Lampong, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
Tellicherry, bgs.....lb. .08⅝- .09
Red, chillies, Japan, 1, bgs..lb. .22 - .22½
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
White, Java, Muntok, bgs,..lb. .07¾- .08
Saigon, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .23 - .24
import, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l...lb. .02¾- .02¾
l.c.l.....lb. .03¾- .03¾
extra, bbls.....lb. .02¾- .03
l.c.l.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
cream (see white, cream).
green (see red).
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l....lb. .02¾- —
white, cream, bbls., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
lily, bbls., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
snow, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .95
Athens.....bbl. .84 - 1.00
Belridge.....bbl. .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Canal-Greely.....bbl. .91 - 1.08
Coalinga.....bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)...bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez.....bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote.....bbl. .76 - .96
Elk Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.22
Inglewood.....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front.....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River.....bbl. .70 - —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. 1.19 - 1.43
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Lost Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.18
McKittrick.....bbl. .70 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello.....bbl. .77 - 1.43
Mt. Poso.....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall.....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt.....bbl. .70 - .93
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipe-line.....bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield.....bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans.....bbl. .84 - 1.66
Round Mt.....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Maria.....bbl. .63 - .70
Santa Paula.....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence.....bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier.....bbl. .76 - .96
Wilmington.....bbl. .75 - 1.21
Canada:—
Oil Springs.....bbl. 1.97 - —
Petrolia.....bbl. 1.90 - —
Central West:—
Illinois.....bbl. 1.05 - —
Lima.....bbl. .90 - —
Midland (Mich.).....bbl. 1.12 - —
Princeton.....bbl. 1.05 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Batson.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Dayton.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Goose Creek.....bbl. .79 - 1.28
Hull.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Humble.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Liberty.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Markham.....bbl. .90 - 1.29
Orange.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Pettus.....bbl. 1.29 - —
Pierce Junction.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)..bbl. .79 - 1.38
Saratoga.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sour Lake.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Spindle Top.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sugarland.....bbl. .79 - 1.23
West Columbia.....bbl. .79 - 1.28
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells—
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Kentucky river.....bbl. 1.20 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)..bbl. 1.10 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Caddo.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Cameron Meadows.....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Choctaw.....bbl. .74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Darrow.....bbl. .74 - 1.20
De Soto.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
El Dorado.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Haynesville.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Homer.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Iowa.....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Lockport.....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Miller County.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Pine Island.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rainbow.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rodessa.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Smackover.....bbl. .73 - —
Tepetate.....bbl. 1.03 - —
Urania.....bbl. .89 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco.....bbl. No prices
Tuxpan.....bbl. No prices
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .63 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .63 - 1.10
Altus, Tipton (Okla.), bbl. .96 - 1.20
Pennsylvania, Ohio West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany....bbl. 1.68 - —
Corning.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. 1.18 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.28 - —
N. Y. Transit lines, bbl. 1.68 - —
S. W. Penn. lines..bbl. 1.34 - —
lower district in National Transit lines.bbl. 1.56 - 1.61
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy.....bbl. .98 - —
Canon City-Florence...bbl. .90 - —
Cat Creek.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Dutton Creek.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Elk Basin.....bbl. .90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington, bbl. .81 - 1.05
Frannie, light.....bbl. .45 - .52
Grass Creek, light.....bbl. .90 - —
Iles.....bbl. .92 - .98
Lance Creek.....bbl. .77 - —
Lander.....bbl. .51¼- —
Midway.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Rock Creek.....bbl. 1.00 - —
Salt Creek.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Sunburst.....bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight.....bbl. 1.30 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Cleveland-Liberty.....bbl. 1.14 - —
Conroe.....bbl. 1.27 - —
Darst Creek.....bbl. .98 - —
Hardin-Liberty.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.02
Luling.....bbl. .87 - —
Lytton Springs.....bbl. .99 - —
Mirando (incl. Duval)..... bbl. .74 - 1.33
Panola County.....bbl. .73 - 1.03
Salt Flat.....bbl. .96 - —
Tomball.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Van.....bbl. .93 - —
West Beaumont.....bbl. .79 - 1.28
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .67 - 1.01
Gray County.....bbl. .72 - 1.06
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .61 - .85
Crane.....bbl. .53 - .95
Crockett.....bbl. .53 - .95
Ector.....bbl. .53 - .95
Eddy (N. M.).....bbl. .77 - —
Howard.....bbl. .53 - .95
Jackson, N. M.....bbl. .61 - .85
Lea, N. M.....bbl. .53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M.....bbl. .61 - .85
Mitchell.....bbl. .63 - .95
Pecos.....bbl. .65 - .87
Upton.....bbl. .53 - .95
Winkler.....bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3....gal. .30 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3....gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3.....gal. .50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.p., 200 s.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond.....gal. .11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅝
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06⅝
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .192 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .206 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .12 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans..gal. .21 - —
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.....gal. .16 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J...gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .16 - —
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco..gal. .10¾- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06⅝
Petroleum, naphtha, v. m. & p., tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .16½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .192 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .208 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- .11
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .16 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, tight, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks...gal. .06¾- .06⅝
standard, 160 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06¾- .06⅝
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05⅝- .06⅛
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .159 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .184 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09½- .11⅛
New Orleans, ex tax....gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .09½- .11⅛
Omaha.....gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .10½- .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .139 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
Thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 l.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .16 - —
Richmond.....gal. .14½- —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .16½- —
44, 311 l.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond.....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 l.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore....gal. .12 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .09½- .10
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05⅝- .06⅛
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany.....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .12½- .15½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15½
Boston.....gal. .12½- .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11½- —
Buffalo.....gal. .12½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .12
Chicago.....gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill.....gal. .184 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee.....gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .198 - —
Newark.....gal. .09 - —
New York (200 gals)..gal. .09½- .11
Omaha.....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia.....gal. .10 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12 - .14
Providence.....gal. .12½- .13½
Rochester.....gal. .12 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .13 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Trenton.....gal. .11½- .14
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11½- .13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs..lb. 4.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
Yellow, fib., dms., 2000-lb. lots., lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots. ....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns. .....lb.14.50 -15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.lb.20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines, long ton. 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.65 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 3.85 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs. .....lb. .40 - .44
Yellow, cs.....lb. .24 - .30
oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., tons.....lb. .85 - —
single bbls.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 2.40 - 2.50
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 2.90 - 3.00
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., divd. Akron..ton.23.75 -24.00
linseed, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, bbls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Plaster of Paris—Red

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.0780-	.0800
Potash abietate	lb.	.06 -	—
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.33 -	—
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11 -	—
demj., 50 lbs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls. 500 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.06¾-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.06 -	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.31 -	—
flb., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 53-55%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.03¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.02871¼-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 -	—
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
import, dms.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¼
tanks	lb.	.02⅞-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
import, dms.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
gran., kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
powd., kgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Chromate, kgs.	lb.	.24 -	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.33½-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.34½-	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.37½-	.38¼
Cyanide, cns., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.05 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, flb., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30½-	.32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.72 -	—
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.31 -	3.35
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	1.13 -	—
bots., or cns.	lb.	1.22 -	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.13 -	1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f., ports.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt.	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
Potash, metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O bulk,	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
import, all strngths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.55½-	—
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.			
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports.	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.09 -	.10½
Permanganate, tech., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Prussiate, red, bbls.	lb.	.30½-	.34
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs.,	lb.	.07 -	—
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs.	lb.	.13 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.16 -	—
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports.	ton.	38.00 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., ships.	ton.	25.75 -	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Berries, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Propane, tanks, G.S.	gal.	.03 -	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03 -	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
Pumice stone, Ital., Amer.-grd., F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., less than 3, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
3 or over, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Ital-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y.	ton.	32.85	Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.	ton.	37.70 -	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	38.70 -	—
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	40.70 -	—
single bgs., ex whse.	ton.	45.70 -	—
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	6.40 -	6.75
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrins 55-gal. dms., (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	9.60 -	9.95
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over.	lb.	.27 -	.30½
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.53 -	—
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	.12-13	Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, flb, dms, tins.	lb.	2.15 -	2.40
resublimed, flb. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 -	—
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	9.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	12.00 -	—
No. 5, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	7.50 -	—
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
black, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
China white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
dense white, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.08 -	—
mixed, motties, opaque, cs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
shell-demi, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20 -	—
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
white, cs., works.	lb.	.15 -	—

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 65% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.03⅝-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.02⅞-	—
Quebracho, extr., solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty.	lb.	.04 -	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis		.04¼-	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Root, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.07½-	.08¼
solid, dms.	lb.	.10 -	.15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y.	flasks.	73.00	76.50
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Quinidine, cryst., small cns.	oz.	.96 -	—
large, cns.	oz.	.28 -	—
powd., precip., cans.	oz.	.91 -	—
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	.67 -	—
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	.76 -	—
Acetate, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Arsenate, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Arsenite, cns.	oz.	1.01 -	—
Bisulphate, cns.	oz.	.54 -	—
Citrate, cns.	oz.	.72 -	—
Dihydrobromide, bots.	oz.	.75 -	—
Dihydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.75 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, cns.	oz.	.75 -	—
Ferrocyanide, cns.	oz.	1.01 -	—
Formate, cns.	oz.	.94 -	—
Glycerophosphate, cns.	oz.	1.14 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.68	Nom.
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.	oz.	.75 -	—
Hydroiodide, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Phosphate, cns.	oz.	.82 -	—
Salicylate, cns.	oz.	.73 -	—
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns.	oz.	.54 -	—
U.S.P. XI, cns.	oz.	.61 -	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns.	oz.	.97 -	—
Tannate, cns.	oz.	.57 -	—
Tartrate, cns.	oz.	.97 -	—
Valerate, cns.	oz.	.93 -	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.	oz.	.75 -	—

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.55 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Dutch, black, bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
red, bgs.	lb.	.06¼-	.06⅝
Japanese, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.36 -	.38
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 -	1.90

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.90 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.90 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.95 -	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.70 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.75 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.85 -	—

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Red, cadmium, lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works..lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs., lb. 4.15 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
100-lb. lots..lb. 4.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)
Eosin toner, bbls..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾ —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼ —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.25 - —
open order..lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contrs..lb. .75 - —
open order..lb. .80 - —
Rose lake, bbls..lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls..lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts, lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom.... bbls..lb. 1.26 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .08½ —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09¼ —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N.Y..lb. .08¼ —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾ —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order..lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½ .04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾ —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kegs..lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs..lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs, same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .03¾ .0390
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works..lb. .0220 —
10%, bbls., works..lb. .0245 —
15%, bbls., works..lb. .0255 —
20%, bbls., works..lb. .02¾ —
25%, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works..lb. .03¼ —
35%, bbls., works..lb. .0360 —
40%, bbls., works..lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.51 - 1.64
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.51 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs..lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots..lb. 6.65 -13.00
Rhubarb root, cs..lb. .34 - .35
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .39 - .40
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .17¾ —
smaller lots..lb. .18¼ —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .16¾ —
smaller lots..lb. .17¼ —
Rose flowers, pale, bls..lb. .28 - .30
red, bls..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Rosemary flowers, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls..lb. .05 - .06
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex docks, 280 lbs. 5.20 - —
D, bbls..280 lbs. 5.25 - —
E, bbls..280 lbs. 5.50 - —
F, bbls..280 lbs. 6.35 - —
G, bbls..280 lbs. 6.50 - —
H, bbls..280 lbs. 6.50 - —
I, bbls..280 lbs. 6.50 - —
K, bbls..280 lbs. 6.50 - —
M, bbls..280 lbs. 6.50 - —
N, bbls..280 lbs. 6.90 - —
W. G., bbls..280 lbs. 7.25 - —
W. W., bbls..280 lbs. 7.70 - —
X, bbls..280 lbs. 7.70 - —
Rosin, wood, F. F..280 lbs. 6.05 - 6.55
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.50.00 - —
Rue, bulk, powd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .08½ .10
Rue, bls..lb. .15 - .16

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .19 - .20
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs..lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Safflower, bls..lb. .24 - .25
Saffron, Mexican, bls..lb. .28 - .29
Spanish, tins..lb.27.00 -28.00
Safrol, cns..lb. .52 - .53
dms..lb. .50 - .51
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless..lb. .05¾ .06
garden, bls..lb. .06½ .06½
Sago flour, bgs..lb. .02½ .03¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs..lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs..lb. .99 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.13.20 -13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton.15.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.16.30 -21.00
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -25.00
bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f..ton.15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons..100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons..100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons..100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns..lb.21.00 -22.00
Saponin, crude, cns..lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb. .40 - .41
Mexican, bls..lb. .16 - .18
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls..lb. .13 - .15
select, bls..lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..lb. .07 - .07¼
Scammony root, ogs..lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .13¾ - —
smaller lots..lb. .14¾ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots..lb. .14¾ - —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases..lb. 1.75 - —
Senega, root, bls..lb. .56 - .58
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.lb. .10 - .14
siftings, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..lb. .09 - .10
2 bls..lb. .07 - .08
3, bls..lb. .05½ - .06
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls..lb. .05½ - .06
Serpentaria root, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .19 - .20
dlvd. Boston..lb. .19½ - .20½
Chicago..lb. .19¾ - .20¾
Pacific Coast..lb. .22 - .23
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - —
dlvd. Boston..lb. .25½ - —
Chicago..lb. .25¾ - —
Pacific Coast..lb. .28 - —
Garnet, bgs..lb. .12½ - .13
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases..lb. .20 - .21
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y..lb. .11½ - .12
dlvd. Chicago..lb. .12 - .12½
Pacific Coast..lb. .13 - .15½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y.lb. .11 - .11½
dlvd. Chicago..lb. .11½ - .12
Pacific Coast..lb. .14 - .14½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .90 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .85 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .80 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls..gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
99-99%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots..ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion..oz. .42¾ —
Govt. purchase..oz. .6464 —
Nitrate, vis..oz. .81¼ - .83½
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .80 - .81
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .30
Simaruba bark, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Skatol, bots..lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls..lb. .20 - .21
Western, bls..lb. .14 - .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls..lb. .15 - .17
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts..lb. .07 - .09½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..lb. .24 - .28
Soapbark, bls..lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls..lb. .11 - .13
cut, bls., bbls..lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls..lb. .13 - .14
Soda, abietate, dms..lb. .10 - —
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .04½ - .05
Alginate, dms..lb. .69 - —
Antimoniate, bbls..lb. .12 - .13½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .08½ —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07¼ - .09½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .09½ - 11½
liquid, 50 gls., dms....gal. .35 - —
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2..100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4..100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
2..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2..100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4..100 lbs. 2.83 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l..100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.08 -
2..100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4..100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l..100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less..lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more, lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less..lb. .50 - —
dms, 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less..lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.76 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., wks..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs, c.l..100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., bgs..100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .06¾ —
l.c.l., 6 cks, or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - -
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼ -
Bifluoride, bbls. ..lb. .12½ - .13
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l. bbls., wks..100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.80
Solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs..lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs..lb. 5.81 - —
jars 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, 1, gr., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2..100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3..100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4..100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½ - —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.93 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½ - —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼ —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - .08½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .19¼ —
cns., 50 lbs..lb. .21½ —
25 lbs..lb. .23½ .24½
kgs. 100 lbs..lb. .20½ —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26 - —
cns., 50 lbs..lb. .28 - —
25 lbs..lb. .30 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs..lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., 250 lbs....lb. .28½ —
cns., 50 lbs..lb. .29¼ —
25 lbs..lb. .30¼ .31½
kgs. 100 lbs..lb. .27½ —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
Import, 90%, cs..lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Diacetate, 23-25% acidity, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼ —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾ —
5-9, same basis..lb. .08¼ —
1-4, same basis..lb. .08¾ —
96%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½ —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9 same basis..lb. .08¼ —
1-4, same basis..lb. .08¾ —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls..lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP., sticks, cns. 100 lbs. .20½ - .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns.... 100 lbs lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs, c.l., wks, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs., and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks..100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks..100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks..100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks..100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars..lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars..lb. 2.10 - —
bots..lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 3.15 - —
Metanilate, kgs..lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks..lb. .60 - —
less kgs..lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls..lb. .10 - —
Naphthionate, bbls..lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Oct.-June delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis..ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
powd., bbls., ton lots..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 5.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾ —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l..lb. .08¼ - .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls..lb. .09 - —
kgs..lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾ —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15¼ —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls. c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs..lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works, lb. .09¼ - .10
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd.. 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
10,000 lbs. or over, bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs..lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls..lb. .04¾ - .05
Import, bbls..lb. .04¼ - .04¾
Stannate, dms..lb. .31 - .34
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. ..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 ..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs..lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs..lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .26 - —
naphtha, solvent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .26 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .18 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .12 - .13

Spruce—Yellow Ocher

Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Squill red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
white, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
St. Ignatius beans, bxs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.60
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.70
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.05
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .06¼- —
Staveacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls. c.l. works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
import, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Styralyl acetate, bots .....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, crystl., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .68 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25 - oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .77 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .42 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .32 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk., bbls. c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard..long ton.20.50 - —
Flowers, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.79
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., tars.....lb. 3 90 - —
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.67.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.69.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
51° bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. .....lb. .04½- .05
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

T

Talc., dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
Talc., dom., N. Y., fibrous, 99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, alum-mag. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills...ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls...lb. .07½- .07¾
extra, loose, works.....lb. .05¼- —
special, loose, works.....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, vegetable, ship, cs...lb. .07½- .08
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
50% (43% fat) dms., c.l..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08
50% (48% fat), dms c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .05 - .05½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.65 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
Import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports ship. unit-ton. 3.10 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Tapioca, flour, bgs.....lb. .02 - .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .25 - —
25% dms., c.l., works....gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .28¼- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
dlvd., ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech., dms. .....lb. .09½- —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90% pure, dms. works..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Theobromine, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .26
5% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .44 - .44½
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, Straits .....lb. .4635- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .50 - .52
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .23½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd....lb. .15¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd...lb. .18 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.. b. .16 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), E. frt. alld.lb. .23 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .23¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .23¼- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. E. dlvd.lb. .23¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd....lb. .24 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., E. frt. alld.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .86 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .44 - .45
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Triacetin, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .46 - .48
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone A..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .095 - —
Zone B, c.l.....lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .110 - —
Zone C, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .105 - —
Zone A is East of the Rockies; B takes in Rocky Mountain States, and Zone C represents Pacific Coast States.
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., 1, dms., c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .23½- —
less than 500 lbs., dms.lb. .26½- .37½
2, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .05½- .05¾
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .29½- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock.....gal. .31½- —
5, ex dock.....gal. .33½- —
wood, dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .22 - .24
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. NH_3 unit. No prices.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08¼- .08¾

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.46.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.31.00 - —
extract, powdered, 63%.....lb. .06 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Mexican, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
cut, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
South American, tins.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.10 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.20 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.38.00 -40.00
Extract, bbls. .....lb. .04½- —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .16¾- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs. .37 - .39
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10..lb. .20½- .21
1 bg.....lb. .21 - .21½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons, lb. .22 - .22½
1 ton.....lb. .22½- .23
500 lbs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .23½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .32½- .33
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
jobbing lots.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .31 - .33
5 bgs.....lb. .31½- .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32 - .34
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .37 - .37½
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31½- .33
5 bgs.....lb. .32 - .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32½- .34
refined, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .40 - .40½
5 bgs.....lb. .40½- .41
1 bg.....lb. .41 - .41½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots.....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons.....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
cakes, cs. .....lb. .23 - .24
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.59 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60- 18.50
Paris white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs., .extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 5.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .33 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
10°, dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.75
lithopone, all shades, bbls. 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order .....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04¼- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls works .....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import. lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02½- —

Yellow, ocher, French, all shades, csks., c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle ..lb. .03 - —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02875- —
New York .....lb. .02½- —
ex-dock Phila., for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis, lb. .03¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .03½- —
New York .....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse. .....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP. contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
USP., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
Arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies, bgs....lb. .13½- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .36 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 -
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
25 lb. jars.....lb. .31 - —
solut., dms., wks.....lb. .04½- —
tanks .....lb. .0226- —
Zinc, cyanide, kgs., works....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0705- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .0755- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst., lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except ex whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0615- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .0615- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0640- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .0640- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0592- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0617- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .0617- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0617- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0642- —
ex whse., Pac. ct.lb. .0642- —
French process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
Zinc, oxide, import, gold seal, cks., ex whse.....lb. .13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse., lb. .10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse., lb. .11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .23 - —
U.S.P., bbls.....lb. .21 - .23
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
flake, bgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls...lb. .24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —

Yellow—Zirconium

Zirconium nitrate, kgs., work..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works...lb. .04½- .04¾
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works, lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the October 3 issue; the next printing will be in the November 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 33.

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

		1938		1937	
	Period.	Net income.	Per share.	Net income.	Per share.
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.	9 mos.	*$168,653	...	$629,649	$1.61
Atlas Powder Co.	9 mos.	745,736	$1.96	1,264,310	4.03
Barber Asphalt Co.	Year	*54,406	...	855,589	2.19
Barnsdall Oil Co.	9 mos.	2,602,329	1.16	2,232,694	.99
Eon Ami	9 mos.	1,025,021	2.79	1,023,337	2.80
Catalin Corp. of America	9 mos.	36,985	.07	149,900	.28
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.	9 mos.	31,288,318	2.23	62,799,523	5.18
Flintkote Co.	52 wks.	620,046	.92	1,318,144	1.97
Granby Cons. Mining & Smelting	9 mos.	189,863	.43	.....	...
Hercules Powder Co.	9 mos.	1,968,635	1.20	4,283,823	3.27
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	9 mos.	480,397	.96	1,245,846	3.06
International Silver Co.	9 mos.	183,123	...	497,030	2.02
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	9 mos.	*4,882,838	*13.82	6,185,066	5.32
Lambert Co.	9 mos.	1,090,428	1.46	1,082,780	1.45
Magma Copper	9 mos.	330,449	.81	779,311	1.91
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	9 mos.	6,837,296	3.05	7,369,517	3.29
Owens-Illinois Glass	Year	5,085,996	1.91	10,844,608	4.08
Penna. Glass Sand Corp.	9 mos.	276,189	.44	580,476	1.39
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.	Year	963,055	6.42	1,700,084	11.33
Phillips Petroleum Co.	9 mos.	9,471,956	2.13	19,813,719	4.45
Procter & Gamble Co.	3 mos.	6,097,510	.92	5,044,338	.76
Reynolds Metals Co.	Year	814,000	...	.....	...
Sherwin Williams Co.	Year	2,228,361	2.45	6,034,955	8.44
Staley, A. E., Mfg. Co.	9 mos.	477,900	...	.....	...
Standard Brands, Inc.	9 mos.	6,154,008	.43	8,057,078	.69
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.	9 mos.	5,273,779	1.37	9,023,055	2.35
Tidewater Assoc. Oil Co.	9 mos.	8,416,905	1.05	12,171,434	1.61
Union Bag & Paper Co.	9 mos.	764,503	.78	1,100,361	1.05
Union Carbide & Carbon Co.	9 mos.	13,383,038	1.50	30,465,886	3.42

*Deficit.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York, New York. Telephone JOhn 4-2357. Cable Address Reporter New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, the New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers' Journal, the Oil and Paint Review and International Petroleum Reporter.

Subscription rates including postage in the United States, possessions and territories, one year, $5.00; two years, $8.00; Canada and Newfoundland, one year, $7.00; two years, $12.00; other foreign countries, one year, $10.00; two years, $18.00.

Entered at the Post Office of New York as second class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 134 October 31, 1938 Number 18

Cultivate Latin America

One of the best and most important purposes in which business and government in the United States should cooperate is the cultivation of better relations with Latin America. It needs no telling that both business and governmental relations with practically every other section of the world are tied up with conditions on which no practicable influence can be exerted. It is also most obvious that, for both business expansion and the spread of governmental ideas, other nations are becoming more aggressive in Latin America.

It is highly desirable that the policy of good neighborliness be practically applied by this country to all Latin American countries. The theory is not enough, and the biggest reason why the theory has fallen down in certain instances, particularly with respect to Mexico, is that practices have not measured up to precepts.

Business men in the United States do not know Latin Americans as they should, considering the latent possibilities of the latter as buyers of United States goods. This inadequacy of acquaintance, of course, explains the lack of understanding with which United States business men regard and evaluate the peculiarities of Latin American markets. The Department of Commerce has compiled a deal of useful information in respect of those markets; much of this has had a very limited circulation. But, even this is far from enough; nothing can do what is necessary and desirable to do except personal contacts of business leaders with the people of Latin America. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States could find no undertaking of greater value to its constituents than would be that of a properly conducted visit of business leaders to Latin America.

One of the most serious problems confronting the United States and its people is that of maintaining democracy in the Western Hemisphere. It is beside the question to say, as is said, that Latin American governments lack stability; the necessity is to prevent other forms of government from taking advantage of this, even though the conception of instability has a large foundation in lack of understanding. Business and government should stand together and work together in this serious need. They may not fall if they fail, but both will suffer.

Make Use Of Schools

Schools have got well under way for the 1938-39 term, and it is time that business began to look to these sources for better service. The accomplishment of this requires that business cooperate with the schools—from the upper grades of public schools to the postgraduate departments of universities—in fitting the results of education more closely to the needs of those who must make a living out of business and must, in turn, enable business to provide a living for themselves and for many others.

Business, in enlightened selfishness, should provide the appropriate classes in every school with opportunities to "see it work"; should arrange educational visits to its plants, and stores, and offices. The purpose is twofold. For one thing, it is very desirable that business make the public better acquainted with it; this can be carried far among the impressionable scholars of today. Secondly, business needs to attract to itself the best that the schools of the country can provide.

Visits of scholars to a place of business should not be designed so much to attract to that line of business such youth as might be readily enamored as to inspire desirable young persons with a purpose to fit themselves for certain lifework. To make the most of such occasions, the visitors should be invited to send to their host a statement of their impressions and of their responses to what they saw. These data would include information that could be used as the basis of further development of desirable interests in the direction of ultimate usefulness to the young persons and to the business.

It is desirable, also, to get the interest of teachers in such developments as may be undertaken. Teachers are not all bound by rote; most of them want their scholars to amount to something and are ready to assist them at least to get properly started. Business can make good use of the schools—far better use than has been made of them by some in propaganda that could not stand soapbox analysis.

—O-P-D—

For Better Conventions

The difficulty of getting adequate consideration for convention papers of a technical nature was manifested again at the meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs last week. This condition was expected because the questions submitted in advance for open discussion included one directed to the improvement of the federation's meetings in this respect. That many members had given thought to the matter was evident in the discussion of this question.

It is easy to criticize in matters such as this; but the offering of helpful suggestions is far from easy. There are twenty-one clubs in the federation. Each of these has a peculiar technical problem foremost in consideration. It is natural that each desires to work with its particular problem and, having worked with it, wishes to present the results of its labors in a paper.

Preparation of a technical paper requires time if the contribution is to be as full as possible. Constructive or supplemental discussion of such a paper calls for more than its mere reading in advance of its presentation. In the first place it must be read by others interested in the subject, and the comments of all readers must be correlated if time is not to be wasted.

Reading a technical paper, even in large part, at a convention is somewhat boring. One hears among the auditors, provided in basic wisdom with printed copies, such comment as:—"I can read!" Summarizing or abstracting a paper is not easy—and the pride of authorship, as well as that of achievement, is a factor. Freedom of speech is something which the arrangers of a technical program always face; they are reluctant to restrict the number of papers, although this is the best means of getting a good program.

The technical programs of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs are too crowded. It has been suggested that another day be added to the conventions. It has been suggested that the constituent clubs defer the presentation of papers until the subjects have been under study for two or three years. This would withhold information on technical progress. It has been suggested that limited number of papers be selected for full consideration.

The last suggestion has the greatest promise; but it gives the selecting committee an unenviable task. This might be lessened by ascertaining early in the year by vote of the constituent clubs in what subjects the members are particularly interested. Further improvement might result from the allocation of each subject thus selected to a number of clubs; although such centralization of control might be objectionable, and coordination or correlation of the several findings would be necessary in advance of the convention to avoid unnecessary duplication.

It is suggested here that each constituent club of the federation devote its next meeting to the construction of a plan for making the annual convention still better.

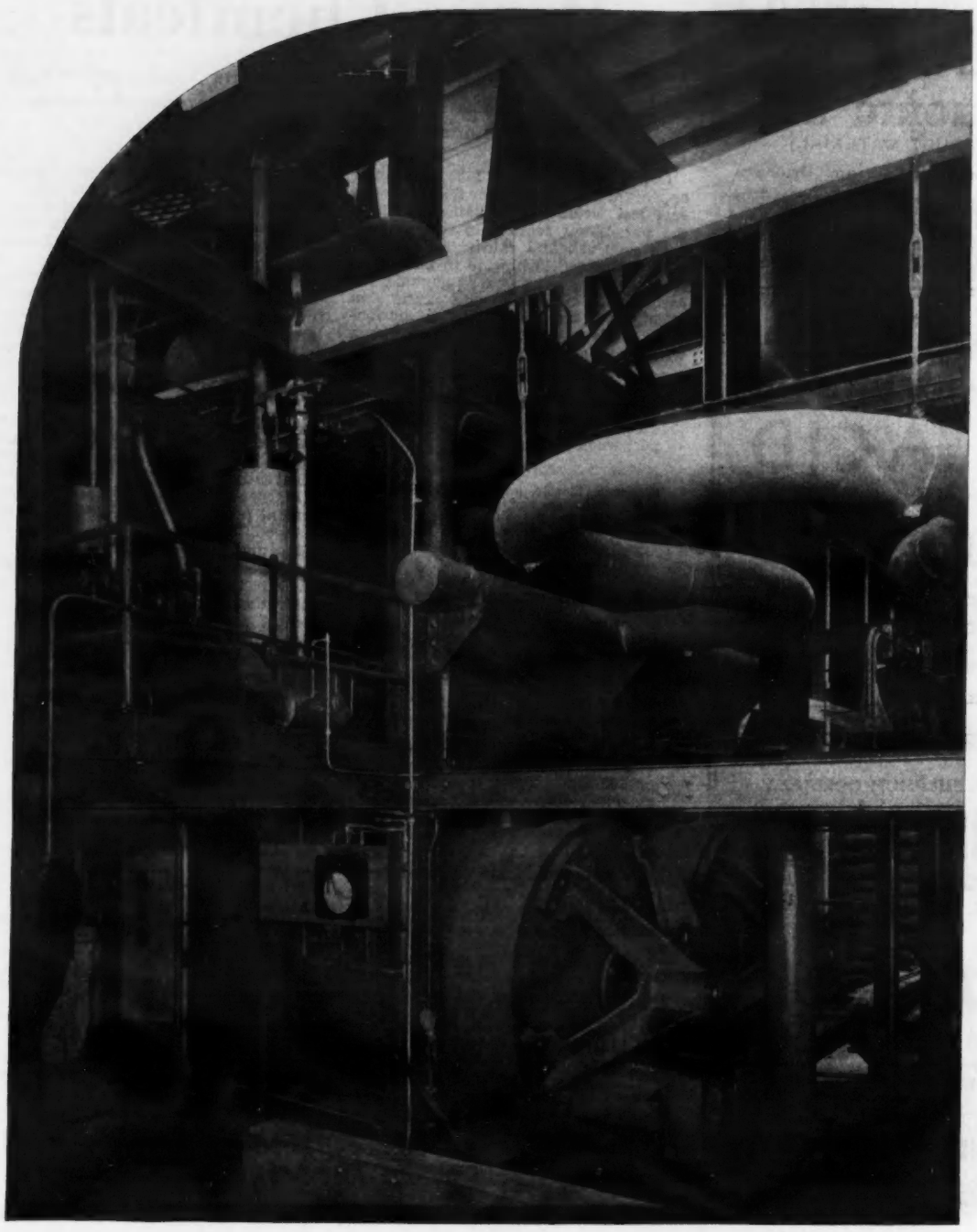
—O-P-D—

Billions in Housing

In considering the governmental housing program, those who aver that this undertaking is not a business for the government have not yet offered any suggestion that private enterprise take over the government's interest of more than $3,000,000,000 in private real estate. It is one thing to wish a competitor, governmental or individual, out of business. It is another thing to buy him out. There is a third method of elimination in ordinary business, but this can have but little attraction for private enterprise: the loss that government would sustain would have to be paid out of private incomes.

But, there is something to be said about the business wisdom of transferring governmental investments in private business to private capital—not that government can be expected to turn over its three-billion stake in real estate. It may be argued that the return on the governmental investment is not sufficient to attract private capital. Is this an admission that government can do business at a smaller cost? It is not. Government probably cannot make a profit at the interest it charges; but private enterprise pays governmental running expenses—and money is loaned to the government at far less than its home loans interest. So there would be bigger net earnings, even without counting taxes, for private capital in carrying the governmental real estate investment at the rate of interest applied. Also, government would be that much less in competition with private enterprise.

Is private capital shy—or wise? The development of building activity and the awakening of latent interest in real estate would make a deal of difference in the answer to that question. Is that development of interest to private enterprise?



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Heavy Chemicals

Alkali Prices Renewed for 1939—Chlorine Unchanged—Nation Wide Schedule Issued for Ammonia Anhydrous—Ammonia Bicarbonate and Soda Nitrite Extended

Contract renewals for 1939 made their appearance in some major heavy chemicals last week. The alkalies provided the paramount feature in this respect, with soda ash and caustic soda schedules unchanged. Chlorine in tanks was extended for next year; ammonia bicarbonate, soda nitrite and oxalic acid schedules were unaltered. A nation-wide schedule for anhydrous ammonia was issued on the same basis as previously. Aside from the announcements mentioned, work was progressing on other industrial chemicals, with some definite word anticipated within the near future. Price changes included fractionally higher quotations for Straits tin, tin crystals, anhydrous stannous chloride and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Stannous chloride, anhy., ½c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, ¾c. per lb.
crystals, ½c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhy., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.2	147.2	148.8	154.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Transactions in the market for heavy chemicals continued to keep pace with the improved operations of basic consuming industries. The automotive industry remained in the vanguard on the upside, while definite benefits were derived from the paper, rubber, glass, steel and textile trades. Cyanide mixture, potash cyanide, nickel salts, soda cyanide, chromic and battery acids were all well taken for the account of the automotive trade. Alums, alkalies and chlorine gave a satisfactory performance. Activity was well sustained in blue vitriol. Outlook for calcium chloride was encouraging. Metals and their derivatives were firm. Refined sulphur moved in broader volume. Soda phosphates were well taken. Zinc chloride was firm. Acetic and sulphuric continued to show gradual improvement. Quiet conditions prevailed in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides.

Alums.—Business in the market for various alums displayed a steady interest from principal consuming channels. Alumina sulphate, commercial and iron free, ammonia and potash alums shared in the broader demand at times. No change was recorded pricewise, and attention was directed toward contract announcements for next year.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Prices for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders for 1938 were released today. A nation-wide schedule of prices appears on page 27 in this issue. The usual differential of 1½c. per pound is noted for consumers contracting for supplies between November 1 and the termination of the contracting season December 31. Business was maintained at seasonally moderate levels.

Ammonia, Aqua.—A steady to firm tone governed the dealings in this direction last week. Withdrawals were along broad lines for the most part. Nothing new was divulged in the price schedule.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Quotations have been extended for the 1939 year. The market continued to receive a fair share of attention from major consuming sources throughout the past week.

Ammoniac, Sal.—There was little of importance to report in the market last week; business was progressing at a moderately active pace for the white and gray material. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Antimony. — Commitments were usually confined to small quantities in the market for domestic spot antimony last week. The quotation of 12¼c. established the preceding period was still in force. There was nothing new to report in the market for antimony oxide or needle powder.

Arsenic. — Business was along moderate lines in the market for the white and red arsenic last week. There was apparently little disposition on the part of large consumers to order beyond current requirements. Prices ruled unchanged.

Barium Salts.—Developments of importance were conspicuous by their absence in the market for various barium derivatives during the past week. Modest commitments were the rule in the carbonate, chloride, dioxide and other compounds. Prices were without alteration.

Bleaching Powder.—Sellers were concerning themselves with contract renewals for next year at the recently announced unchanged levels. Business from practically all sources was maintained at a steady pace last week.

Blue Vitriol.—Activity in this direction was well sustained last week. Some large commercial consumers were making their appearance for fair sized quantities, while the call for agricultural and water treating purposes was steady for this time of the year. Demand in the export market was satisfactory. A firm tone governed the dealings.

Calcium Chloride.—The outlook in this market continued encouraging, although current business was still on the dull side because of seasonal influences. Developments for expanding the use of this material in road work and for ice control was going ahead at a favorable pace. Pricewise the market was without change.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Interest in the market for solvent and dry cleaning purposes continued at a good pace again last week. The trade was awaiting contract announcements for next year.

Chlorine.—Quotations in tanks for 1939 remain unchanged. Withdrawals from the majority of consuming sources was maintained at satisfactory levels last week. The uptrend, which made its appearance a few months ago, was showing further signs of expanding in some lines.

Copper.—Dealings in the market for domestic copper were reported as only fair in most directions last week. A steady to firm price tone continued to characterize the dealings. Business in the foreign market was brisk at times; removal of restrictions on output abroad had a tendency to stabilize prices for the present with quotations ranging around the domestic price equivalent. Later in the week prices were reported at the 11.30c. to 11.35c. per pound level.

Copper Salts.—A steady to firm tone ruled in the market for various copper derivatives again last week. Moderate commitments comprised the bulk of the business in the carbonate, nitrate, cyanide and oxides.

Copperas.—A firm tone continued to rule in the market last week. Supplies of this material continue at comparatively low levels, although recent upturn in steel operations has helped the market considerably. Last week steel operations were scheduled at 53.7 percent of capacity, compared with 46.7 percent in the preceding period and 52.1 percent in the corresponding week a year ago.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture.—Business was along steady lines for the most part last week, with interest from the electroplating trade showing definite signs of expansion. Attention was directed toward 1939 contract announcements, which were expected in the near future.

Fluorspar. — Interest in the market was described as fair throughout the past week, some revived consuming interest was discernible at times. Prices were without alteration.

Glauber's Salt.—Shipments into major consuming channels proceeded at a good

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

pace last week. A firmer tone was reported in some directions, and interest was centered on announcement of next year's price schedule.

Lead Acetate.—The market continued to note a steady to firm price tone, reflecting to some degree the steadiness in the basic metal. Demand was along moderately active lines in most quarters.

Manganese Dioxide.—Nothing of particular importance developed in this direction last week. The recently revised schedules for the Caucasian and African material were well maintained, and business showed some broader tendencies.

Nickel Salts.—A firm tone governed the dealings throughout the past week. Business was on a fair scale from most consuming directions, with some seasonal activity noticeable in a few instances.

Potash Carbonate.—Business displayed a steady trend, with large consumers less hesitant to place commitments. Pricewise the market showed no particular feature, and quotations were retained at former levels.

Potash Caustic.—Orders continued to make their appearance frequently for fair size quantities to correspond with better operating schedules in basic consuming industries. Price schedules were in conformity with the preceding period.

Potash Cyanide. — Usual consumers were coming into the market for material to take care of increased operating requirements. A steady to firm tone prevailed.

Saltpeter.—The broader demand noted recently continued to prevail from most large consuming channels last week. Nothing of importance developed in the price schedules, and a steady to firm tone ruled.

Soda Acetate.—Improvement was not entirely lacking in this direction, and sellers could point to a better inquiry from many sources. There was nothing new to divulge in the price schedule.

Soda Ash.—Contract renewals for 1939 at unchanged levels were being written for various grades of soda ash in car lot and less car lot quantities. Business continues to display satisfactory signs of expanding in all directions.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Sellers were concerning themselves with writing 1939 contracts at the unchanged levels announced previously. A steady influx of orders was reported in all quarters.

Soda Caustic.—Contracts were extended for 1939 at the levels now prevailing. The uptrend in shipments was well sustained last week, with basic consuming industries coming into the market for sizable commitments.

Soda Cyanide.—Withdrawals for the account of the electroplating and case hardening industry were progressing at a satisfactory pace throughout the past week. Pricewise the market maintained a steady to firm tone.

Soda Nitrite.—Quotations were extended for the period covering 1939 shipments, with prices firm for the first six months. Consumer interest was holding at moderate levels in virtually all instances.

Soda Phosphate.—A broad demand continued to characterize the transactions in the market for various grades of soda phosphate during the week just closed. Nothing definite was forthcoming on next year's price schedules.

Soda Silicate.—The market reflected increased demand from the paper trade and other large consumers recently, and business on the whole was progressing satisfactorily. Quotations were in line with the preceding week.

Soda Silicofluoride. — Nothing new transpired in the market last week. Demand from principal channels was along fair lines at the recently established price levels.

Soda Stannate.—A firm price tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. The firmness could be attributed to the higher quotations prevailing for the Straits metal. Prices, however, were maintained at the levels established late last week. Business was moderately active.

Sulphur, Refined.—Withdrawals of the various grades of refined sulphur continued to give a comparatively good account of itself last week. Definite signs of broader consuming interest was making its appearance in all directions. Price schedules were held at previous levels.

Tin Salts.—Fractional advances were recorded in the various tin derivatives last week. Tin crystals were 36c. to 36½c. per pound; anhydrous stannous chloride 44c. to 44½c. per pound and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin 23½c. per pound. Straits metal was around the high point of the year at 46.35c. per pound. World tin production in August amounted to 10,800 tons, making a total of 105,000 tons for the first eight months of this year, against 128,000 tons for the same period last year. Production in September was estimated at 10,100 tons.

Zinc Chloride.—A steady to firm price tone predominated in this direction during the past week. Sellers could point to some improvement in the demand from most consuming interests.

Acids

Transactions in the market for various mineral acids continued at a satisfactory pace last week. In virtually all instances business was reported as at moderately active levels. Price schedules noted no changes at this time, although much attention was attached to contract announcements for next year, which were expected to be forthcoming in the near future. Oxalic acid prices were renewed for 1939. Acetic, chromic and battery acids continued to move in fair size volume. Sulphuric acid noted a gradual uptrend, with some basic consuming industries providing the renewed interest.

Acetic. — Various grades of acetic acid were moving in moderately active fashion to basic consuming channels last week. Quotations were in conformity with those prevailing the preceding period.

Battery.—A more active inquiry was noted in practically all quarters last week, reflecting to a large degree the better automotive operations. Prices ruled unchanged.

Chromic.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market and business was progressing along satisfactory lines in most directions.

Formic.—A slightly better demand was discernible in most quarters. Pricewise the market noted no change, with a steady to firm price tone prevailing.

Gallic.—There was nothing of interest to report in the market last week. Business was along steady lines, and prices ruled unchanged.

Lactic. — A moderate demand continued to prevail in the market from most consuming channels. No change was reported in the quotations.

Muriatic. — Shipments were moving out at a fair pace, with some broadening tendencies noticed at times. Quotations ruled unaltered.

Nitric. — Quotations were in conformity with the preceding week, and business displayed tangible signs of expanding in not a few instances.

Oxalic.—Contracts were extended for 1939 at the same levels. A diversified interest for moderate quantities provided the bulk of the business.

Phosphoric.—There was nothing new to divulge in the price situation, while business showed signs of expanding in some quarters.

Sulphuric. — With some basic consuming industries continuing to expand operations, the market reflected a gradual increase in business from these sources. The textile and steel operations were pointed out as most likely to give continued support for various grades of sulphuric acid. In the interim little was said regarding 1939 contract schedules at this time, and quotations were maintained at levels previously in force.

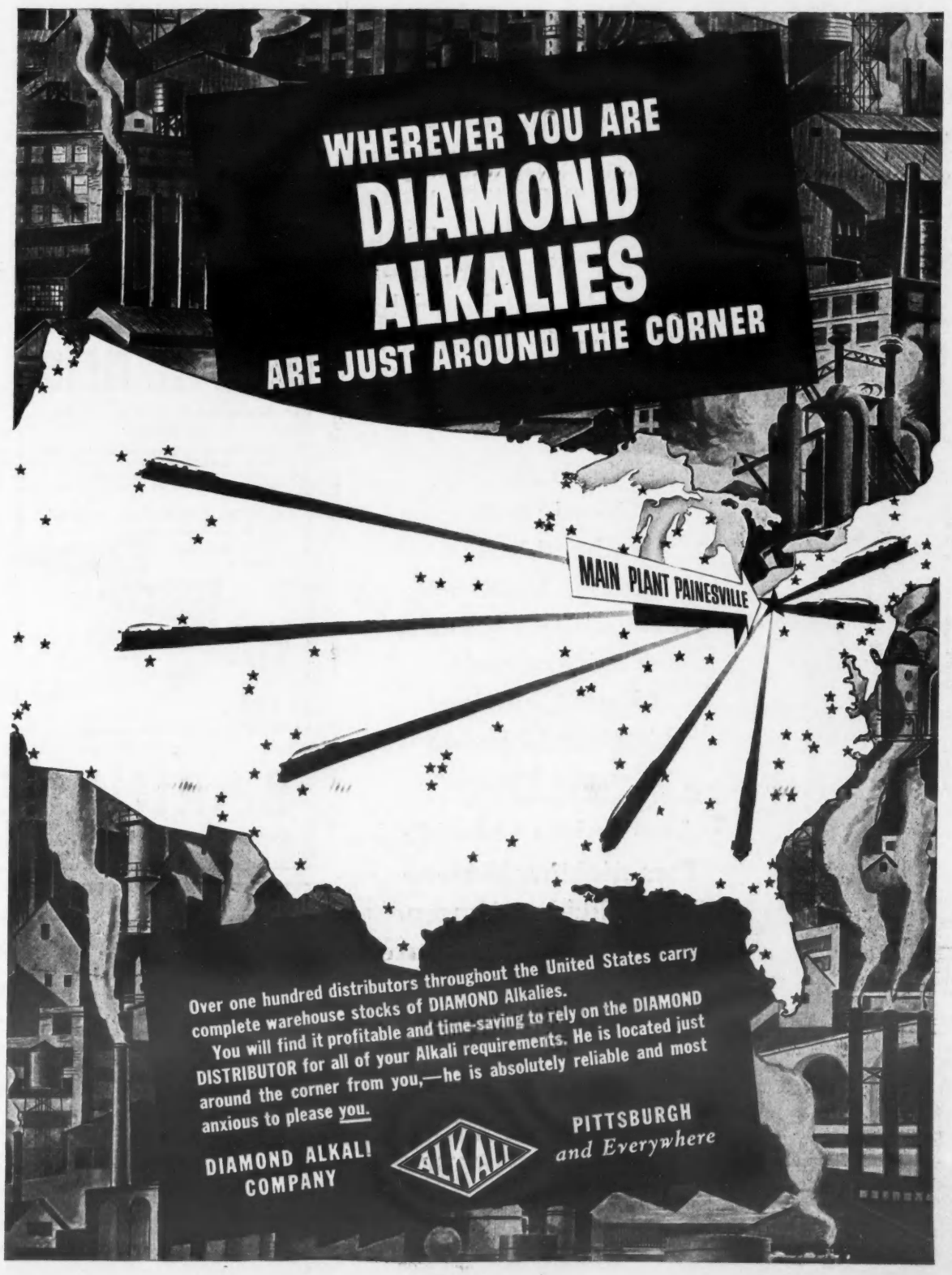
Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Sulphuric acid continues without changes in price as the weeks pass. For the present it stands at $12 per ton for 60 degree and at $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. The situation as to oleum also remains about the same, with the needs of the fertilizer trade at this time not at all impressive and with the figure named at $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

Business in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides was quiet last week. Aside from the seasonally dull business, nothing in the price schedules was forthcoming to change the schedules now in force. Bordeaux mixture, calcium arsenate, lead arsenate and paris green all maintained a steady to firm price tone, with business without particular feature.

The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7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plans to initiate a campaign against fruit fly pests which are causing damage in various fruit growing regions. Adequate means of combating the fly pests, as well as posters and instructions to farmers, are to be furnished the more seriously infected zones, and the campaign will be carried out in accordance with experiments conducted by technicians of the ministry, according to the American attache at Rio de Janeiro.

Bordeaux Mixture. — The market moved through a quiet period. with commitments confined to negligible proportions at this time. Pricewise there was nothing new to report.

Calcium Arsenate.—There was nothing of particular interest to reveal in this market last week. Withdrawals were at minimum levels in practically all instances.

Lead Arsenate.—Some business was noted at the recently announced price levels. However, in the majority of cases consumers were pursuing a marking time policy.

Paris Green.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence. Withdrawals were without particular feature at this time.

E.M.Allen Optimistic On Final Quarter Sales

The Mathieson Alkali Works reported for the third quarter ended September 30 net income of $337,408, after provision for depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes and preferred dividends, equal to 36c. per share on the outstanding 828,171 common shares. This compared with $476,598, or 52c. per share on 830,428 common shares outstanding at the end of the third quarter in 1937.

E. M. Allen, president of the company, stated sales for the third quarter were 23 percent greater than those of the first quarter and 12 percent greater than the second quarter, making possible increased production at all works. This substantial betterment in business, he said, enabled the company to earn more in the third quarter, per share of outstanding common stock, than was earned in the combined first and second quarters. He said that careful analysis of the sales for the third quarter shows that the greater demand occurred in practically all lines of industry using our products. Every indication, he added, points to a continuation of increasing sales during the fourth quarter.

Trade Briefs

American Optical Company plans the construction of a $400,000 factory in Buffalo.

Robert L. Wilson, of the Dew Chemical Company, this city, has returned from a four weeks trip to Europe.

Paul Dever Miller and George R. Waitkins have been added to the technical staff of Battelle Memorial Institute.

R. & H. chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has just released its October quarterly price list.

International Smelting & Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company plans to reopen a copper smelter in Tooele, Utah.

Rocky Mountain Pipe Line Company has been incorporated in Delaware for 5,000 shares of $100 per share par value, of which fifty-one percent is owned by the Continental Oil Company. The company is building a pipe line from Lance Creek to Denver.

Wood preservation bibliography has been compiled by the Forest Products Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. Interested American firms or individuals can obtain a single copy without cost from the office of issue.

Uruguayan Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade desires to obtain information regarding unliquidated shipments in the Uruguayan customs which were embarked or en route prior to May 11, 1938, according to the American Consulate General in Montevideo.

Purchasing Agents' Association of Baltimore, of which W. W. Gast, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is president, sponsored its third annual exhibit of manufacturers' products in the Lord Baltimore hotel, October 25-27. Eighty-four manufacturers and distributors leased display booths.

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Anhydrous Ammonia Price Schedule Is Issued

Nation-wide spot prices, effective November 1, have just been issued by Philadelphia sales headquarters of National Ammonia Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for its anhydrous ammonia in 100-pound and 150-pound cylinders.*

At the same time, the company states that it will offer contracts to buyers beginning November 28, for acceptance on or before December 31, 1938, to cover the buyers' 1939 calendar year requirements at prices uniformly 1½ cents per pound lower than the schedule.

The company's contracts will carry the following clause:—

The seller may add to the prices stated herein any increase in seller's cost of the commodities sold hereunder (including increased cost of materials used in the manufacture thereof) caused by compliance with any agreements, codes or licenses now or hereafter made or issued pursuant to Federal or State legislation, or by increased cost of transportation, or by monetary measures or policies of the Federal Government, or by other material diminution of the purchasing power of the dollar, or by taxes or other charges imposed by governmental authority upon the production or sale of said commodities. If buyer is unwilling to accept any such increase as computed by seller, buyer shall have the right to terminate this contract by giving seller written notice within ten days after receipt of seller's notice of increase in price.

The schedule is as follows:—

State-wide delivered prices. (For shipment from base points only: Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York City, Newark, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago or Boston.)	Prices per pound	Stock point prices.
Alabama	20½c. per lb.	Birmingham delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Birmingham stock, 21c. f.o.b. Birmingham.
Arizona	21c. per lb.	Phoenix delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Phoenix stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Phoenix. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Los Angeles.
Arkansas	21½c. per lb.	Little Rock delivered from stock 22c. Shipment from Little Rock stock, 22c. f.o.b. Little Rock.
California (No state-wide delivered price)		Los Angeles and Los Angeles metropolitan district, delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 18c. f.o.b. Los Angeles. San Francisco and San Francisco metropolitan district, delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 17c. f.o.b. San Francisco. (Above prices for shipment from California stock points apply only for shipment to California destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
Colorado	23½c. per lb.	Denver delivered from stock 24c. Shipment from Denver stock, 24c. f.o.b. Denver.
Connecticut	17c. per lb.	New Haven delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from New Haven stock, 17½c. f.o.b. New Haven.
Delaware	17½c. per lb.	Wilmington 17c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
Dist. of Columbia	17½c. per lb.	Washington delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Washington stock, 18c. f.o.b. Washington, D. C.
Florida	21c. per lb.	Jacksonville delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Jacksonville stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Jacksonville. Miami delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Miami stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Miami. Tampa delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Tampa stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Tampa.
Georgia	20½c. per lb.	Atlanta delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Atlanta stock, 21c. f.o.b. Atlanta. Savannah delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Savannah stock, 21c. f.o.b. Savannah. Augusta 20c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
Idaho	23c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 19c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Portland stock, 19c. f.o.b. Portland. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21c. f.o.b. Spokane. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.
Illinois	18½c. per lb.	Chicago and all Cook County delivered from stock, 17½c. (Shipments from Chicago stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Alton, Belleville, Cahokia, Collinsville, Columbia, Dupo, East Alton, East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Freeburg, Glen Carbon, Granite City, Hartford, Madison, Millstadt, Mitchell, Monsanto, O'Fallon, Roxana, Smithton, Troy, Venice, Waterloo and Wood River.
Indiana	18½c. per lb.	Indianapolis delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Indianapolis stock, 19c. f.o.b. Indianapolis.
Iowa	20c. per lb.	Sioux City delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Sioux City stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Sioux City. Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Dubuque, Ft. Madison, Keokuk and Muscatine, 18½c. (No stocks at these seven points and price is for shipment from base points.)
Kansas East of 96° longitude West of 96° longitude	20½c. per lb. 22½c. per lb.	Kansas City, Kansas, for shipment from base points, 20c. Kansas City, Kansas, delivered from Kansas City, Mo., stock, 20½c.
Kentucky	18½c. per lb.	Louisville delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Louisville stock, 19c. f.o.b. Louisville. Bellevue, Bromley, Clifton, Covington, Dayton, Fort Mitchell, Fort Thomas, Latonia, Ludlow, Newport, Southgate and West Covington delivered from Cincinnati stock, 18½c.
Louisiana	21½c. per lb.	New Orleans delivered from stock 22c. Shipment from New Orleans stock, 22c. f.o.b. New Orleans Deliveries at 22c. from New Orleans stock are made within zone including Arabi, Violet, Gretna, Harvey, Marrero, Westwego, Metairie Ridge, Shrewsbury, Kenner and Algiers.
Maine	18c. per lb.	
Maryland	17½c. per lb.	Baltimore delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Baltimore stock, 18c. f.o.b. Baltimore.
Massachusetts	17c. per lb.	Boston delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Boston stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 16c. from Boston stock are made within the zone including all Suffolk County and starting from Suffolk County on north including Malden, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Waverley, Clematis Brook, Bleachery, Riverside, Newton Lower Falls and Northeast of Charles River to Suffolk County line. Deliveries in Massachusetts only at 17c. from Boston stock are made to points between the Boston free delivery zone defined above and within a radius of 40 miles from Boston Common.
Michigan	18½c. per lb.	Detroit delivered from stock 17½c. (Shipments from Detroit stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from Detroit stock are made within zone including Dearborn, Delray, Hamtramck, Highland Park, River Rouge and Wyandotte.
Minnesota	20c. per lb.	St. Paul and Minneapolis delivered from St. Paul stock 20½c. Shipment from St. Paul stock (except from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming points) 20½c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Shipments to Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming points from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Mississippi	20½c. per lb.	
Missouri East of 93° longitude	19c. per lb.	St. Louis delivered from stock 17½c. (Shipments from St. Louis stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17½c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Brentwood, Clayton, Creve Coeur, Desperes, Ferguson, Glendale, Jefferson Barracks, Jennings, Kirkwood, Manchester, Maplewood, Normandy, Overland, Richmond Heights, St. Charles, Sappington, University City, Valley Park, Webster Groves, Wellston and Woodland.
West of 93° longitude	20c. per lb.	Kansas City delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Kansas City stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Kansas City.
Montana	25c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Spokane. Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Nebraska East of 96° longitude West of 96° longitude	20½c. per lb. 22c. per lb.	Omaha delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Omaha stock, 21c. f.o.b. Omaha.
Nevada	21c. per lb.	Stock point prices. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 19c. f.o.b. Los Angeles. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 18c. f.o.b. San Francisco. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.
New Hampshire	17½c. per lb.	
New Jersey	17c. per lb.	Newark, Paterson and Metropolitan District delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Newark stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 16c. from Philadelphia stock are made in Camden, New Jersey.
New Mexico	25c. per lb.	
New York	17c. per lb.	Buffalo delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Buffalo stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Buffalo. New York City and Metropolitan New York district delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from New York City stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Niagara Falls delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Niagara Falls stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Rochester delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Rochester stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Rochester. Syracuse delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Syracuse stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Syracuse.
North Carolina	19½c. per lb.	Charlotte delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Charlotte stock, 20c. f.o.b. Charlotte.
North Dakota	22½c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Ohio	18c. per lb.	Cincinnati delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Cincinnati stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Cincinnati. Deliveries at 18½c. from Cincinnati stock are made in Arlington Heights, Beechwood, Blue Ash, California, Carthage, Cheviot, Deer Park, Elmwood, Cairfax, Glendale, Lockland, Mariemont, Montgomery, Mt. Healthy, North College Hill, Norwood, Park Place, Reading, Rossmoyne, St. Bernard, Sharonville, Silverton, Terra Alta and Wyoming. Cleveland delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Cleveland stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Cleveland. Columbus delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Columbus stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Columbus. Toledo delivered from stock, 18½c. Shipment from Toledo stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Toledo.
Oklahoma	22½c. per lb.	Oklahoma City delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Oklahoma City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Oklahoma City. Tulsa delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Tulsa stock, 23c. f.o.b. Tulsa.
Oregon (No state-wide delivered price)		Portland delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Portland stock, 18c. f.o.b. Portland. (The above price applies only on shipments from Portland stock to Oregon destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
Pennsylvania	17c. per lb.	Philadelphia delivered from stock 16c. (Shipments from Philadelphia stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Pittsburgh delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Pittsburgh stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Pittsburgh. Deliveries at 17½c. from Pittsburgh stock are made to all points in Allegheny County.
Rhode Island	17c. per lb.	Providence delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Providence stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Providence.
South Carolina	20c. per lb.	
South Dakota	22½c. per lb.	Sioux Falls 20½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.) Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Tennessee	20c. per lb.	Chattanooga delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Chattanooga stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Chattanooga. Memphis delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Memphis stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Memphis. Nashville delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Nashville stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Nashville. Bristol, Jellico and Kingsport 18½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at these points.)
Texas East of 101° longitude West of 101° longitude	22½c. per lb. 24c. per lb.	Dallas delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Dallas stock, 23c. f.o.b. Dallas. Fort Worth delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Fort Worth stock, 23c. f.o.b. Fort Worth. Houston delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from Houston stock, 23c. f.o.b. Houston. San Antonio delivered from stock 23c. Shipment from San Antonio stock, 23c. f.o.b. San Antonio. El Paso delivered from stock 24½c. Shipment from El Paso stock, 24½c. f.o.b. El Paso.
Utah	24c. per lb.	Salt Lake City delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 21c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 17c. f.o.b. San Francisco. (Above price for shipment from Salt Lake City stock applies only for shipment to Utah destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destinaion for proper price.)
Vermont	17½c. per lb.	
Virginia	18½c. per lb.	Arlington County, Virginia, for shipment from base points, 17½c. Arlington County, Virginia, delivered from Washington, D. C., stock 18c. Norfolk delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Norfolk stock, 19c. f.o.b. Norfolk. Deliveries at 19c. from Norfolk stock are made in Hampton, Newport News, Ocean View, Phoebus and Portsmouth. Richmond delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Richmond stock, 19c. f.o.b. Richmond.
Washington (No state-wide delivered price)		Seattle delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Seattle stock, 18c. f.o.b. Seattle. Spokane delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Spokane stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Spokane. Tacoma delivered from Seattle stock, 18c. (Freight equalized with Tacoma on shipments to Washington destinations from Seattle.) (Above prices for shipment from Washington stock points apply only for shipment to Washington destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
West Virginia	18½c. per lb.	Charleston delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Charleston stock, 19c. f.o.b. Charleston.
Wisconsin	18½c. per lb.	Milwaukee and all Milwaukee County delivered from stock 19c. Shipment from Milwaukee stock, 19c. f.o.b. Milwaukee.
Wyoming	23½c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 22c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 23c. f.o.b. Salt Lake City.

* Prices for ammonia in 50-pound cylinders are uniformly 6c. per pound higher. Prices are freight free at common carrier points unless otherwise stated above. All prices include freight on empty cylinders returned to National Ammonia Division, at the point designated on each cylinder.

Calcium Carbonate Co. Offers New Pulverized Limestone

The Calcium Carbonate Company, Chicago, Ill., is placing on the market a new pulverized limestone known as "G" whiting. This product is the result of a four-year research program on the study of improved grinding methods, designed to produce a whiting consisting of particles of rounded shape and having a large percentage of sizes within the colloid range. The screen analysis of this material runs 99.99 percent through 325 mesh. It is claimed to be applicable as a rubber filler; in oil putties; in oil paints and low-priced enamels; for the formulation of calcimines; manufacturers are recommended to give this whiting a trial, both for a filler and coater in the paper industry, and it is claimed to be pure enough for tooth paste and cosmetic uses.

C. L. Von Egloffstein has been elected president of the Certainteed Products Corporation, succeeding W. G. Baumhogger, resigned. Mr. Baumhogger continues as a member of the directorate.

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●

THE BARRETT COMPANY

40 Rector Street New York, N.Y.

Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Business Maintained at Steady Pace in All Divisions—September By-Product Output Shows an Increase—Imported Crude Naphthalene Higher

Dealings in the market for coaltar chemicals was maintained at a steady pace again last week. The basic products, acids, intermediates and colors displayed more stability than for some time. It was still too early for contract announcements for next year, and in the interim quotations were steady to firm. A further strengthening in the price for crude imported naphthalene provided the market with the only change.

The output of byproduct coke for the 30 days of September amounted to 2,675,089 tons, compared with 2,494,471 tons in August and 4,426,375 tons in September, 1938, according to the Bureau of Mines. For the first nine months this year production of by-product coke totaled 22,062,718 tons, against 39,114,971 tons in the corresponding period a year ago. For the first time in eight months, stocks at by-product plants recorded a decrease from the preceding month. By the end of September stock piles had dropped to 3,674,543 tons, all of the decrease occurring at furnace plants, where reserves were depleted by 4.2 percent. At merchant plants a rise of 1.2 percent was reported. Light oil recovery during September was estimated at 10,869,902 gallons, against 10,284,559 gallons in the preceding month and 18,187,875 gallons in September, 1938. For the first nine months of this year production aggregated 90,992,740 gallons, contrasted with 162,998,802 gallons in the like period a year ago. September tar output amounted to 33,401,772 gallons, compared with 31,312,515 gallons in August and 55,680,327 gallons in September, 1937. For the first nine months this year tar production totaled 277,043,189 gallons, against 495,973,674 gallons in the corresponding period last year. Ammonia sulphate, or its equivalent, September production was 72,761,000 pounds, compared with 69,682,000 pounds in August, and for the first nine months aggregated 607,618,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Naphthalene, crude, imported, 35c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.9	125.9	125.9	127.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—The latest available statistics continue to show a gradual increase in benzol production from the preceding month, reflecting to a large degree the higher coking operatings. September production was estimated at 6,056,000 gallons, an increase of 8.4 percent over the 5,585,000 gallons produced in August, and compared with 10,765,000 gallons in September, 1938, according to the Bureau of Mines. For the first nine months this year output aggregated 48,841,000 gallons, against 93,592,000 gallons in the corresponding period a year ago. Steel operations were estimated at 53.7 percent of capacity, compared with 49.4 percent in the preceding week and 52.1 percent in the corresponding month a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The increased output of benzol was well absorbed in most quarters, and sellers continue to complain of inadequate stocks to meet the current demand. Pricewise a firm tone governed the dealings.

Cresol. — Various grades of cresol were finding a broader outlet from major consuming channels. The synthetic resin material was moving at a much better pace than previously, while the disinfectant and dyestuff consumers were making steady commitments. Prices ruled unchanged.

Creosote Oil. — Withdrawals against contracts proceeded along moderately active lines again last week. Announcement of a government-utility agreement to begin construction under a billion dollar three-year expansion program was viewed as brightening the outlook considerably in this market. Quotations were without alteration.

Cresylic Acid. — While commitments in the majority of instances were of a moderate nature, some leading consuming interests, long absent from the market, were showing a better inquiry at times. Domestic quotations were unchanged. Imported material made its appearance in fair size volume but the price situation for the smaller quantities showed firmer tendencies than for some time.

Naphthalene.—Shipments against contracts were moving at a routine pace in the market last week. There was little renewed interest displayed from leading sources, although the market seemed in a better position than for some time. Domestic schedules were unaltered. Quotations in the foreign market firmed considerably, with $1.85 per 100 pounds mentioned as the market price in most quarters. Developments abroad could be attributed as the only reason for the firmer tone.

Phenol.—Dealings in the market were sustained at a moderately active pace for the most part last week. The demand was generally improved, but the synthetic resin and plastic trades were mentioned as supplying the bulk of the new business. Little was heard regarding the export trade at this time, with relatively moderate shipments reported from time to time. Quotations were in conformity with the preceding period.

Toluol.—With automotive production reaching peak levels for the year and outlook considerably brighter for the ensuing year, business in the market was maintained at a good pace. The statistical position of the market was at a favorable level; sellers were able to meet the renewed buying interest. A steady to firm price tone predominated.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Coaltar bases have been quiet and fairly steady here recently. The price structure has been able to hold its own without much difficulty in spite of a somewhat larger output resulting from expanded steel industry operations. Buying as a whole is far from being spectacular, but it continues to be moderately good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 23c.; 10-degree xylol, 26c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—The market failed to unfold any new developments of importance last week, and demand was along steady lines; prices were held at previous levels.

Benzoic.—A moderate amount of business was transacted in the market for the technical material again last week. A steady to firm price tone predominated.

Broenner's.—Shipments were confined to routine proportions in the majority of instances throughout the past week. Nothing new developed in the prices, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Maleic.—Volume of business was maintained at a steady pace for the account of the synthetic resin industry during the week just closed. Prices were well sustained at the recently established levels.

Salicylic.—A steady to firm price tone was in evidence in the market again last week. A moderate call was experienced from major consuming channels.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—The market continued to demonstrate an active interest for fair size quantities from practically all large

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

consuming sources. No change was recorded in the price schedule.

Benzaldehyde.—The technical material moved in moderate volume throughout the week just ended. Prices were in line with the preceding period.

Betanaphthylamine.—A steady to firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Business was of a steady character for nearby requirements.

Dinitrobenzene.—Sellers could point to a broader interest in some directions last week, although some caution continued to prevail at times. Quotations were without alteration.

G Salt.—Dealings were of a routine character for the most part in the market, and consumers were inclined to order for nearby needs only. Prices ruled unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene.—The withdrawals were along steady lines in this direction, with a widening in consumers interest evident in not a few instances. Prices were without change.

Orthotoluidin.—Developments of importance were still lacking in this direction. Interest was along routine lines. Pricewise the market held steady to firm.

Paranitrophenol.—Usual consumers were making their appearance for current requirements in practically all occasions last week. Quotations were in conformity with the preceding period.

Phthalic, Anhydride.—Business showed some concrete evidence of expanding, although withdrawals were still construed as disappointing for this time of the year. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Schaeffers Salt.—Routine dealings again characterized business in the market during the week under review.

—Continued on page 30

Baird & McGuire Gets Merit Award for 'Bac-trol'

Baird & McGuire, Inc., disinfectant manufacturer, Holbrook, Mass., recently received a merit award from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on a new type disinfectant called 'Bac-trol'. The award citation stated 'Bac-trol' was worthy of the high standards in research, craftsmanship, and consumer-satisfaction inherent in Massachusetts industry.

Continental Carbon Test Reveals Black Flow Factors

One of the reasons why many rubber manufacturers are said to prefer carbon black in dustless pellet form is that it is free flowing and can be added gradually to the rubber mix in Banbury mixers. This offers an advantage over compressed black, which must be dumped into the open Banbury either in one lot or in several divided lots.

Controlling the rate of flow of dustless black through the Banbury charging apparatus is highly important, users have found. In order to facilitate solution of this problem, Continental Carbon Company, which supplies large quantities of dustless black in specially built tank cars, recently built a replica of a customer's charging apparatus and conducted experiments on dustless black made under varying conditions and with varying apparent density.

By means of this approach it was possible to establish a specification for density and percentage of fines which permitted the black to flow through the apparatus within the time desired by the customer. Information gained during this study demonstrated that the factors of density and percentage of fines must be taken into account in order to control the rate of flow desired through a given piece of charging apparatus.

Indo-American Ass'n Dinner To Honor H.L.Malik

H. L. Malik, Indian Government Trade Commissioner to North America, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the Indo-American Association of Commerce on November 3 at the Aldine Club, this city. Speakers for the occasion will be Captain Sydney A. Wolff, M. M. Amersey, of Bombay, India; C. G. Hogg, Sr., of the General Motors Overseas Corporation, and Hemendra K. Rakhit, also a citizen of India. Reports will be made by Nibahou Ram Checker, chairman, and L. E. Blenheim, member of the publicity committee.

Reservations should be made to the Indo-American Association of Commerce, 225 Fifth avenue, this city. The cost is $3 per person.

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increase your production, cut processing costs and assure you a better product

Here is a Benzol completely free of corrosive compounds—that will keep your stills running on a continuous maximum production basis—with fewer shut-downs for cleaning.

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You are assured better distilling operations, lower operating costs and increased production by using J & L CXP Benzol—always uniform and always consistent.

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TAR ACIDS
Phenol · Cresol
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CRESOL U. S. P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Meta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor, free from sulfur compounds.

CRESYLIC ACID Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one per cent.

TAR ACID OILS Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content—appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

Koppers position, due to raw materials and modern plant equipment, is exceptional for special cuts or fractions. Inquiries solicited and welcomed.

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Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (Including High Flash) . . . Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades) . . . 3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—95%, pale, low-boiling, insecticide Grades—99%, pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulfur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Feat's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber.

Marketers Ass'n Against Interstate Oil Compact

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1938

The withdrawal of approval of the Interstate Oil Compact was voted in resolution form at the annual meeting of the Oil Marketers Association, held in the Morrison hotel, Chicago, October 24 and 25. Other resolutions urged congress to refuse to renew the Connally act; asked discontinuance of the Bureau of Mine monthly forecast on fuel oil and crude oil, and sought the abolition of holding companies and the prohibition of any other devise whereby the person, firm or corporation engaged in one branch of the industry of the petroleum industry can directly or indirectly engage in another branch of the industry. The convention also pledged support to the Temporary Economic Committee.

Wendell Berge, special assistant to the Federal Attorney General, in an address on "Making the Antitrust Laws Work," declared that general awareness of what was actually happening in this country while we were paying ceremonial obeisance to the ideal of a free economy is just dawning now. He said that the crisis of recent years has gradually but forcefully brought home the fact that when there is no real competition, production is restricted,, prices are inflexibly maintained, the channels of distribution become choked with high priced goods that the people cannot buy, and, as result, production is further restricted and employment further reduced.

Mr. Berge explained that if competition fails to provide the people with an abundant supply of goods at reasonable prices then, of course, the government sooner or later is compelled to step in. He went on to say that if price competition cannot be made to work, some other means must be found to keep prices within reason. This usually means government price-fixing. He added that private monopolistic control over prices cannot long be tolerated because there is no protection for the consumer. Hence, where competition has failed and cannot be restored, government price-fixing to protect the consumer almost inevitably follows.

He was of the opinion that if within the next few years competition cannot be restored, we will probably be in for widespread government price regulation, if, indeed, not something more drastic. He explained that if the antitrust laws cannot be enforced so that competition restores the flow of goods to the consumers in large volume at low prices, then inevitably we will be forced to turn to goverment regulation of prices and industrial policies as a less objectionable alternative to private regimentation of our business and industrial life.

Ida M. Tarbell, noted authoress, urged government ownership of oil pipelines. Miss Tarbell said that she could see no way but for the government to buy the system outright, taking it over root and branch as it stands, personnel included.

William J. Kemnitzer, economic geologist and witness for the Federal government in recent oil litigation, predicted the government would be forced to take over the oil business of the nation unless monopolistic practices ceased. He stated that the program of production control, called "proration," sponsored by the major oil companies, had failed to achieve its avowed purpose of conservation but had served mainly to cut off the local supplies of independent refiners and jobbers while major companies enjoyed unlimited supplies elsewhere.

Mr. Kemnitzer said the "forecasts" of demand made monthly by the Bureau of Mines were nothing more than arbitrary preconceived figures always below the total demand, he said. In this manner a wide margin of business amounting to more than 440,000 barrels of oil daily was set aside exclusively for imports, withdrawals from stocks, natural gasoline, and benzol, items of supply almost entirely in the hands of the major companies. This business, he added, handed to the majors "on a silver platter" as it were and totaling nearly $540,000,000 over the past seven years of proration, amounted virtually to subsidy, by Government, he declared.

Through its support of proration, Mr. Kemnitzer said the government, perhaps unwittingly, is aiding and abbeting monopoly at the very time when the government is purporting to protect the smaller operator and to stimulate competition.

Private monopoly is inherently antisocial and will ultimately result in an economic despotism or force America into a form of state socialism, B. W. Ruark, general manager of the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association and chairman of the Council of National Wholesale Associations, declared. Speaking on the subject "Smash Monopoly—Save Democracy" he described private monopoly as private socialism and public monopoly as public socialism and declared that both are enemies of the democratic ideal.

Schimmel & Co. Adds Three Sales Representatives

Schimmel & Co. has increased its sales outlets throughout the country. Additional representatives have recently been appointed in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and New Orleans to handle its perfume compounds, flavors, essential oils, and aromatics. The new representatives are:—K. H. Driggs, 15201 Elderwood avenue, East Cleveland; W. J. R. Alexander, 111 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, and the Industrial Chemical & Processing Company, 3901 South Carrollton avenue, New Orleans. They will supplement the branches already established in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Toronto.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 29*

Pricewise no changes were recorded and a firm tone ruled.

Coaltar Colors

Transactions in the market for various coaltar colors continued at a steady pace last week. While some irregularity was noticeable, business was favored by broader consuming interest in most major lines. Optimism generally prevailed with tanners and textile trade voicing opinions of better times. There was nothing of importance to divulge in the price situation, and a steady to firm tone continued to prevail in all directions.

NUBA A Low-Cost Thermal-Softening Plastic

- This new dark resinous pitch has toughness and elasticity, binding strength, minimum tendency to "cold flow", and is not extremely brittle at low temperatures. Available in large tonnage at 80-95°C, 100-125°C and 135-150°C melting point ranges.

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Menhaden Oil

(Continued from October 24 issue)

Catalysts Carriers in Hydrogenation of Menhaden Oil

Asbestos
Carbons
Charcoal
Fuller's earth
Graphite
Kieselguhr
Pumice

Emulsifiers for Menhaden Oil

Acacia
Acenaphthalenedisulphonic acid
Albumen
Algin
Alginates
Alkali salt of palmitylparatoluenesulphonimide
Alkali salt of strylbenzenesulphonimide
Alkali sludge sulphonates
Alkali-earth salt of palmitylparatoluenesulphonimide
Alkali-earth salt of sterylbenzenesulphonimide
Alkyl ricinoleates
Alkyletheralphathiosulphonic acids and their salts
Alphadiethylaminobetaoxypropylamine
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium salt of palmitylparatoluenesulphonimide
Ammonium salt of sterylbenzenesulphonimide
Ammonium tannate
Amylamines
Amyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic acid
Animal and vegetable colloidal substances
Bardex
Bardol
Bentonite
Benzylcellulose
Benzylstarch
Butyl acetylricinoleate
Butyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Butyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Butyl ricinoleate
Calcium salt of palmitylparatoluenesulphonimide
Calcium salt of sterylbenezensulphonimide
Carragheen ethylether
Carragheen methylether
Casein solutions
Casamine
Castor oil, acetylated
Castor oil, acetylated polymerized
Castor oil, sulphonated
Cellulose ethers
Colloidal clay
Dextrin
Diamylamines
Diethylaminobetaoxypropylamine
Diethylbenzylethylenediamines
Digylcol stearate
Emulsifier B585
Emulsone B
Ethanolamine
Ethyl acetylricinoleate
Ethyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Ethylether
Ethyl ricinoleate
Ethyldextrin
Ethylstarch
Gelatin
Glue
Gluten
Gums
Glycol stearate
Glycopon
Hemicellulose
Inulin ethylether
Inulin methylether
Invadine N
Irish moss
Lecithins
Lichenin ethylether
Lichenin methylether
Meta-aminodimethylanilin
Methyl acetylricinoleate
Methyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Methyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Methyl oleicsulphonate
Methyl ricinoleate
Methyl undecylinate
Methylcellulose
Methyldextrin
Methylethyleneglycol monopalmitate
Methylstarch
Miscibol
Mucilages
Monobutylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Naphtha oil-sulphonic acid
Naphthenic sulpho acids
Nucleinic acids
Oleic acid
Olein
Pectin
Pectone
Peptide
Potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonate
Potassium oleoabietate
Potassium salt of sterylbenzenesulphonimide
Polyglycerols
Polysaccharides
Proteids
Proteins
Ricinoleic acid
Rosin oil soap
Saponin
Sludge sulphonate
Sludge-sulphonic acid
Soap
Soda sludge
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium oleate
Sodium propylnaphthalenesulphonate
Sodium salt of palmitylparatoluenesulphonimide
Solvoil
Starch paste
Stearic acid
Sulphite liquors
Sulphonated vegetable oils
Sulphonated mineral oils
Thiosulphonic acids and their salts
Tragacanth
Triamylamines
Triethanolamine
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trihydroxyethylamine linoleate
Trihydroxyethylamine stearate
Turkelene
Turkey red oil
U-Aminoethylcyclohexylethylamine
U-Amino-N-ethylpiperidin
Zinc salt of sterylparatoluenesulphonimide

Hydrogenation Agents for Menhaden Oil

Alkali hydroxides
Aluminum
Aluminum carbonate
Aluminum hydroxide
Aluminum oxide
Aluminum suboxide
Ammonium hydroxide
Barium hydroxide
Calcium hydroxide
Calcium oxide
Copper
Copper carbonate
Copper hydroxide
Copper oxide
Copper suboxide
Hydrochloric acid
Hydrogen, purified
Iron
Iron carbonate
Iron hydroxide
Iron oxide
Iron suboxide
Metal carbonates
Metal hydroxides
Metal oxides
Metal suboxides
Nickel
Nickel carbonate
Nickel hydroxide
Nickel oxide
Nickel suboxide
Nickel sulphate
Potassium hydroxide
Pumice
Sodium chloride
Sodium hydroxide
Zinc
Zinc carbonate
Zinc hydroxide
Zinc oxide
Zinc suboxide

Reagents for Removing Fatty Acids from Menhaden Oil

Alkali hydroxides
Alkali-earth hydroxides
Ammonium hydroxide
Barium hydroxide
Calcium hydroxide
Potassium hydroxide
Sodium hydroxide

Solvents for Menhaden Oil

Amyl acetate
Amyl alcohol
Benzene
Benzin
Butanol
Butyl acetate
Butyl alcohol
Butyl butyrate
Butyl propionate
Butylamine
Butylamine, dinormal
Butylamine, trinormal
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chloroform
Diacetone alcohol
Dichloroethane
Dichloroethyl ether
Diethylamine
Diethylene oxide
Diethyleneglycol butylether
Diethyleneglycol ethylether
Ether
Ethyl acetate
Ethyl alcohol
Ethylene oxide
Ethyleneglycol butylether
Ethyleneglycol diethylether
Ethyleneglycol isoamylether
Ethyleneglycol isobutylether
Ethyleneglycol isoproylether
Ethyleneglycol methylether
Glycolether acetate
Isopentylamine
Methylamyl ketone
Methylbutyl ketone
Methylethyl ketone
Methylpropyl ketone
Naphtha
Phenylmethylamine
Propylene oxide
Propyleneglycol isoproylether
Toluene
Triethylamine
Turpentine
Xylene

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business Steady in Most Divisions of the Market—Wattle Bark Higher—Myrobalans Advance—Bichromates Active—Egg Yolk Firm

Movement of dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals into manufacturing consuming channels was along steadier lines last week. However, business at the best was only moderately active in most directions. Encouraging reports were heard from the woolen and cotton goods trade, while tanning interests were optimistic, despite the leveling off of business recently. The wage and hours law was reported to have adversely affected some of the smaller textile mills, especially in the South. In the New England sector, reports of broad rehabilitation work in the textile industry were quite general. Pricewise the market recorded advances in wattle bark, J1 and J2 myrobalans.

Bichromates continue to move in steady volume, and quotations were well maintained. Much interest was attached to next year's contract prices, but it was still too early for any definite announcement. Alum acetate and alumina chloride moved to textile consumers at a moderate pace. Routine commitments were made in potash prussiate. Zinc dust held firm. Volume of business was well sustained in cochineal and logwood. Egg products were irregular, with business unseasonally dull; egg yolk was firm, and supplies were comparatively scarce. Corn derivatives moved in fairly broad volume, and a steady tone prevailed. Slightly higher quotations were reported for wattle bark and J1 and J2 myrobalans. Optimism prevailed in tanning circles, with the outlook for the shoe industry termed as the bright spot. Commitments for tanning materials were of a cautious character, with some leading interest content to mark time for the present.

Apparel wool stocks on hand September 24 amounted to 147,279,000 pounds, scoured basis, as compared with 139,260,000 pounds on June 25 and 135,353,000 pounds on the same date a year ago, according to the Department of Commerce.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Myrobalans, J1, $1 per ton.
J2, $1 per ton.
Wattle bark, E. African, 50c. per ton.
South African, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week	Last month.	Last year.
150.1	150.0	151.6	155.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alum Acetate.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market throughout the week just closed. Sellers report a steady interest from principal consuming channels.

Alumina Chloride. — The textile trade continued to take a good proportion of this material last week, with mill activity in many sections at comparatively good levels. Prices were without alteration.

Potash Bichromate. — Quotations were without change, and attention was directed toward next year's contract announcement. Some word was anticipated in this connection within the near future. In the interim business was at moderately active pace.

Potash Prussiate.—Usual consumers were making fair commitments during the week just closed. Pricewise the market was without any particular feature, with a steady to firm tone prevailing.

Soda Bichromate.—Sellers continue to report comparatively good volume of business from major consuming sources. Prices ruled steady to firm, and announcement of next year's contract schedules was awaited.

Zinc Dust.—A firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Demand was maintained at a moderate pace in the majority of instances, with some broadening discernible.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Prices were well maintained in the market for the seed and paste materials last week. Business was described as steady, with moderate quantities the rule.

Cochineal.—Volume of business was well sustained in most directions throughout the week just ended. Aside from the satisfactory demand, prices were well maintained at previous levels.

Fustic.—Textile and tanning interest were fairly well represented in this direction last week. While commitments were of a moderate nature, a steady interest was generally reported. Prices ruled unchanged.

Logwood.—Withdrawals were along moderately active lines for the most part, and some consumers were showing more interest than heretofore. Quotations were steady to firm.

Madder Dutch. — Another routine week characterized the dealings in the market, with usual consumers placing modest commitments. No change was reported in the quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market, sellers were at loss to explain the unseasonal demand at this time. In the interim quotations were held at quotations prevailing previously.

Dextrin Corn.—A fairly broad interest characterized the dealings in this direction last week. There was not a great deal to report in the price schedule, and quotations were in conformity with the preceding period. Visible supplies of corn for week ended October 22 amounted to 16,728,000 bushels, compared with 14,712,000 bushels in the preceding week.

Egg Yolk.—A firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Stocks of egg yolk were reported comparatively scarce and much attention was directed toward the statistical position in the market in the event demand showed any signs of acceleration. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Starch.—Various grades of cornstarch were well taken last week. In the majority of instances, however, consumers were content to take necessary requirements, but broader tendencies were noted in some directions. Pricewise the market retained a steady tone, with quotations in conformity with the previous week. Corn husking continues to make excellent progress under favorable weather conditions, with much now being cribbed in many places. The weather was favorable for drying out the crop and husking is well under way.

Tanning Materials

Gambier.—Firmness continued to predominate in the market last week. Business was along moderate lines in most instances.

Mangrove Bark.—There was little to report pricewise in the market last week, with quotations held at previous level. Demand was along modest lines for the most part.

Myrobalans.—Quotations for J1 and J2 myrobalans were $1 per ton higher at $27 to $19 per ton, respectively. Withdrawals tended toward spottiness in the market.

Quebracho.—Various grades of quebracho were moving at a steady pace in most directions, although caution continued in most directions. A steady to firm price tone ruled.

Sumac.—The leaf and ground material was firm, and quotations unchanged. Shipments were confined to nearby requirements in the majority of instances.

Wattle Bark.—A slightly firmer tone was evident in the market for wattle bark, with the East African at $38 per ton; South African was $40 per ton. Business was along modest lines.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Du Pont Co. Develops New 'Pontacyl' Blue Black

A new acid black, "Pontacyl" blue black RC, has been developed by the dyestuffs division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington. This new color is of special interest for the dyeing of woolen piece-goods containing viscose process rayon effect threads, since it leaves rayon fibers white. It is also designed for application on wool in all stages of manufacture. Pontacyl blue black RC is slightly redder in shade than Pontacyl blue black SX, but equal to it in strength and similar in fastness properties. It presents no application problems since it levels, penetrates and exhausts well, and solutions of it do not gelatinize on cooling.

Sulphonated Oil Makers Ass'n Elects Scholler President

Frederick C. Scholler, of Scholler Brothers, has been elected president of the Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers Association at the annual meeting of the association, held in the Hotel New Yorker, this city, October 26. Clyde D. Marlatt, of the Martin Dennis Company, Newark, was named vice-president, and H. B. Sweatt, this city, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

"Nylon" is the trademark applied by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, to its new synthetic product from which textile fiber can be made.

McDougall-Butler Holds Annual Sales Conference

The McDougall-Butler Company, paint and varnish maker, Buffalo, N. Y., held its fifty-first annual sales conference October 19 and 20 in Hotel Lafayette. The business sessions opened Wednesday morning with an address of welcome by Andrew S. Butler, president, who then turned over the meeting to vice-president Herbert J. Miller, who presided at all other sessions.

Sales plans for the coming season were discussed and new products were introduced by Mr. Miller.

Technical discussions were led by H. Vernon Smith, secretary and technical director of the company.

The highlight session of the convention was the presentation of the 1938-1939 advertising and sales promotion program given by George L. Petroe, advertising director. His presentation was concluded by a talk on paint styling and what it means to everybody in the business of merchandising paint products. The conference was terminated by a banquet on Thursday evening with the entire sales organization and factory and executive staffs in attendance. Mr. Butler acted as toastmaster.

National Foreign Trade Council to Meet Oct. 31

Matters scheduled to be discussed at the industrial group session of the National Foreign Trade convention, to be held in the Hotel Commodore, this city, October 31 to November 2, include foreign exchange, foreign trade agreements, tariffs, effects of recent domestic legislation, reports on conditions in Europe, South America, Cuba, Mexico, and other matters pertinent to foreign trade in medicinals, pharmaceuticals, toiletries and chemicals, according to the agenda.

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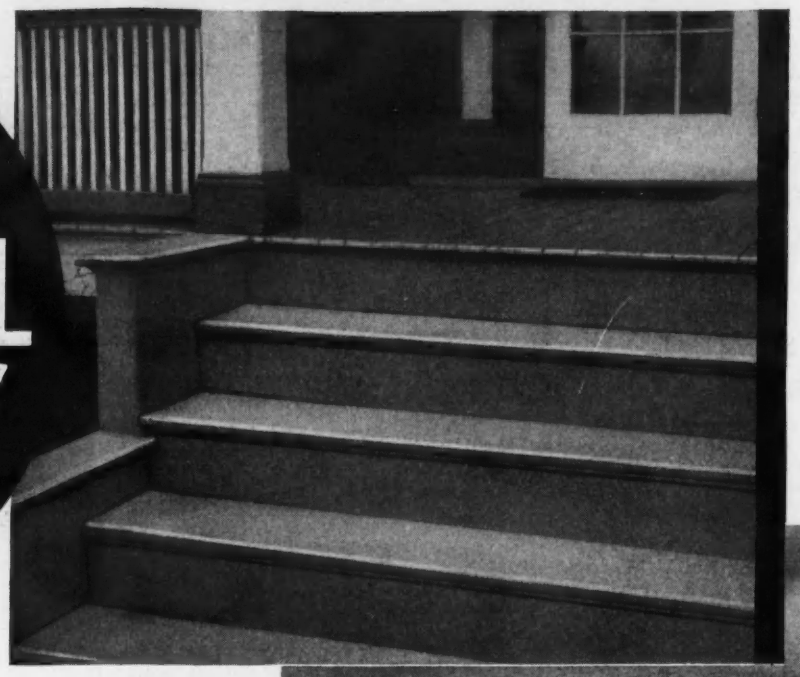

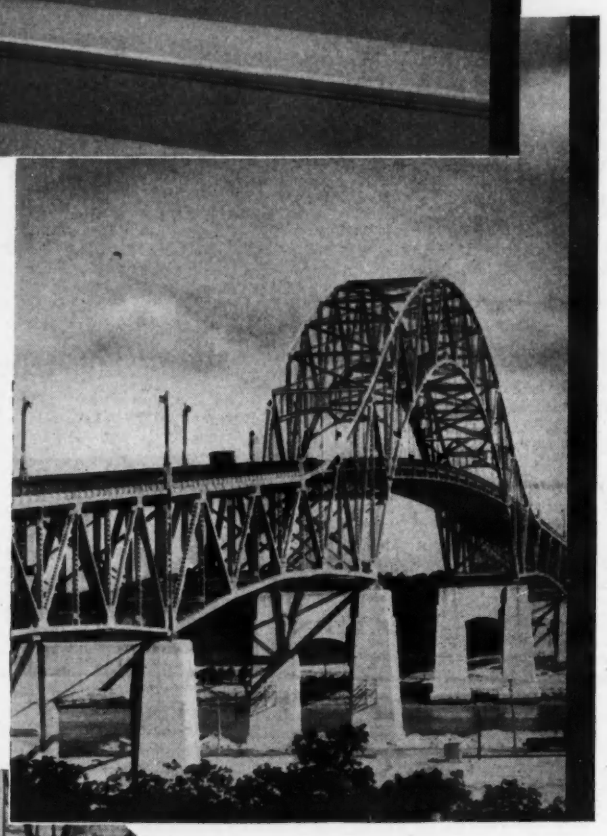

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TITANOX
TRADE MARK

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Trade Holds Recent Gain of Activity—Prices Generally Steady —Rosin and Turpentine Firm—September Construction Record Was Good

While the interest of the surface coating industry was centered on the national convention held in Atlantic City last week, trade held the earlier gains of activity and under continued buying support from the industrial accounts, October's aggregate business may exceed that of any month since the Spring. There was a good deal of spottiness in the ordering however and buyers were not disposed to build up much of a forward position on inventories. The automobile industry's activity is perhaps the most forceful factor in the market's current position.

A generally firm tone prevailed in Southern and local markets for naval stores. A further advance in turpentine was attributed mainly to buying for export account. There was a fair domestic movement of that product as well as rosin on unfilled contracts but new business was rather quiet. Receipts continued liberal but offerings in primary centers remained light.

The value of residential building in September increased 55 percent over September, 1937, according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Non-residential permits were six percent higher in value than September a year ago and total permit valuations were increased 21 percent. Total permit valuations of $159,482,172 in September were 0.6 percent higher than the $158,564,073 total for August. Total permit valuations for the first nine months of 1938 were $1,252,717,000 or approximately two percent less than the volume for the corresponding period of 1937.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, wood, 5c. to 25c. per 280 lbs.

Reduced

Casein, dom., ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 2½c. to 5c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.1	131.1	131.1	133.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices held steady last week under a mild sort of buying interest. September statistics issued last week showed a marked drop in stocks to 131,353 tons at the end of the month, a decrease of 11,515 tons. This supply was the smallest since December last year. September lead production was 27,508 tons against 25,547 tons in August, while shipments in September totaled 39,026 tons against 38,343 tons in August, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Zinc sales last week were also small. The price continued steady and unchanged here at 5.05c. per pound, East St. Louis.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 22 to October 28, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs — Per pound — New York.	Pigs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0510@.0515	$0.0495	..	..	..
Monday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	13	9
Tuesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	12	6
Wednesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	12	6
Thursday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	12	6
Friday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	8	9

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 22 to October 28, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs — Per pound — New York.	Slabs — Per pound — E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0545	$0.0505	..	..	..
Monday	.0545	.0505	15	10	0
Tuesday	.0545	.0505	15	8	9
Wednesday	.0545	.0505	15	8	9
Thursday	.0545	.0505	15	8	9
Friday	.0545	.0505	15	5	0

Pigments

Although trade in pigment materials was not so active as it had been in the preceding week, there was a fair volume of business done. Lead products were moving nicely into the battery trade. Grinders were not ordering beyond their immediate needs, but the frequency of small and fair sized orders was fairly high for this time of the season. Pricewise, the market was steady and without new developments.

White Lead.—Ordering of dry material was fair last week. While perhaps not so large as in the preceding week, there was a fairly good rate of frequency in the ordering. Prices continued in a steady and unchanged position.

Red Lead.—There has been a nice tonnage moving into the hands of the battery manufacturers. Purchases by other lines of consumption have been rather light. The price situation was undisturbed during the week and the levels in force were those established in mid-September.

Litharge.—The position of this material was much the same as for other oxides. The demands averaged up to a fair amount albeit some lines of consumption were ordering relatively faster than others. And, there has been no change in the price situation for the past several weeks.

Lithopone.—Local deliveries were fair-sized last week. As in the case of some other pigments, individual orders are for small amounts but there was a fairly good rate of frequency in the ordering. Prices for ordinary and high-strength lithopones continued unchanged.

Titanium Pigments.—Business continued at the dimensions of recent weeks. Prices for all pigments held firmly at the established schedule.

Zinc Oxides.—The rubber products makers have been buying in better fashion during the past four or five weeks. The paint manufacturing industry's demands were reported as being fair. Prices for lead-free and leaded oxides held in an unchanged position.

Fillers and Extenders

Inert pigments and extender products were bought in about the same fashion as they have been for the past few weeks. As far as it can be ascertained. October's consumption of these products will be better than any month since the Spring and some sellers indicate that October business may be the best for any month so far this year. There have been no open price developments in the market.

Barytes.—The market was lacking in new or important developments. There has been a fair sort of business in the article for the past few weeks. Prices on domestic and imported materials continued unchanged.

China Clay.—As reported previously, imports of lump material continued to quote unchanged prices at coastal dock points.

Dry Colors

Earth and chemical color prices were unchanged last week. The latest change in the market was the reduction in the price of primrose shade of Hansa yellow which was reported here a week ago. The mercuric colors have not shown any effect from the recent movements in quicksilver costs. Chrome colors continue steady.

Carbon Black.—The tire companies have been taking fairly good amounts of black during the past four weeks and

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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the November schedules in the Akron plants show some increases over the October operating rates. The price for standard grades of black continued at an unchanged basis.

Chrome Colors.—Prices for green, yellow and orange chromes continued in a very steady position. The demands have been moderately active.

Hansa Yellow.—As reported here a week ago, the price of the primrose shade was reduced 50c. per pound to the basis of $1.75 per pound. There has been no change in the regular grade which is firm at $1.37 per pound.

Para Toner.—The position of this toner has not changed for some time. Ink makers and other buyers have been mildly active purchasers.

Tungstated Colors.—Prices have been holding steady for the past few months. The demands have not been very large.

Varnish Gums

The recent price gains in the natural resin market were held firmly last week. Although business fell off after a fair preceding week, there was evidently a sufficient demand in the primary markets to hold the market free from weakness.

Copals.—The market was free from price change last week. The recent boost of Hiroe nubs and also the increases in the prices for pale Rasak bold and Rasak chips were well held. The demands of the market were not very lively last week.

Dammars.—There have been no further changes in replacement costs since the increases in most of the Singapore gums a week ago. The demands of the market have fallen off somewhat and buyers showed very little interest last week.

Synthetic Resins

Manufacturers of ester gum have been able to move somewhat larger quantities into consumption but there is still a good deal of spottiness in the business. Contract withdrawals have picked up recently. Prices continued at the levels established in mid-September.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for naval stores had a firm undertone much of the time last week, although there was nothing very striking to record in the way of activity. A development of interest in respect, however, was an improvement in the export inquiry for turpentine and the strength of that commodity, which advanced to the highest point noted for a considerable period, was attributed to this increased call from abroad. The takings for foreign account apparently did not involve important quantities, and the movement was regarded as merely temporary. There were reports of fair domestic shipments of turpentine in tank cars on contracts previously placed, but the advance in prices apparently had the effect of making consumers and dealers hold off so far as new business was concerned.

Receipts in primary markets were larger than some had expected, but offerings continued light, the bulk of the rosin arrivals being moved into storage under the government loan, while considerable of the turpentine, it was stated, was tanked by the producers. Statistics from an authoritative source showed that at the close of September well over 700,000 barrels of rosin were in storage under the government loan, while turpentine holdings were more than 185,000 barrels. The loans advanced on the total holdings of rosin and turpentine exceeded 10¼ millions of dollars.

Exports of gum rosin during September were 32,882 barrels; wood rosin, 40,417 barrels. Exports of gum turpentine, 603,718 gallons; wood turpentine, 154,407 gallons. Exports of tar and pitch of wood, 848,747 pounds. Exports of pine oil, 140,232 gallons.

According to consular advices from Bordeaux, domestic trade in turpentine in France was quiet during September owing to inactivity in the building industry while a slowing down of operations in the paper mills, soap factories and other fields resulted in a decreased demand for rosin. Export sales of turpentine were light and stocks at the end of September were reported to be large. Rosin exports were fair and French exporters stated that they were able to compete with other producing countries. Weather conditions continued favorable during September, and as a result the fifth dip of gum was practically completed and delivered to the stills. In some sections the collection of the scrape crop was well under way and the yield was reported to be good for this year.

In Portugal, according to consular advices from Lisbon, the output of turpentine during the first half of 1938 amounted to 2,121,565 kilos, a substantial gain over the same period of 1937, when production reached 677,578 kilos. Rosin production was likewise greater, totaling 8,088,829 kilos as compared with 2,441,141 kilos. Turpentine exports rose from 3,478 metric tons for the first seven months of 1937 to 5,396 tons for the same months of 1938. Exports of rosin also rose totaling 17,543 metric tons for the first seven months of 1938 as compared with 12,884 tons for the same period in 1937. Belgium and Germany increased substantially their purchases of turpentine, whereas Germany, Great Britain and Italy accounted for the increased sales of rosin.

Turpentine.—Firmness in the South was reflected here, the trend being upward at one time with reports current to the effect that the strength was due mainly to buying for export account though such transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. Purchases by consumers and dealers in the local market were generally limited to comparatively small lots for prompt shipment.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Turpentine was quiet but the market had a firm undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
*Saturday...	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	24¾	...	241	11	51,266
Tuesday....	25½	20	365	136	51,496
Wednesday.	26	41	938	67	52,367
Thursday ..	25¼	69	165	118	52,414
Friday	24	...	255	1,040	51,629

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 28.—The turpentine market had a firm tone. Sales were fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
*Saturday...	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	24¾	176	301	20	49,215
Tuesday....	25¼	110	143	...	49,358
Wednesday.	25	150	175	...	49,533
Thursday ..	24¾	106	205	2,751	46,987
Friday	24	200	1,014	...	47,205

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 22.—The turpentine market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
Monday	163	...	31,796
Tuesday	133	...	31,929
Wednesday	84	1,050	30,963
Thursday	118	...	31,081
Friday	101	...	31,182
Saturday	115	...	31,297

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—For the first time in months, turpentine prices have moved upward and there is quite a little better feeling in the market. Inquiries remain fairly good. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five drum lots, 32c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 37c.; single drums, 35c.; single barrels, 40c.

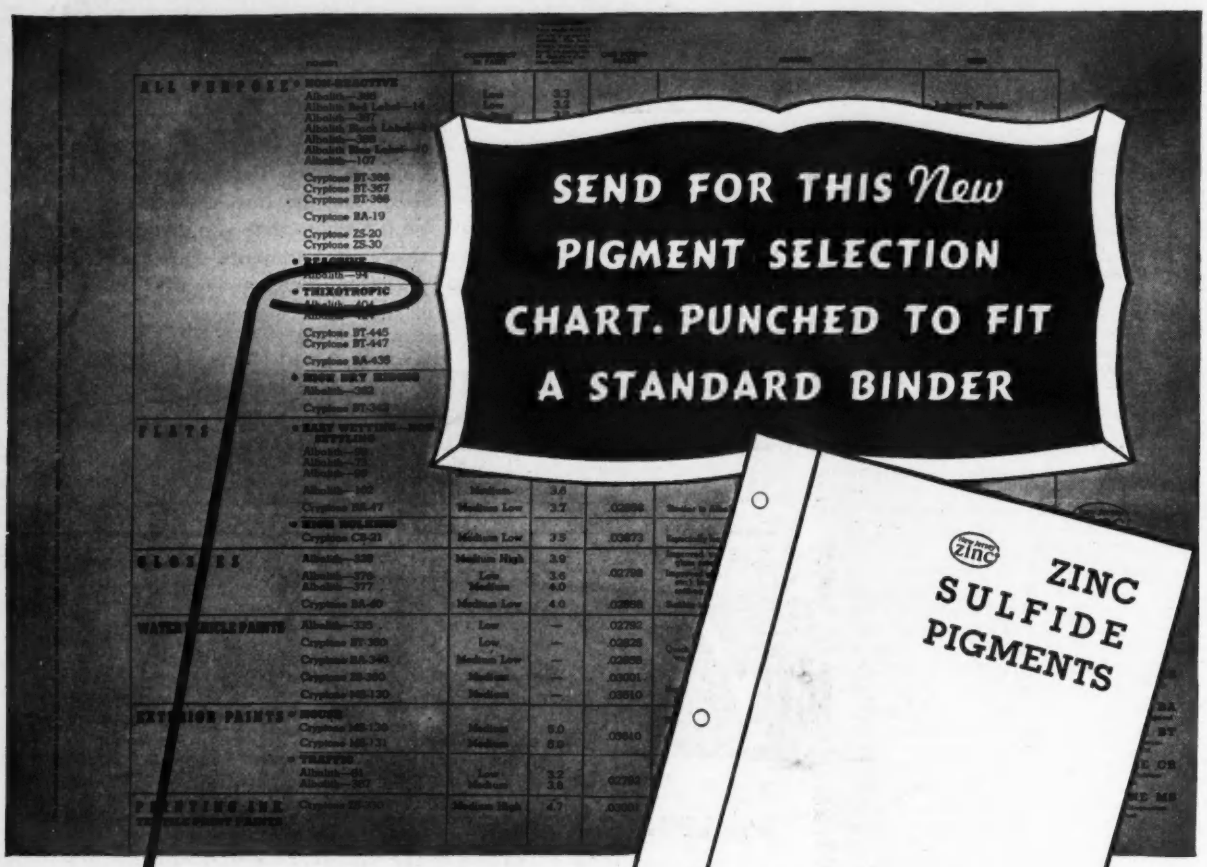
LONDON, Oct. 28.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	33	6
Monday	34	0
Tuesday	34	3
Wednesday	34	3
Thursday	34	3
Friday	34	3

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Oct. 28.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	27,286	25,980	21,507

Rosin.—The local market had a firm tone in the main in company with primary centers. Changes in prices, however, were generally unimportant. There was no broadening of trade. Re-



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ports were current at times of a fair inquiry from dealers, but consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs. There was no increase in offerings at primary markets as the bulk of the arrivals continued to be moved into storage.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Rosin ruled firm with offerings light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

		Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00	$3.95	$3.95
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.25
F	...	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.50	5.40
G	...	5.30	5.27½	5.25	5.20	5.25
H	...	5.30	5.27½	5.25	5.20	5.25
I	...	5.30	5.27½	5.25	5.20	5.25
K	...	5.30	5.27½	5.25	5.25	5.25
M	...	5.30	5.27½	5.30	5.25	5.25
N	...	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65
WG	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45
X	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45
		Barrels				
Sales	...	264	238	87	224	36
Receipts	...	1,278	1,697	1,946	1,530	1,122
Shipments	...	15	760	128	346	4,060
Stocks—	...	273,345	274,282	276,100	277,284	273,440

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 28.—The rosin market had a firm undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

		Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.30
F	...	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
G	...	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.15	5.10
H	...	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.15	5.10
I	...	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.15	5.10
K	...	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.15	5.10
M	...	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.20	5.25
N	...	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.60
WG	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90	6.00
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.40	6.30
X	...	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.30
		Barrels				
Sales	...	212	272	588	396	105
Receipts	...	1,630	1,093	2,064	1,406	1,679
Shipments	...	...	55	53	1,604	30
Stocks—	...	239,901	240,939	242,950	242,752	244,001

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 22.—Rosin was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	625	497	298	306	348	388
Shipments	...	83	1,263	691	100	...
Stocks	67,515	67,929	66,964	66,579	66,827	67,215

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Sentiment in the rosin market is somewhat steadier. Buyers are placing orders for fair amounts of material, notwithstanding that there is considerable uncertainty over the outlook. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $7 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $8.27½; M grade, $8.27½; W.W. grade, $9.50.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels	
	Common.	W.W.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	15 3	19 0
Monday	15 6	19 3
Tuesday	15 6	19 3
Wednesday	15 6	19 3
Thursday	15 6	19 3
Friday	15 6	19 3

Pine Oil.—A steady tone continued to prevail, quotations being held at former levels. There was apparently no broadening of trade, purchasing being along conservative lines.

Pitch.—The local situation lacked new features of interest, prices being stationary, with consumers generally disposed to limit their purchases to moderate quantities.

Rosin Oil.—No broadening of trade was reported but there was a fair movement of spot material to local and other consumers, and the market retained a steady tone.

Tar.—The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned, but there was a fair movement on contracts. The market remained in a steady position.

Shellac

Reports concerning business in shellac during the past week indicated a quiet state of affairs. The Calcutta market was exceptionally steady throughout the entire period, but prominent agents of the shippers indicated that they had booked very little business on the whole. Sales on the spot market were conservative. Most of the leading shellac merchants and many of their customers were at Atlantic City, N. J., attending the annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and hence the lack of substantial activity in the spot market was readily accounted for. Values were generally steady most of the time and no open change was made in prevailing quotations.

Importations of shellac during the month of September were as follows:—

	Pounds		
	Seed. Stick. Button.	Unbleached.	Bleached.
British India	1,556,204	457,908	....
Germany	....	49,596	21,700
Totals	1,556,204	507,504	21,700

Calcutta, Oct. 28.—Shellac quotations on

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC
PIGMENT
COLORS
IMPERIAL
PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK
Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:
PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—CINCINNATI—ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK — DETROIT — DALLAS — SAN FRANCISCO
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PRODUCTS OF UNIFORM SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound Oct. 28.	Per pound Oct. 21.
November	10¾c.	10¾c.

Day-to-day prices were as follows:—

	Per pound.
October 21	10¾c.
October 22	10¾c.
October 24	10¾c.
October 25	10¾c.
October 26	10¾c.
October 27	10¾c.
October 28	10¾c.

London, Oct. 28.—Prices quoted on London standard T.N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	October 28 Shillings. Cwt.	October 28 Cents. lb.	October 21 Shillings. Cwt.	October 21 Cents. lb.
Decembr..	39¼	8.55	38½	8.39
March.....	41	8.93	40¼	8.77

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight December.	March.
October 21	33s 6d	40s 3d
October 22	38s 6d	40s 3d
October 24	38s 9d	40s 9d
October 25	39s ..	40s 9d
October 26	39s ..	40s 9d
October 27	39s ..	40s 6d
October 28	39s 3d	41s ..

Lacquer Materials

Business in the market for lacquer materials and solvents continued to show gradual improvement last week. Quotations in all instances were maintained at former levels, with a steadier tone discernible. Automobile manufacturers were revising their production schedules upward as the result of the betterment expected in public response to the new models. Current output was reaching peak levels for the year. Total dealers' inventories at the beginning of October were estimated at 90,000 units, compared with 270,000 units in October, 1937. Tire shipments in September amounted to 3,943,486 units, compared with 4,045,540 in August and 3,511,552 units in September last year, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. In the first nine months of this year shipments were 30,431,281 units, against 44,582,251 in the corresponding period last year.

Acetone.—Activity in the market was held at relatively good proportions again last week. Improvement in major consuming industry continued uninterrupted, and reflected to some extent in consumption of this material. Price-wise nothing new developed.

Cellulose Acetate. — Business gave more definite signs of going ahead, with reports from consuming sources highly encouraging. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—A steady to firm price tone was in evidence throughout the past week. Improvement in the demand from lacquer and plastic trade was quite general.

Ethyl Acetate. — There was nothing new to report in the price structure, while business was maintained at a moderately active pace in most directions.

Isopropyl Acetate.—A better interest was manifest in the market, with seasonal conditions in principal consuming industries contributing to the improved tone. Price ruled unchanged.

Driers

Trade in stearate and palmitate driers continued fairly active. Up to the moment of writing, October business has registered an improvement over September and the Summer months. The price situation continued steady and undisturbed.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Some of the paper mills have a fairly good forward position on the market, having bought up in the early Fall in anticipation of some improvement in business that did not materialize. The market was around 8½c. per pound for car lots of 20-30 mesh and 9c. per pound for 80-100 mesh. Casein production in United States in 1937 totaled 67,476,000 pounds against 46,140,000 pounds in 1937, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which marks the 1937 output as an all-time high.

Glues.—The animal glue market does not show much life these days. Prices have not moved during recent weeks and there is not much strength shown.

Paint industry in California won a salute from radio station KSFO October 20 in the weekly "Salute to Industry" series. Featured were R. D. Sullivan, president of the General Paint Corporation, and W. W. Marsh, sales manager for the same organization. Mr. Marsh will be interviewed by KSFO's Walter Guild.

Putty Trade Practice Hearing Set for Nov. 18

The Federal Trade Commission will conduct a trade practice conference for members of the putty industry November 18, in Room 332, Federal Trade Commission building, Washington. The conference will begin at 10 a.m. The purpose of the conference is to afford members of the industry opportunity to cooperate in the establishment, subject to the commission's approval, of fair trade practice rules looking to the elimination of such unfair trade practices or unethical business methods as may exist within the industry.

Hercules Powder Co. Reports Earnings for Nine Months

Wilmington, Del., October 21, 1938.

The Hercules Powder Company reports for the first nine months of 1938 net earnings of $1,963,635, after providing for depreciation and Federal taxes. This is equal, after payment of preferred dividends, to $1.20 a share on an average of 1,316,710 shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Figures for the first nine months of 1937 showed net earnings of $4,283,823, equal, after payment of preferred dividends, to $6.57 a common share on an average of 592,527 shares then outstanding. Current assets, as shown at the end of the third quarter, amount to $21,329,561. This represents an 11.7 ratio to current liabilities. Cash and marketable securities amount to $10,240,253.

Hocking Moves in Chicago

All Chicago sales offices of the Anchor Hocking organization will be consolidated and established in new quarters in the Merchandise Mart, Chicago. This consolidation brings together in one central location the Hocking division and the container division of Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, as well as the offices of Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation. A permanent display of all the varied lines of products—including glass containers and closures, tableware, flatware and premiumware—will be maintained. The change becomes effective November 1, 1938.

William C. Dabney, vice-president of the Jones Dabney Company, varnish, lacquer and enamels, a division of Devoe & Raynolds, Louisville, has been re-elected president of the Louisville Country Club.

Paint Wholesalers Sales Off 11.4% in Half-Year

Dollar sales of 140 paint and varnish wholesalers amounted to $10,396,000 in the first half of the year, compared with $11,791,000 in the corresponding period in 1937, according to the Bureau of Census. Sales of 148 manufacturers' sales branches in the first half of the year totaled $39,024,000, against $49,209,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. Sales in the two quarters this year and last compared as follows:—

Wholesalers

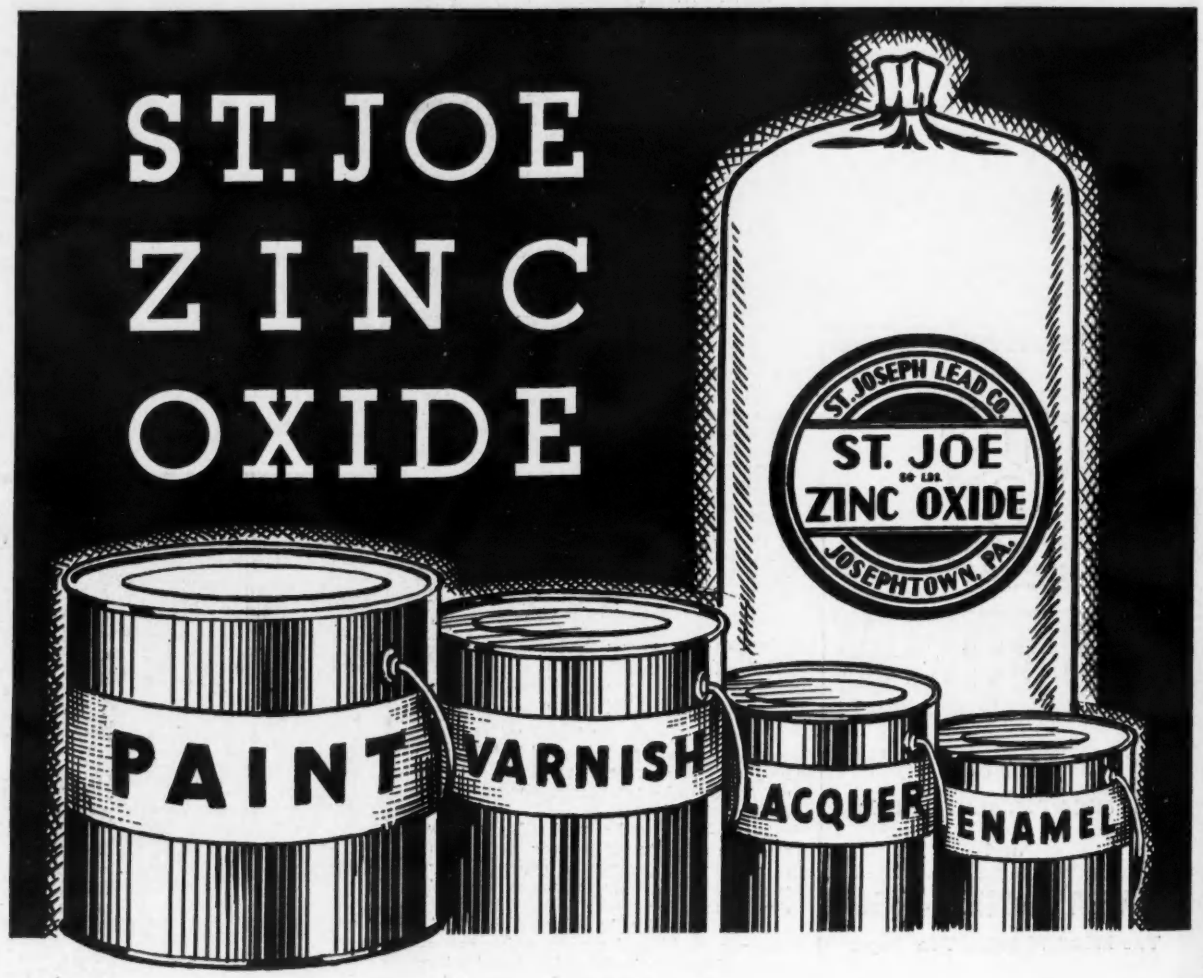
	1938.	1937.
First quarter	$4,146,000	$).575,000
Second quarter	6,250,000	7,216,000

Manufacturers' Sales Branches

First quarter	$19,222,000	$22,797,000
Second quarter	19,802,000	26,412,000

Callahan Zinc Lead Company has taken over for operation under lease the entire zinc mining and milling operations of the Illinois Zinc Company.

New Wrinkle, Inc., in the second issue of its house organ, "New Wrinkle in Finishing," outlines seven ways to reduce manufacturing and finishing costs.



The uniform high quality of our lead-free, green label grades, has made them the preferred choice of many manufacturers of quality products in the paint and allied industries.

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Dr. Christensen to Get Remington Medal

Dr. H. C. Christensen, secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Chicago, will receive the Remington Honor Medal for 1938 in recognition of his contributions to the profession of pharmacy, at a testimonial dinner, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, November 30.

The dinner will be sponsored by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which awards the medal annually, and the Northern New Jersey branch is cooperating. Otto F. A. Canis, of the Fordham College of Pharmacy, will serve as toastmaster, and the speakers will include Dr. J. Leon Lascoff, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary of the association; and Dr. Robert L. Swain, Deputy Food and Drug Commissioner of the State of Maryland. The medal will be presented by Dr. Henry V. Arny, Dean Emeritus of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy.

Tickets for the dinner are $3.50 each and may be obtained from H. T. Givens, 115 West Sixty-eighth street, this city, or Adolph F. Marquier, 1041 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J.

Garesche and Robertson Return from Europe

C. F. Garesche, president of Titanium Pigment Corporation, this city, and D. W. Robertson, vice-president, returned on the S. S. Veendam, October 26, after a seven-week tour of Europe. Mr. Garesche visited the corporation's ilmenite mines in Norway and also several continental cities where the corporation's associate companies maintain offices in cluding Paris, Leverkusen, Germany and London. Mr. Robertson spent much of his time abroad in Durham, England, where British Titan Products Co., Ltd., an associate company, maintains a plant at Bellingham-on-Tees.

Gasoline Antitrust Case Hearing Set for Nov. 7

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1938

Hearing on an order directing Federal Judge Stone of Madison, Wisc., to show cause why his dismissal of eleven defendants in Madison Oil conspiracy case, after their conviction should not be vacated, has been continued to November 7 by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Valspar Corp. Acquires Edward Smith Business

Thurlow J. Campbell, president of the Valspar Corporation, has announced that the Valspar Corporation had acquired the business of Edward Smith & Co., Long Island City, from the heirs of the late Maitland Dwight.

Thurlow J. Campbell

Edward Smith & Co., founded in 1827, is one of the oldest paint and varnish concerns in the country, having established an enviable reputation in the marine field.

Mr. Campbell stated that no changes were contemplated in the administration of the business and that its affairs would be carried on as heretofore. Mr. Campbell will take over the office of president and Geo. M. Bralla will act as treasurer.

THIS BOOKLET

GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION

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for the paint, varnish, lacquer, chemical, textile, soap and other industries

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THIS BOOKLET COVERS...

TETRALIN* (Tetrahydronaphthalene) Boiling Range 207°-215° C.

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HEXALIN* ACETATE (Cyclohexyl Acetate) Boiling Range 160°-180° C.

CYCLOHEXANONE Boiling Range 150°-160° C.

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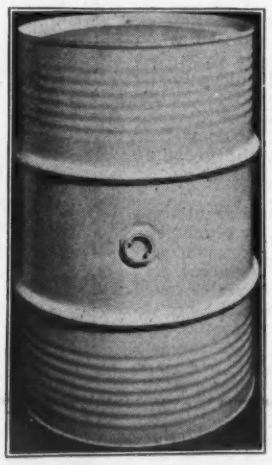

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Each drum carefully air tested and inspected before shipment.

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Our years of experience in manufacturing steel drums for the chemical industry have enabled us to establish a reputation among discriminating drum users for dependable, trouble-free containers.

If your product is one that requires absolutely clean and odorless drum interiors you will find MANION drums superior for the following reasons:

Sheets used are special hot rolled, continuous mill sheets with tight protective oxide which positively will not flake or smudge and is not easily susceptible to rusting.

Special care used in manufacturing to guard against contamination from oil, grease, cutting compounds, scale or other objectionable matter.

Each drum carefully inspected inside and outside before shipment.

Your inquiries will receive our prompt attention.

●

MANION STEEL BARREL CO.

OIL CITY, PA.

Wage-Hour Rules Cover Many Points

—Continued from page 3

the year because of natural conditions. Individual employers, groups, or entire industries may apply for exemption on the ground that they are seasonal, but temporarily until December 31, 1938, no certificates will be required for industries which meet the general definition and also which produce 50 percent or more of their annual output during fourteen weeks of the year. The exemption, therefore, is not extended to industries which operate during most of the year even though they have seasonal peaks.

Wages Other Than Cash

Problems involved in figuring wage rates and overtime payments where part of the wage is in something other than cash are dealt with in a regulation defining "reasonable cost" and in interpretive bulletin No. 3. The bulletin sets forth the basic principle that the act does not permit excessive deductions from wages for the purpose of evading minimum wage requirements, and states that the law does not allow an employer to profit from furnishing such facilities if that profit would bring the wage below the minimum requirements of the law. Proper mediums of payment under the act were declared to be currency or checks payable at par; scrip is held not to constitute wages, except that, if facilities are purchased with scrip, the cost of these facilities to the employer would constitute wages.

The bulletin also rules that overtime computations, which are made at the rate of not less than time and one-half, should be made without regard to deductions and should be computed on the agreed wage prior to any deductions, such as for board and lodging. The regulation also states that facilities primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employer will not be recognized as reasonable deductions, and may not therefore be included in computing wages. Examples are tools of the trade and the cost of uniforms and their laundering.

Overtime Compensation

An extensive interpretive bulletin, No. 4, was issued on the subject of maximum hours and overtime compensation, giving many examples of how to figure overtime under different systems of wage payments. This bulletin emphasizes the proviison in the law that the wage rate is not to be reduced when hours are cut to forty-four a week, but it is warned that in doubtful cases the employer must be prepared to justify reductions in wage rates where it is contemplated working more than forty-four hours a week but where the overtime payments will maintain weekly wages at the prior level.

Finally, the division issued regulations on the records to be kept by employers, and also an explanatory statement giving some examples of how records may be kept. No employment reports need be submitted to the wage and hour division and no particular form is prescribed for keeping records, but the data called for must be kept on file and made accessible to enforcement officers on request.

Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

—Continued from page 5

creased 4.0 percent from August 15 to September 15, and payroll increased 6.4 percent during the same period. The department's index of employment for September was 79.6 percent. The payroll index was 74.5 percent. These indexes are based on the average years 1925-27 as 100.

September Compared with August

	Percentages	
	State.	City.
Drugs and chemicals	+2.7	+2.2
Oil products	+0.6	+0.9
Paints and colors	+0.1	+0.1
Photographic and miscellaneous chemicals	+0.1	+12.7

J. A. Howell has been elected vice-president in charge of sales for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation.

C. C. Smith, general manager of the Potash Company of America, located in the Mercantile Trust building, at Baltimore, started October 19 on a business trip which will take him over a large part of the West and South, with Carlsbad, N. M., the locale of the company's mining and refining operations as the probable final objective of his itinerary.

A.C.S. Nominees For Presidency Named

Fourteen candidates have been nominated for the presidency of the American Chemical Society, according to Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the society. The nominations were made by the society's local sections. The nominees will be voted upon in a poll of the society's 23,000 members. The four receiving the largest number of votes will go before the council, governing body of the society, for election.

The winner will become president-elect of the society on January 1, 1939, and president on January 1, 1940. Professor Charles A. Kraus, of Brown University, now president-elect, will be president during 1939, succeeding Dean Frank C. Whitmore of the Pennsylvania State College. The list of candidates follows:

E. M. Billings, business and technical personnel director of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Professor H. S. Booth, of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gustav Egloff, director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago.

Gustavus J. Esselen, president of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., Boston.

Francis C. Frary, driector of research for the Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.

P. K. Frolich, director of the chemical laboratories of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Professor Harrson Hale, of the University of Arkansas.

Professor W. D. Harkins, of the University of Chicago.

Professor Samuel C. Lind, dean of the Institute of Technology of the University of Minnesota.

E. Emmet Reid, emeritus professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins University.

Walter A. Schmidt, president and general manager of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles.

Professor Hugh S. Taylor, of Princeton University.

Ernest H. Volwiler, vice president of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago.

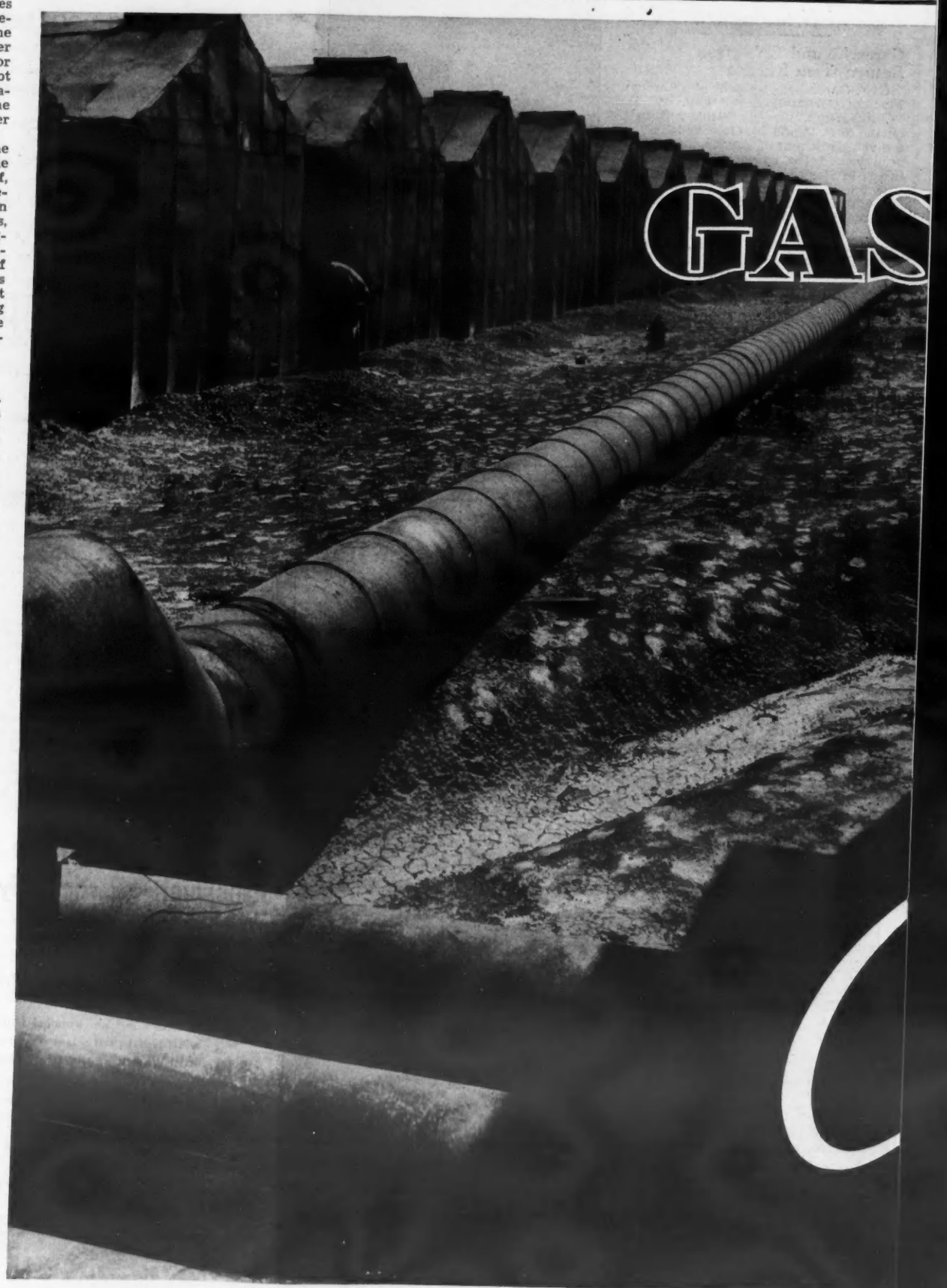
Professor Hobart H. Willard, of the University of Michigan.

Medicinal and toiletry importers and dealers in Rumania have been listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. The list is available to accredited American firms at 10 cents.

Isdahl Distributing Booklet On Codliver Oil Industry

Isdahl & Co., of Bergen, Norway, and codliver oil are as closely associated, as bread and butter, or ham and eggs; to hear the firm name is to think of the oil. The verbal association has been growing for seventy-nine years, since 1859 when the firm of Isdahl & Co., was founded to produce and merchandise codliver oil and the company's product has been marketed since 1887 under the trade-mark "Midnight Sun."

For the purpose of informing its customers regarding modern production, quality control, and merchandising of codliver oil, the company is distributing a booklet which can well be used as source material on codliver oil, and the vitamins A and D. Its profuse illustrations could well serve as models of modern photography at its best. And the whole is an arresting example of present day excellence in printing, photo-engraving, and color reproduction. It is a fifty page publication informative of the activities of Isdahl & Co., illustrated by thirty photographs depicting various phases of the codliver oil industry.



A.M.A. to Discuss Unit Costs and Inventories

The production division of the American Management Association will hold a two-day conference devoted to the study of methods of reducing unit costs, inventory problems, and quality control, November 9-10, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city. At the request of companies throughout the United States, who will participate in the conference, the greatest emphasis is being placed on the problem of unit costs.

The conference will deal with the unit costs topic through a symposium, which will include production executives from twelve different industries.

A feature of the conference will be a series of three concurrent sessions devoted to problems of "Quality Control Through Inspection and Tests." Session one will include fabricating industries with continuous operations—companies with mass production systems; two will be for fabricating industries with non-continuous operations, and three will include process industries. "Inventory Control" will be discussed by H. I. Lewis, vice president in charge of manufacturing for the American Type Founders, Inc., and Stanley P. Fisher, works manager for the American Hard Rubber Company.

Kilmer Prize Offered To Pharmacy Students

The late Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer bequeathed to the American Pharmaceutical Association $3,000, to be held in trust, the income to be applied to the awarding of The Kilmer Prize for meritorious work in pharmacognosy preference to be given to studies in vegetable drugs.

The chairman of the Kilmer prize committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association is offering the prize by the scientific section, the first award to be made during the annual meeting of the Association at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1939.

The eligibility rules, in part, require that the author of a paper on some phase of pharmacognosy, who is a member of the last graduating class, prior to the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of any college or school of pharmacy; that papers may be based upon either laboratory or library research; that the head of the pharmacognosy department in each school shall select the one three best papers submitted by the graduating class of his particular school;. that each school is privileged to send their entries to the chairman of the prize committee not later than June 1, 1939; that, if the committee finds no paper sufficiently meritorious, no award will be made.

The prize will consist of a gold key, suitably inscribed. The difference between the cost of the key and the annual income from Dr. Kilmer's bequest will be awarded the winner in cash to assist him in attending the annual meeting of the association to receive the award. Applications should be made to Heber W. Youngken, chairman, 179 Longwood avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Pharmaceutical lines are desired by a visitor from China, who is expected to remain in the United States about eight weeks. Information regarding this visitor is available to accredited American firms at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, by referring to foreign visitor No. 163.

Chemical Engineers Institute Meeting Nov. 9

—Continued from page 4

"Chemical Stack Losses from Soda Recovery Furnaces," H. S. Gardner, of the University of Rochester, N. Y., and R. P. Whitney, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"Visual Studies on the Flow of Gases Through An Orifice Plate," L. E. Stout and G. Russell, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

"Size-Reduction With Experimental Swing Hammer Mill," F. C. Vilbrandt and F. Bull, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Meeting of advisory membership committee.

Plant inspection trips.

Afternoon Session

"Boiling Film Heat Transfer Coefficient in a Long Tube Vertical Evaporator," G. W. Stroebe, of the Standard Oil Company of California, Richmond, California.

Friday, Nov. 11

Morning Session

"Stainless Steels for Use in Chemical Equipment," H. L. Maxwell, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

"Corrosion of Metals in the Soap and Allied Products Industries," G. L. Cox, of the International Nickel Company, New York.

"Chemical Control of Heaving Shale," C. L. Baker, of the Philadelphia Quartz Company.

"Training Tomorrow's Industrial Leaders," C. M. A. Stine and C. Tyler of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Afternoon Session

"Liquid Velocity and Coefficients of Heat Transfer in a Natural Circulation Evaporator," A. S. Foust, E. M. Baker, of University of Michigan, and W. L. Badger, of the Dow Chemical Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"Steam Film Heat Transfer Coefficients for Vertical Tubes," E. M. Baker, E. W. Kazmark, Rochester, New York, and G. W. Stroebe.

"Heat Transfer to Boiling Liquids," R. H. Rhodes and C. H. Bridges, of Cornell University.

"Boiling," G. A. Akin, Buffalo Station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Chemical Engineering Practice, Bethlehem Steel Co., Lackawanna, New York, and W. H. McAdams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

"The Mechanism of Drop Condensation," H. Emmons, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alkali Prices Extended For 1939 by Solvay Corp.

Effective October 26, 1938, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, through its subsidiary, the Solvay Sales Corporation, this city, announced that it is writing contracts for 1939 for soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine at the prices which it had in effect for 1938, for both carload and less carload quantities. Prices for carloads, f.o.b. sellers' works, are as follows:—

Soda Ash, 58 Percent

	Per 100 lbs.
Light, bulk	$0.90
bags, paper	1.05
bags, burlap	1.08
barrels	1.35
Extra light, bulk	.90
bags, burlap	1.08
barrels	1.45
Dense, bulk	.95
bags, burlap	1.10
barrels	1.35

Caustic Soda, 76 Percent

Solid, drums	$2.30
Flake, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Ground, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
Powdered, drums	2.70
barrels	2.95
*47-49% liquid, seller's tankcars	1.95
*buyer's tankcars	1.925
*70% liquid, seller's tankcars	2.00
buyer's tankcars	1.975

Liquid Chlorine

Single unit tankcars	$2.15
Multiple unit containers—	
3 cars or more	2.30
2 cars	2.55
1 car	3.00

* Basis 76 percent Na2O.

Vanderbilt Named Chairman Of Pepsi-Cola Directorate

Arthur T. Vanderbilt has been elected chairman of the directorate of the Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City. Others elected to the board are:—Walter S. Mack, president of the Phoenix Securities Corporation; James V. Calkner, president of Loft, Inc., and Herman Shulman, counsel for Loft, Inc.; John Burton, Robert Atkins and W. D. Hoodless.

Solo Chemical Works, manufacturer of flypaper ribbon, formerly located in St. Louis, has leased about 25,000 square feet in the Durant building, Elizabeth, N. J.

. . . FOR HOUSES OF FLAME

There are 366 burner houses, such as these shown here, in Continental's carbon black plant at Sunray, Texas. In each, hundreds of flames are burning day and night, producing carbon black for the growing needs of industry. These houses are under the constant observation of men patrolling up and down the line. The man in this picture is inspecting the appearance of the flames in one of them. Gas is supplied through the big pipe which circles the entire plant in a huge loop. This assures a more uniform distribution of gas to all houses—just one of the many factors that contribute to the uniformity of Continental Carbon Black, and to the confidence with which it may be used in your formulas.

CONTINENTAL CARBON COMPANY · 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continental

F.T.C. Price Charges Hit Corn Products Co.

—*Continued from page 4*

According to the complaint, when the Corn Products Refining Company reduces or advances prices, its competitors similarly cut or raise their prices.

The complaint charges that the respondent companies' discriminations in price are effected through use of delivered prices charged buyers, which prices, while identical in terms of dollars and cents as to purchasers located at any given point of delivery, are discriminatory among buyers located at diverse points of delivery. As illustrative of such alleged discrimination in prices, the complaint cites the following as an example:

A manufacturer of candy at St. Joseph, Mo., paid the respondent companies a delivered price of $3.40 per 100 pounds for a tank car of corn syrup. After freight of 3½c. per 100 pounds was paid by the respondent, the price to the buyer was $3.365. For goods of like grade and quality, a competing manufacturer in Chicago at the same time paid a delivered price of $3.04 per 100 pounds. Exclusive of a switching charge of 3½c. per 100 pounds paid by the respondents, the price paid by the Chicago buyer was $3.005, the differential in favor of the Chicago buyer amounting to 36c., or $344.88 on the car.

The effect of the discrimination in price, the complaint alleges, may be substantially to lessen, or to destroy or injure, competition in the sale of corn products between the respondent companies and other manufacturers of such commodities, and also between buyers receiving the lower discriminatory prices and other purchasers who do not receive the benefit of the lower prices.

Bids Wanted

Acid, Acetic:—1,075 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.; procurement 626-81, opening November 4.

Asphalt:—3,207 gallons of cutback; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Harrisburg; procurement 308-2572, opening November 1.

Enamel:—1,500 gallons of long oil; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., procurement 331, opening November 7.

Grease:—1,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal Zone, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3394, opening November 7.

Lead, White:—2,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Pittsburgh; procurement 251, opening November 3.

Oil, Fuel:—1,650,000 gallons; Contracting Officer, Material Division, Wright Field, Dayton; procurement 304, opening November 10.

Supplies during a three or six months' period beginning January 1, class 7, region 4; Bureau of Supply, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; procurement 16284-FO, opening November 7.

Supplies during a three or six months' period beginning January 1, region 2; Bureau of Supply, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington, procurement 16339-FO, opening November 7.

Supplies during a six months' period beginning January 1, region 5; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; procurement 16338-FO, opening November 7.

Supplies during a three or six months' period beginning January 1, region 6; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington; procurement 16286-FO, opening November 7.

Lard:—500 gallons; Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; procurement 385, opening November 2.

Paint Primer:—1,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 331, opening November 7.

Sienna, Burnt:—500 pounds of dry; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal Zone, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3394, opening November 7.

Soap, Chips:—2,340 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, 1819 W. Pershing Road, Chicago; procurement 199-69, opening November 1.

Soda Ash:—21,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 243, opening November 2.

Bicarbonate:—2,400 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 243, opening November 2.

Laundry:—6,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 243, opening November 2.

Phosphate:—26,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, 1819 Pershing road, Chicago; procurement 199-72, opening November 3.

Potash Chlorate:—75 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 340, opening November 4.

Strontium Nitrate:—1,575 pounds of anhydrous; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 336, opening November 1.

Tar, Cutback:—24,678 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Harrisburg; procurement 309-2505, opening November 2.

Trichlorethylene:—6,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.; procurement 125, opening November 2.

Varnish, Mixing:—600 gallons; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 349, opening November 8.

Ole Salthe Retained As F.D.A. Consultant

OPD Washington Bureau
October 27, 1938

Ole Salthe, New York, has been retained as a special consultant of the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, it was announced today by Walter G. Campbell, chief of the administration.

Mr. Salthe will retain his present office at 250 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, and will work for the administration on a part-time basis. His principal duties will be to advise officials on drafting food standards and drug regulations and to confer with representatives of the trades on proposed amendments to the regulations and on ways of meeting the requirements of the new food, drug, and cosmetic act. He will be available for consultation at his New York office and will also endeavor to contact manufacturers in that area to discuss problems arising under the law.

Mr. Salthe is well known to the food and drug trades, having been chief of the food and drug section of the New York city health department when that department was headed by the late Senator Royal S. Copeland. Later he joined Senator Copeland in establishing the Copeland Service Bureau, and during the last five years he served as technical adviser to the senator on the many drafts of the legislation which finally resulted in the food, drug, and cosmetic law.

In announcing his appointment, Mr. Campbell declared that, because of his connection with its drafting, Mr. Salthe has an intimate knowledge of the new law which is equalled by few individuals. In addition, he has a thorough understanding of the problems of food and drug manufacturers and is in a position to be of service both to the administration and to the trades in smoothing out technical difficulties of writing regulations and adapting manufacturing problems to the requirements of the new law.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any direct office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Dyes: — Purchase; Slough, England (8135).

Gelatin:—Purchase and agency; Toronto, Canada (8159).

Manganese Carbonate:—Purchase; Amsterdam, Netherlands (8189).

Pigments:—Purchase; Slough, England (8135).

Rosin:—Purchase; Stockholm, Sweden (9136).

Turpentine: — Purchase; Stockholm, Sweden (8136).

Waxes:—Purchase and agency; Toronto, Canada (8159).

Obituaries

Robert L. Smith

Robert L. Smith, retired vice-president of the Dooner-Smith Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., died in his home in that city October 25. He was eighty-three years of age.

A native of Newark, Mr. Smith received his education in the public school system there, and subsequently became connected with the Dooner-Smith Chemical Company, with which he was affiliated for twenty-five years. He was president of Saybrooke Building & Loan Association, and was active in the Newark Young Men's Christian Association. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

Major Henry Burnell Faber, president of Driggs-Faber International Flare Signal Company, Tippecanoe, Ohio, died in Wesport, Conn., October 22. He was sixty-one years of age. During the World War, Major Faber was in charge of the United States army's school of pyrotechnics. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

William James Finlay, president of the Strathcona Paper Company, Strathcona, Ont., died October 23. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Dr. Raymond L. High, president of the High Chemical Company, Philadelphia, died October 21 in his home in that city. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1899. He was sixty years of age. Surviving are his wife, a son and one daughter.

Charles H. Osgood, of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, this city, died October 23, following an operation for an internal ailment. He was sixty-seven years of age. Surviving are his widow and a sister.

Frederic H. Snyder, superintendent of the refinery department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died in a hospital in that city October 21. He was forty-six years of age. Surviving are his wife and a son.

Stephen Putney Worthington, president of the Tiona Petroleum Company of Philadelphia, died in a hospital in Fredericksburg, Va., October 26. He was forty-five years old. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a brother.

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Administration of New Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law

—*Continued from page 5*

zation plans and intelligent deployment.

But, what of the administrative position formulated through departmental interpretation of the statute? What effect will transition from the old law, with its simple definitions of offenses, to the new, with its more numerous and more complex provisions, have on the administrative gauge by which compliance or non-compliance is measured?

Certainly the many-angled considerations to which food, drugs, and cosmetics will be subjected under the multiplied requirements of the definitive sections of the new law will impose a materially broadened administrative viewpoint. The respects in which this change will manifest itself are definitely and clearly indicated in the act. The evidences provided by appropriate examination of every article of food must, in addition to the appraisal which it now receives, be carefully weighed to determine whether the article contains a natural or normal poisonous ingredient in sufficient quantity to render it injurious to health; or whether it contains added poisons in excess of the amounts established by regulation to be unsafe. Increased significance will be attached to the practice of adding color to food, not alone for the reason that it may conceal inferiority but because it may also make the product appear better or of greater value than it really is. Labels must be scrutinized to learn whether proper declaration of all food ingredients has been made.

Differences from Drug Standards

A drug purporting to be on recognized in the official compendium but at variance with its standard of strength, quality, and purity, must be noted, not for the purpose of ascertaining, as at present, whether its own standard is indicated on the label, but whether the difference between it and the official product is accurately and plainly set forth. Labels of all drug products will be carefully viewed in the light of new requirements that they bear a declaration of the quantity of contents; that they bear a quantitative declaration of the ingredients which may render them habit forming and a definite warning to this effect; that the active ingredients of nonofficial preparations be listed; that adequate directions for use be given, and also warning to children and others whose pathological condition is such that consumption of the drug might be dangerous to health. Special consideration must be given to deteriorating drugs, the extent of which will repend upon the character of the drug and the terms of the regulation to be promulgated concerning such products.

Besides these especial features there are several important requirements common alike to food, drugs, and cosmetics which broaden very materially the basis for administrative judgment. The observance of appropriate standards of sanitation will become compulsory. In the past the task of combating unclean premises has devolved entirely upon State and municipal officials. Federal interference could occur only when the condition was so insanitary that the food output became demonstrably filthy. While this provision of the law cannot be said to be a sanitary measure, in the sense that it could supplant local legislation of that character, it will undoubtedly prove itself invaluable as a support to the States in their insistence upon proper precaution against contamination in the production and sale of all products.

Interest will not, as at present, be restricted to merchandise alone, but will extend to the container in which it is packed and sold. The use of containers composed wholly or partially of poisonous substances which would deleteriously affect the food content, has been too frequently an objectionable practice against which we could only inveigh. No action could be taken in arrest of a development which would eventually render the food a threat to the health of consumers. A charge of adulteration could not be maintained until the food had absorbed the poisonous substance in an amount which might render it injurious to health. In the future remedial measures may be inaugurated in anticipation of this development by establishing the potentiality of the container for production of the prohibited contamination. Not only poisonous but dishonest containers will be outlawed. In prohibiting the use of those which are so formed or filled as to deceive, Congress has finally enacted the "slack-pack" measure which it has frequently considered and which passed the house on three occasions.

Scope of Misbranding

There is no portion of the food, drug, and cosmetic act which will exercise a more profound influence in revising the present administrative viewpoint than the statutory definition of misbranding. A food or drug is now deemed to be misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular. A very comprehensive and satisfactory exposition of the significance of that language is to be found in the unanimous supreme court decision, *U. S. v. 95 Barrels of Vinegar (265 U. S. 438)*. In charting the course which executive functioning should follow, this judicial expression established unequivocally the importance of the implications of language. It said that deception might result from statements literally true, and that the aim of the statute was to prevent the use of false labels not only, but those which through implication or ambiguity would deceive or mislead purchasers.

Sweeping as this decision was in providing exceptionally wide latitude for administrative appraisal of label statement, it did not and, in the light of the statute itself, it could not authorize that account be taken of things unsaid. In consequence, all risk of offending could be eliminated by having the label say little or nothing. Extravagant representations were transferred from label to advertising. Too frequently labels failed to contain sufficient information to permit intelligent or discriminating buying. The statute enjoins truth, but so scant are its affirmative requirements about telling the whole truth that it soon became recognized as a negative law.

Not so with the recent enactment. Under it a product may be misbranded on what the label forgot to say, as well as on the incorrectness of what it did say. After June, next year, administrative officials, in considering labeling representations, will be required to take into account the extent to which there is a failure to reveal facts material in the light of what is asserted, or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article.

Obviously the keynote to the broadened administrative interpretation which this provision of the act entails is the word, "material." The features encompassed by this term in the vast category of foods, drugs, and cosmetics of all varieties are so numerous as to defy classification. Rather than attempt to catalog them on other than an illustrative basis, the question, it may be said, is one which will remain for determination on the facts as presented in individual instances. Differences of opinion with the industry will in many cases occur. Disputes will arise which can be settled with finality only by litigation. Out of this, apparently, will grow a situation which will afford to manufacturers an opportunity to demonstate the value of the declaratory judgment act.

Dangerous Articles

Among the provisions which contribute to the definition of the administrative position some became effective upon approval of the act. Under the section proscribing the marketing of cosmetics containing poisonous substances likely to render them injurious to health, sixty-one court actions have to date been instituted. These, for the most part, involve articles containing paraphenylenediamine which have a history of personal damage from past use. In every instance the potentiality of the article for injury was confirmed by animal experimentation. Under the dangerous drug and new drug sections an equal or greater volume of work has been done, although this is not reflected by a comparable schedule of litigation.

The number of deaths and cases of blindness authentically reported from the administration or the consumption of dinitrophenol, dinitrogresol, and related chemicals, and the striking unanimity of expert opinion, so far as our census disclosed, that their consumption under any form of directions contemplating effective use would be dangerous, prompted the administration to issue instructions for a general survey with the object of instituting appropriate action against drugs which contained these ingredients. Obviously, the publicized disfavor with which such products have been regarded by the administration in the past has had its effect. Apparently production and interstate shipment of them ceased with the approval of the new law. Our survey located no stocks which were received subsequent to June 25 of this year.

Announcements have been issued on sulphanilamide, cinchophen, and aminopyrine. These indicate that for the present our operations will be restricted to action against those products, or drugs containing them, when found in interstate commerce under labeling which may result in their use by the general public. In saying this the administration is well aware of the futility of label legends, such as "For use only under doctor's directions," in preventing promiscuous sales and widespread public consumption. Actually, there is persuasive evidence of an understanding that this and similar precautionary statements serve to popularize the preparations bearing them. Such ineffectual warnings may not, under our conception of the law, operate as a disavowal of responsibility.

The statutory prohibition is directed at drugs which are dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof. When there is abundant proof that the character of a drug is such that irreparable harm will attend its inexpert use, even though dosage directions be meticulously observed, enforcement agencies have no alternative to the requirement that sales and distribution be so controlled as to make it unavailable to the public. That is what these announcements in effect say. On those drugs where our continuing survey of clinical data justifies it, a more advanced administrative stand will be taken—one similar to that on dinitrophenol. This means neither the existence of a purpose to construe the food, drug, and cosmetic act as a statute for the regulation of the legitimate practice of medicine, nor a denial of the fact that, in imposing restrictions on the production and sale of drugs, that laws, as well as the act of 1906, definitely impinges on that field.

New Drugs

The section on new drugs is the most novel portion of the statute. Unpremeditated in the sense that it did not appear in earlier editions of the legislative text, it was, as is well known, offered as a preventive rather than a penal means for avoiding repetition of disasters like that caused by elixir sulphanilamide. In prohibiting the marketing of a new drug until an application filed with the secretary becomes effective, the statute does not provide for administrative determination on any feature except safety for use under the labeling directions employed. The advance regulations have outlined the respects in which a product may become a new drug. These range from outright innovations—the employment for drug purposes of products which had never been so used before—to change in proportion of ingredients, or change in excipients of drug preparations which, under the original formulas, have had a recognized use since time immemorial.

Because the statutory definition of new drug is postulated on its safety for use, and because its power for harm is ordinarily derived from its potent drug principle, the question has no doubt arisen about the wisdom or the right of the department to attach so much importance to the menstruum. But it seems to me the answer to this query is promptly suggested when we recall that the most spectacular catastrophe in the realm of drug administration in modern times was caused, not by the active drug ingredients, but by the solvent with which a so-called "elixir" of it was prepared.

The administrative stand in ascribing such comprehensive meaning to the terms as that indicated in the regulations has received rather general support, in recognition doubtless of the accuracy with which it reflects the known legislative intent.

Many applications have been submitted, and they continue to arrive in increasing number. These for the most part relate to products which do not require prolonged consideration. Such slights delays as may have been occasioned by the newness of the task and the necessary organization of ourselves for its proper handling should not henceforth be experienced where the preparation is one about which a prompt decision can be reached. But with articles of a different character there is a purpose to be thoroughly deliberate—deliberate to the point of a complete consideration of all supporting data by and with qualified experts to whom we will appeal for that purpose.

Comparatively slight significance may be attached to the viewpoint of an executive officer where the statute clearly and exactly defines offenses and indicates with precision the procedure to be followed in suppressing them. It is otherwise though where the legislative expression is dependent upon administrative findings for its consummation.

Administrative Discretion

The act of 1906 made no provision for an executive exercise of quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial functions. It authorized the three secretaries to issue administrative regulations, but the Congress withheld the power to promulgate from time to time special regulations by which the general provisions of the statute could be specifically applied. Even at that time the difficulty of effective regulation of traffic in food in the absence of legal food standards was recognized. The house version of the bill provided for such standards through administrative operations, but that feature was eliminated upon insistence of the senate which had opposed an extension of this authority, and for more than thirty years consumers and manufacturers alike have been confronted with a condition which has operated to their detriment. Through amendments to the old law, like these relating to net weight and the establishment of a standard of quality for canned food, the administrative position has changed somewhat. But even now it is in no way comparable to that which will prevail after June 25, 1939.

As illustrative of this difference, the new law authorizes the secretary by regulation in fourteen different instances to provide exemption from its provisions. Such authorization occurs only once in the present act. The new law also empowers the secretary by regulation to set a limit on added poisonous and deleterious substances in food; to promulgate standards of identity and a standard of quality; to specify the labeling for special dietary foods; to resort in emergencies to control by permit; to list and certify coaltar dyes; to prescribe tests and methods of assay for pharmacopeial drugs; to designate derivatives of listed habit-forming drugs on which also the warning legend must appear; and to provide a form of labeling and packaging for deteriorating drugs. The act provides the procedure to be followed in the promulgation of these regulations.

It also makes ample provision for judicial review of them, in order to guard against capricious, unreasonable, and arbitrary action. Whether this was necessary in the light of recourse to the courts otherwise available is of no particular importance. Certainly opportunity for a full and fair judicial review should be accorded. In the enforcement of this law the government has no occasion for resort to improper procedure or to make unfounded decisions. Commercial agencies regulated by the law are entitled to statutory guaranties that the authority conferred for effective enforcement will not be abused. These conclusions, it seems to me, are self-evident when it is recognized that by the terms of the statute the findings of the secretary as to the facts are conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

Flexibility Provided

In brief, the special regulation-making power which the food, drug and cosmetic act has conferred provides a certain flexibility. This is essential to deal adequately with the innumerable shifting, technical and complex problems presented by the vast amount and variety of products to which the law relates. Perhaps such problems can be handled in no other way. In authorizing the government by these means to function with respect to many of them there will be a projection of administrative activities into a sphere totally different for the most part from that

—*Continued on page 59*

Your choice of 5 White-Leads

THE NEW 333

H.T.S.

THE NEW 111

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DUTCH

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"You need all five fingers to count 'em now," says the Dutch Boy. He means that our line has been increased from three white-leads to five. So we are now in a much better position to give the paint grinder *exactly what he wants.*

First on the list come those two stalwarts, Dutch and Carter. Next you have H. T. S. with increased paint thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power. And now the two new additions, the 333 and 111 White-Leads. Both have higher paint thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power than any other white-lead on the market. For example, No. 111 rates about twice as high in these qualities as Dutch.

Remember that no matter which one of the five you choose, you can be sure of uniformity. Remember, also, that the more white-lead you use, the better the paint. Step up the white-lead in your formula —and you automatically step up the quality and durability of your paint.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 1213 West Third St., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

Seventeenth Annual Convention: Atlantic City, October 24 and 25, 1938

Further progress in the coordination of its work with that of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was made at the seventeenth annual convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in Atlantic City, October 24 and 25. This was manifested in a proposal by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the former association for the creation of a committee of three members of each of the two organizations for a study of the development of machinery and other equipment for the paint industry.

Coordination of activities in production, research, and sales was urged by E. V. Ladd, president of the federation in his official address. He pointed to the advantages that would accrue to the industry as a whole from the broadening of the interests of produc-

A.E. Stauderman
New F.P.V.P.C. President

tion men, and he laid special stress on the necessity of their becoming thoroughly acquainted with costs. This particular was comprehensively discussed at a meeting of the cost accounting committee.

Extension of the research work fostered and sponsored by the federation was also urged by Mr. Ladd, who expressed the hope that additional fellowships might be established, also that arrangements could be made to offer prizes for undergraduate work on problems in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. This thought was carried further in the report of K. J. Howe for the scholarship committee, and the convention approved the appropriation of $2,000 from the educational fund for research work, the details of which will be approved by the advisory committee at the midwinter meeting.

A report for the federation's scholarship at the University of Michigan was made by C. A. Murray, the 1937-38 fellow. This covered a preliminary study on the alteration of the surface properties of commercial carbon black. The effects of treating blacks with oxygen were explained with slides of reactions and with tubes showing the better and more stable dispersions obtained with the treated blacks

The tests were based on the preferential adsorption properties of carbon blacks with respect to water and chloroform. It had been found that these properties checked well in results with those obtained by tests of the wetting characteristics of the blacks. A properly ozonized carbon black was found to retain its preferential adsorption property for at least six months.

The convention was well attended, with an official registration of 627. Among those in attendance were a number of representatives of the Canadian affiliates, the Toronto and Montreal clubs, and two representatives of the Birmingham, England, club.

German Developments

A guest of the federation was Dr. B. F. H. Scheifele, Heidelberg, Germany, who spoke on "Recent Developments in German Varnish Materials." This talk was largely devoted to synthetic resins and the progress made in obtaining with these materials constant properties, faster drying, and higher resistance of films. Reference was made also to developments in cellulose derivatives, the use of methylcellulose in the production of unfermentable distemper paints, the application of chlorinated rubber, the use of alkyo and maleic resins to take the place of drying oils, and the improvement of sunflower-seed, castor, and petroleum oils as paint vehicles.

Particular interest was attracted by Dr. Scheifele in a description of recently developed coatings made with a specially modified phenolic resin. These coatings, he said, were highly resistant to most deleterious liquid influences, dried hard and rapidly, resisted abrasion and impact well. They are being used on railway furniture, benches, panelings, and then like, and also are applied in a form that produces permanent coating resembling the finish of heavy linoleum.

Panels showing various applications of these coatings were exhibited.

Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the N. P. V. L. A. scientific section, told the convention of the interest in federation work that he had found during a visit among production men on the Pacific coast. He said that he had suggested that paint companies budget in their factory expenses the cost of sending production men from those distant parts to the federation conventions.

Dr. Gardner also gave some information on the interest being displayed by Western lumber groups in the use of paint to promote utilization of their products.

Secretary's Report

The report of George B. Heckel as secretary told of the addition of 122 members during the year, the total being 1,526, including 1,354 club members, 38 associate members, and 134 subscribing members. The constituent clubs numbered twenty-one, the Dallas club having been formed during the year.

Mr. Heckel told also of the improvements that had been made in the *Official Digest* published periodically by the federation and reported that the compilation of a composite index of the contents was nearing completion.

He also said that the cooperation of the federation with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association had developed substantially during the year and was proving quite satisfactory and resultful.

C. W. Clark, as treasurer, reported a general fund income of $5,234.40 during the year, and expenditures of $5,585, leaving a balance of $5,289. The educational fund had a yearend balance of $17,118, not including any proceeds from this year's paint show.

W. P. Werner, chairman of the memorials committee, reported the deaths of Bernard Baruch, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York; Lawrence Buck, of the Boston Varnish Company, Everett, Mass.; Victor Robinson, of E .I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Everett, Mass.; J. J. Rutke, of the Tomlinson Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago; and Elmer Tobey, of the Boston Varnish Company, Everett, Mass.

The convention stood in silent tribute to the memory of these deceased members.

Technical Papers

Twenty-one papers, contributed by constituent clubs, were presented during the convention at three sessions presided over by Walter F. Kuster, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, chairman of the program committee. These papers covered a wide range of research and practical subjects. Discussion was somewhat curtailed by lack of time and by an apparent reluctance of members to "face the mike." Plans for developing broader discussions were discussed later.

The awards for meritorious papers were made at the annual banquet. Everett W. Boughton, chairman of the *American Paint Journal* award committee, presented seven prizes. The first prize of $50 for a research paper was awarded to the Montreal club for its paper on "Driers." The first prize of $50 in the practical classification was awarded to the Philadelphia club for its paper on "Stability of White Pigments in Colored Enamel Tints."

The second prizes in both classifications had to be split because of equal merit. The research prize was divided $15 each among the Louisville club, for "Use of the Microscope in Paint Laboratories"; the Toronto club, for "Pigment Settling and Its Measurement"; and the Philadelphia club, for "Proximate Analysis of Hydrocarbon Thinners." The practical prize was divided $20 each between the Baltimore club, for "Quantitative Evaluation of the Effect of the Pigment-Binder Ratio on the Wet and Dry Opacities of Various Pigments in a Casein Vehicle," and the New England club, for "Inert Pigments and Their Effects in Flat Paints."

The *Drugs, Oils & Paints* prizes for meritorious presentations of papers were presented by V. C. Bridlack—$25 to S. U. Greenberg, of the Golden Gate club; $15 to Paul O. Blackmore, of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus club; $10 to R. E. Prince, of the Chicago club.

The *National Paint Bulletin* prize for the best report by a club secretary to the *Official Digest* was presented by George Fearnley to F. B. Brookbanks, secretary of the Toronto club.

Summaries of the club papers are given below.

Drying Action

Montreal Club

Further experimentation in support of its theory on drying phenomena expressed last year was reported by the Montreal Paint and Varnish Produc-

E.V. Ladd
Retiring F.P.V.P.C. President

tion Club in a paper read by George Fearnley. The results were adduced as further proof of the soundness of the theory which had been expressed thus:—

The reactive pigments lost less drier metal due to soap formation on the surface of the pigment particles. This soap formation prevented the agglomeration of the pigment particles and, according to our theory, this prevented the removal of the drier from activity. The nonreactive pigments, not showing any soap formation on the pigment particles, adsorbed the drier metal and agglomerated, thereby removing the drier from solution and causing loss of drying time. If agglomeration of the pigment particles then is the answer to the loss of drying time in nonreactive pigments the coating of the particles with a metallic soap other than the drier, should prevent the adsorption of the drier, reduce the agglomeration of the pigment and minimize the loss of drying time.

This year's paper contended that the flocculation of pigment particles had an adverse effect on drying time, and that flocculation depended on the wetability of the pigment particles. It was declared that nothing was gained by delaying the addition of the drier, but that grinding in the drier after regrinding to break up agglomerates was followed by no loss in drying time up to three months standing. Almost the same results were obtained by regrinding paints to which the drier had been added by stirring as the paint was mixed.

Settling was found to have an influence, perhaps as the result of double decomposition between the drier and the oil. Milling of the drier into the oil was suggested as satisfactory procedure. The club was satisfied that loss of drying time could be attributed to adsorption of drier by the pigment agglomerations. It purposed giving attention next to finding a means of preventing agglomeration, primarily by coating the pigment particles satisfactorily with a wetting agent. Adding an excess of drier to anticipate loss of drying action would, it was felt, lead to troubles worse than those it was sought to avoid.

F.P.V.P.C. Officers for 1938—39

President, Arthur E. Stauderman, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville.

Vice-president, Robert J. Smith, of the Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, Indianapolis.

Secretary (re-elected), George B. Heckel, 901 Cunard building, Philadelphia.

Treasurer (re-elected), C. W. Clark, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Other members of the executive committee, J. F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia; George Fearnley, of International Paints, Ltd., Montreal; Adam Pahl, of W. P. Fuller & Co., Los Angeles; Walter F. Kuster, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass.

The New President

Arthur E. Stauderman, the new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, is chief chemist for the Devoe & Raynolds Company, in charge of trade sales at Louisville. He went into the D. & R. organization in 1928 with the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, for which he had been chemist for some five years.

Mr. Stauderman was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 17, 1898. His father died when the son was a boy of ten years, and the youngster went to live with an uncle and aunt in Richmond Hill, where he attended school. Bent upon getting a goodly share of education and determined to pay his own way, he set about earning money. He peddled papers; took subscriptions for magazines; worked in a drug store; and was a baker's delivery boy. At the age of sixteen he got the Wall Street urge and a position at $5 a week. Three months later another impulse sent him to work in the purchasing department of the Long Island Railroad.

At that time Mr. Stauderman got interested in chemistry, and he applied himself to its learning at night school and Pratt Institute. He wanted to be a physician and entered Columbia University for a premedical course. The World War interrupted his plans by pulling him into the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. Stauderman took on some more chemical preparing after the war, and he entered the technical side of the paint industry in 1921 with the Colonial Paint Company. Two years later he went to Louisville with the Peaslee-Gaulbert company. When that company became a part of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, he became director of laboratories in Brooklyn. Later he returned to Louisville.

Mr. Stauderman is married; he lives in Louisville; he plays golf, has some interest in tennis; he also likes swimming and sailing.

White Pigments in Enamel Tints

Philadelphia Club

The stability of white pigments in colored enamel tints was discussed broadly on the basis of a series of gloss retention, checking, and color change tests in a paper by the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club, which was summarized, with graph slides, by Albert H. Storer. Antimony, lead, titanium, and zinc whites, straight and as lithopones, in ester gum, alkyd resin, and phenolic resin varnishes, were tested for their effects on toluidin red, boneblack, and chrome green.

The tests resulted in the following conclusions:—

It would seem that the type of vehicle is just as important as the pigment in affecting all the properties of any given formulation.

It is rather difficult from all the above results to state definitely the best white pigment for use as a tinting base in colored enamel tints with any vehicle. The choice will largely depend upon the use to which the product will be applied and the properties upon which it is desired to place the most emphasis. The type of tinting color and the freedom from toxicity on spray or dip application are also points to consider.

In many cases it may be found desirable to formulate tinting bases for enamels with combinations of two or more white pigments as is common practice in the manufacture of house paints. Such combinations might well be more durable than single pigments alone since they might be so selected that the resulting mixture retains the good points but minimizes the undesirable properties of the individual components.

It would seem that a durable exterior enamel tint with ester gum vehicle should contain a large quantity of a titanium oxide pigment in order to avoid checking failure. The straight titanium dioxide is probably the most suitable. Some zinc oxide might be added to improve chalking resistance.

Zinc oxide, antimony oxide, lead titanate, or basic carbonate white lead, each possess certain advantages as well as disadvantages in vehicles of the alkyd type, leaving the choice between them to the paint formulator.

Zinc oxide is leadfree and therefore nontoxic, inexpensive, weak (making tinting costs low), and has the best resistance to permanent color change when tinted with photogenically sensitive pigments. A pigment of medium particle size such as this should give little trouble from reactivity. On the other hand zinc oxide is somewhat difficult to polish and does not have as good gloss retention as the other three pigments. It is probably the most suitable tinting white for sensitive colors, such as organic reds, chrome greens, etc.

Antimony oxide has the best gloss retention and chalking resistance of any of the leadfree white pigments in an alkyd vehicle. It polishes readily to an excellent gloss even after a considerable period of exposure. Its cost is a little high, however, and while photogenically insensitive colors show very little permanent color change with it the sensitive colors are apt to drift quite badly.

Lead titanate appears from this work to be the best of the white pigments in gloss retention and chalking resistance although it is also somewhat expensive and rather poor in resistance to permanent color change with sensitive pigments.

Basic carbonate white lead is relatively inexpensive, weak (making tinting costs low), and among the best in gloss retention, resistance to chalking-fading, and ease of polishing. It is the worst of these four pigments, however, in resistance to permanent color change of sensitive tinting colors.

All of the above pigments, while probably reasonably satisfactory in checking resistance in alkyd vehicles, are showing signs of failure in this property. If improved checking resistance is desired titanium dioxide, or still better, "Ti-Tints" when the shade permits, could be introduced into the formula to improve this property. These latter pigments would also bolster the hiding in very light tints.

Zinc oxide or basic carbonate white lead appears to be most suitable for phenolic vehicles, since their chalking-fading is slightly less than for some other white pigments. Practically any pigment would be equally satisfactory, however, on account of the exceptional checking resistance of these vehicles.

It would seem that blends of phenolic with alkyd type finishes might offer definite possibilities to the paint formulator since such mixtures might tend to take advantage of the excellent resistance to checking and permanent color change of the phenolic while retaining, for the most part, the gloss retention and chalking resistance of the alkyd.

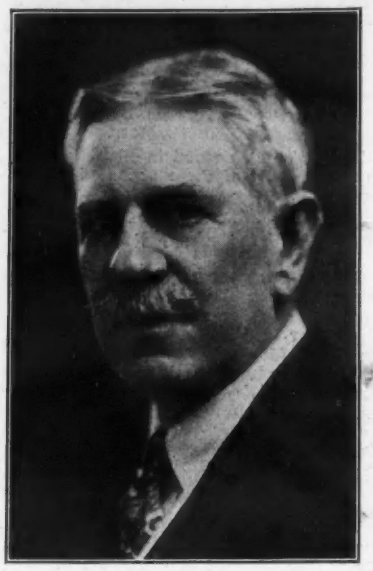
Microscopic Control

Louisville Club

The use of the microscope, especially in conjunction with ultraviolet light, in the examination of paint grinds, emulsions, and other preparations was discussed by the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper read by H. L. Beakes. Photomicrographs were exhibited to show some of the problems, particularly those of satisfactory particle size in finer grindings, in which the microscope could be usefully applied.

The microscope is useful in working out the reduction of oversize and the wetting of fires, providing a guide to necessary mill settings. It gives data making easy proof of the advantage of heavy mixing permitting a closer mill setting when starting to grind and of the unsatisfactoriness of some heavy blown oils as wetting agents and grinding mediums.

Microscopic control is more adapted to research and preparatory work than to routine procedure, but its value depends primarily on what standards are set up with respect to what is to be done. Application of the microscope requires a fair measure of special training.



George B. Heckel
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Secretary

Pigment Settling

Toronto Club

In further pursuit of its search for useful data on pigment settling, the Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club covered a segment of the problem with an accurate analysis of pigment denseness by means of a penetrometer. Its experiments were restricted to the simple essentials of a paint system, supplemented with accelerated tests based on a cycle of repeated centrifuging and hot storage. Various resin vehicles were used, and various thinnings with mineral spirits.

Tabulated data and descriptive text were combined in the paper presented by the club, and the following synopsis of the hypotheses consequently formed on the mechanism of pigment settling was given:—

(1) Settling of pigments in noncolloidal vehicles is, in general, soft.

(2) The introduction of a colloidally dispersed phase into a paint vehicle introduces hard settling.

(3) In general, this hard settling first appears as a thin layer on the bottom of the container. The depth of this layer increases with time.

(4) The larger the size of the colloidal aggregate, the longer before the hard settling initially appears, and the more slowly it increases.

(5) Within limits, the nature rather than the relative amounts of the phases present in the paint system determine the type of settling which will occur.

(6) Where a colloidally dispersed phase is introduced into a vehicle the aggregate size should be as large as practical, as worth while measurable advantages in assisting the inhibition and delay of the appearance of hard settling beyond the normal shelf life of the paint accrue.

(7) With some pigments the hard settling takes longer to appear than with others and these may be blended with pigments which produce hard settling in a shorter period of time to maintain the overall and nonsettling period beyond the normal shelf life of the paint.

(8) The early appearance of hard settling may be due to insufficient dispersion.

(9) Excessively fine dispersion of some troublesome pigments may delay the appearance of hard settling.

Pigment-Casein Ratio Effects on Opacity

Baltimore Club

Voluminous data on the effect of the pigment-binder ratio on the wet and dry opacity of various pigments in a casein vehicle were presented, partly by means of chart slides, in the paper of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club, read by Elmer B. Schuler. The data had been obtained by testing various pigments in different combinations by brushing on hiding-power charts. Pineneedle oil was used to reduce surface tension. Reflectometer and visual readings were taken.

Admitting that further experimentation was necessary for the construction of a fundamental theory, the experimenters presented the following direct conclusions:—

1. At low pigment-binder ratios the hiding power decreases as the film dries. At high pigment-binder ratios the hiding power increases on drying. For each pigment a pigment-binder ratio exists at which the hiding power does not change during the drying of the film.

2. The wet hiding power of films with a low pigment-binder ratio is greater than that of films with a high pigment-binder ratio.

3. For dry hiding the reverse is true, this is, the dry hiding increases with increasing pigment-binder ratio.

4. The hiding power of different pigments at any given pigment-binder ratio may be quantitatively determined from the curves. These results are of direct practical value. For example, if it is desired to substitute one pigment for another in a casein vehicle keeping the pigment-binder ratio the same, these curves will indicate what change in wet and dry hiding will be expected.

Moreover, if for any reason it is desired to alter the pigment-binder ratio of a given formulation that curves will show what effect this will have on the hiding.

5. All of this work was done with a casein binder and the results are directly applicable only to that type of vehicle. We have reason to believe that some of the relationships hold in oleoresinous vehicles. Interesting results may be expected from extending this work into that field.

In the discussion various opinions were expressed with reference to the influence of differences between the refractive index of casein and those of various pigments. Another point made was that data for a casein vehicle were not indicative of conditions with an oil vehicle.

Inert Pigments' Effects in Flat Paints

New England Club

From tests with eighteen inert pigments, covering a broad range of properties and performances of flat paints, the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club, in a "book" summarized by John J. Bradley, jr., presented the following conclusions:—

(In series A the pigment combination was calcium base titanium dioxide, 75 percent; inert, 25 percent. In series B it was pure titanium dioxide, 17.9 percent; inert, 82.1 percent.)

The inerts, except amorphous silica, clay, mica, and cliffstone, have a dry brightness of above 90 percent. In all cases, with the above exceptions and diatomaceous silica, magnesium silicate, and mica, the brightness of the inerts approaches the brightness of the opaque pigment, titanium dioxide. Mica has the lowest brightness; blanc fixe, low and high consistency calcium carbonates the highest brightness.

In general, the pigment-vehicle ratio for grinding is inversely proportional to the oil absorption, and the viscosity directly proportional. Leveling of pastes is partially dependent on oil absorption.

In series A, the best hiding was obtained with diatomaceous silica, magnesium carbonate, mica, cliffstone, dry ground limestone, medium consistency calcium carbonate, and high consistency calcium carbonate. These observations are based on a contrast ratio of 0.98 or higher. It is evident that with the natural inerts, such as mica, amorphous silica, fibrous magnesium silicate, cliffstone, magnesium-aluminum silicate, and clay, high covering is partially due to the low brightness of the paint. Only medium consistency calcium carbonate combines high brightness (92.9) and high dry hiding in series B tests.

As expected, hiding, by contrast ratio, decreased with the decrease of pigment-vehicle solids ratio.

Inert pigments which have high dry brightness produce films of high brightness.

All the paint films were yellow in color as indicated by the brightness measured with the spectrophotometer in the blue, green, and orange.

The brightness data obtained by use of the brightness photometer check very closely that obtained from the spectrophotometer at 550 millimicrons, the point of greatest eye sensitivity. This correlation of data indicates definitely the practical value of the brightness photometer in brightness determination work.

The brightness of the gloss enamel varied directly with the brightness of the flat paint on which it was applied.

Sheen increased as pigment-vehicle solids ratio was decreased. In one case, that of magnesium carbonate, the reverse of this statement is true. In series A, in most cases, with the exceptions of four calcium carbonate pigments, cliffstone, water ground whiting, dry ground limestone, and low consistency calcium carbonate, there is a definite decrease in sheen at pigment-vehicle solids ratio of 1.0 to 0.67.

In series A, the lowest sheen was obtained with diatomaceous silica and mica. The highest sheens measured at 5 degrees, in series A, were produced with low consistency calcium carbonate, dry ground limestone, blanc fixe, and barytes, sheen decreasing in the order named. The degree of sheen obtained with high consistency calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium-aluminum silicate, calcium sulphate, and the silica pigments was generally lower than that obtained with the calcium carbonate pigments.

In series B, where the inert pigments were used in large volumes, the treated calcium carbonate pigment had by far the highest sheen, measured at angles of 5 degrees and 10 degrees, and compared favorably with average high sheens obtained in series A. Other sheens in this series were very low at pigment-vehicle solids ratios greater than 1 to 1. All sheens were below the range of the sheen-meter at the angle of 15 degrees. As pigment-vehicle solids ratio was decreased, the sheen increased to a large degree in most cases. However, with fibrous magnesium silicate, amorphous silica, magnesium-aluminum silicate, clay and medium consistency calcium carbonate, there was little or no sheen change with pigment-vehicle ratio variation.

In general, the gloss, measured at 45 degrees, of the enamel hold-outs increased with a decrease of pigment-vehicle solids ratio of the flat paint on which it was applied. The surface characteristics or sheen on the flat paint influenced the gloss of the enamel. In most cases, the degree of gloss of the enamel was directly related to the degree of sheen of the flat paint on which it was applied. Some discrepancies in the gloss figures may be explained by marring of the enamel surface when the panels were stored.

In paints that contained no water, consistency decreased with a decrease in pigment-vehicle solids ratio. In most cases a condition of wetting equilibrium, effecting constant or a decrease in consistency, was reached within one month of ageing. At the higher pigment-vehicle ratios, the paints are generally more unstable and show more variation of ageing than those made at lower pigment-vehicle ratio. This is presumably due to progressive wetting action of the vehicle. Consistency is to a large degree, dependent on oil absorption and wetting characteristics of the pigments used; wetting being the more important factor or the two. Consistency, as effected by wetting, has a direct bearing on the paint properties. Paints of high consistency when due to poor wetting of pigments have low sheen. This is most generally true in paints made at pigment-vehicle solids ratios of 1 to 0.67. In a few cases, notably mica, magnesium-aluminum silicate, and diatomaceous silica, there is, at certain pigment-vehicle ratios, a rapid increase in consistency apparently due only to reaction.

In series A and series B, no water, the highest consistencies were obtained with magnesium carbonate, mica, diatomaceous silica, magnesium-aluminum silicate, and fibrous magnesium silicate. Treated calcium carbonate, low consistencies calcium carbonates, limestone, dry ground whiting, barytes, and water ground whiting gave relatively low consistencies.

Additions of water to the paints caused numerous and variable effects. In series A, added water caused in every case a marked increase in consistency due undoubtedly to the water sensitivity of the calcium base titanium dioxide opaque pigment. In a few cases, such as that of calcium magnesium silicate, calcium fagnesium carbonate, and treated calcium carbonate, the addition of water caused only a temporary increase in consistency which decreased on ageing. The water caused only temporary flocculation of the pigments which through progressive wetting assumed a state of dispersion with a consequent decrease of consistency. Paints made with calcium carbonate pigments showed a progressive increase in consistency. In general, the more highly alkaline inerts tended to decrease final consistency due to neutralization of fatty acids in the vehicle. The consistency is influenced by binder content; lower consistencies are obtained at higher pigment-vehicle ratios.

In series B, due to the large volume of inert pigments present, the effect of water on these pigments could be easily determined. Clay, amorphous-silica, magnesium silicate, calcium sulphate, and cliffstone were sensitive to water and showed high consistency due to flocculation in the paint.

Barytes, blanc fixe, calcium magnesium carbonate, calcium magnesium silicate, water ground whiting, treated calcium carbonate, dry ground limestone, and low, medium, and high consistency cal-

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cium carbonate were not sensitive to water. Paints made with these pigments had consistencies approximately equal to the same paints made with no water.

In general the degree of puff in the paints was directly related to the water sensitivity of the pigments used. Magnesium silicate and amorphous silica showed greatest water sensitivity and consistency increase.

Consistency is somewhat dependent on pigment-binder ratios. Although no general conclusion was drawn, it was found that consistency increased with pigment-binder ratios.

The flow and smoothing properties of the paints were, in the absence of water, dependent on pigment-binder ratio, oil absorption, and wetting characteristics of the pigments used. In the presence of water, paints made with the water sensitive pigments showed greater tendencies toward flocculation and effected flow and smoothing adversely in most cases. However, in a few cases where the water sensitiveness of the pigments was relatively low, good dispersion, attended by a slight degree of flocculation, gave paints having good flow and smoothing properties.

Washability, as performed by the recommended procedure, was not sufficiently severe in scrubbing action to make observation of other than major differences definite. It is suggested that a mechanical test of this type involving scrubbing to complete stain removal even at the expense of film disintegration would provide data of more general value.

Increased binder content improved the ease of stain removal. Low pigment-vehicle solids ratio or high binder content, which results in increased sheen, decreased the ease of wetting of the film by water or nonalkaline aqueous solutions.

The type of inert pigment used has little, if any, effect on the removal of iodine stains.

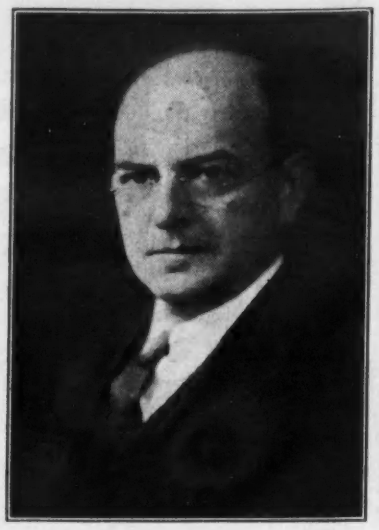
In series A, paints made with magnesium carbonate showed the poorest washability. Mica, cliffstone, and high consistency calcium carbonate were best, with treated calcium carbonate, water ground whiting, dry ground limestone, and low consistency calcium carbonate relatively very good.

Series B showed generally better ease of stain removal than series A. In this series, the use of treated calcium carbonate and water ground whiting gave the best results with barytes, blanc fixe, and cliffstone close second choices. Calcium sulphate, high and medium consistency calcium carbonates were relatively poor.

Comparison of results of tests in both serias A and B showed that paints in which water ground whiting was used showed the best washability and ease of stain removal.

In paints made without water the degree of settling is definitely related to flocculation and dispersion of the pigments in the system. Good dispersion without flocculation resulted in bad settling.

Zinc stearate was found to be a reliable and efficient antisettling agent. Its action,



C.W. Clark
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Treasurer

which is dependent on gel structure and insoluble matter present in the system, can be counteracted by the degree of pigment dispersion in the vehicle. This is exemplified in the comparison of results obtained in series A and series B using the same pigments.

In all cases, paints made with or without added water showed a greater degree of settling at high pigment-vehicle solids ratios than at lower ratios. This effect is presumably due to the solubility or peptizing actoin of the relatively larger amount of volatile used in paints containing high pigment-volume ratios. Gravity effecting the heavier pigments in light vehicle was a probable factor.

In series A, no water, zinc stearate prevented any appreciable amount of settling in all cases. At good working consistencies, paints made with calcium sulphate, medium and low consistency calcium carbonate showed slightly more tendency to settle than the other pigments. The cake formation was soft where any settling occurred. In the presence of water, series A showed variable and interesting results. Those inerts which were not sensitive to water caused bad settling. Paints such as those containing barytes, blanc fixe, and low consistency calcium carbonate which showed little or no settling, in the absence of water, settled badly when water was added. The good suspension properties effected by the zinc soap were counteracted by the effects produced by the added water. The type of inert and opaque pigments and the suspension agents chosen are important factors in settling.

In series B, no water, paints made with barytes, blanc fixe, and low consistency calcium carbonate settled badly. Consistency in these tests was in many cases so high that paints were in paste form making settling measurements impractical. At good working consistencies paints which contained fibrous magnesium silicate, magnesium calcium carbonate, magnesium calcium silicate, cliffstone, water ground whiting, dry ground limestone, and low consistency calcium carbonate showed the least settling.

Paints in series B which contained water showed less settling, generally, than did the same paints without water. All paints which were made with pigments sensitive to water had little tendency to settle. At good working consistencies, paints with calcium sulphate, cliffstone, and water ground whiting showed the least settling. Barytes, blanc fixe, and low consistency calcium carbonate effected considerable settling.

A comparison of costs made on the basis of equal volume, equal coverage and equal hiding shows that paints made with dry ground limestone were the cheapest, with water ground whiting a very close second choice. Cliffstone, high, medium, and low consistency calcium carbonate although slightly high in cost per gallon show favorable costs on the basis of covering and hiding. Paints containing amorphous silica, fibrous magnesium silicate, magnesium-calcium carbonate, magnesium-calcium silicate, and calcium sulphate which show average costs per gallon show relatively high costs on a coverage-hiding basis. Although there is no definite trend in these costs figures in relation to pigment-binder ratios, it is generally indicated that lower costs result from paints formulated at the higher binder volumes.

Photomicrographs of the wet paint films give very little indication as to the properties which may be expected in the dry film. They do have a limited value in indicating relative degrees of dispersion of pigment particles in the vehicles.

Instruments which measure optical properties of dry pigments and paint films have been designed. These machines which incorporate the use of photoelectric cells are simple in operation, fast and accurate in measurement. The more widely such apparatus is used, the more valuable it will become to the paint industry.

Lead in Enamel Vehicles

Golden Gate Club

Further study of the effect of lead driers (oxide, naphthenate, and resinate) cooked into enamel vehicles was reported by the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club. This study comprised varnishes made with paranol, amberol, beckacite, fused congo, and synthe copal. The following results were reported in the club's paper presented by S. U. Greenberg:—

1. Lead content has little effect on holding time during cooking with resins other than ester gum.

2. Comparatively light bodies and short holding time at top temperature resulted in poor gas proofness, except in the beckacite 1001 varnishes. The highly leaded ester gum varnishes, which required longer holding time, were also gasproof.

3. Dry of clear varnishes is slowest for zero lead content: however, the resins differ in their dry with increasing lead content. Paranol 105, like ester gum, slows up dry in the 2.5 percent lead region, while amberol F7 accelerates it. Beckacite 1001 gives particularly poor dry in the 2.5 percent lead range, while run congo shows at its best here.

4. With the exception of the run congos, hot and cold water and soap tests show best where least amounts of lead have been used. The run congos give better water resistances with high lead contents, probably because the melting point and neutrality of such a high acid resin have been increased.

5. Durability tests of the clear varnishes indicate why such confusion regarding lead and durability has existed. For the two extremes, ester gum and beckacite 1001, show poorest durability with increasing amounts of lead; the run congo reveals progressively better durability in the higher lead range; both the modified phenolics indicate an optimum point at 1 percent lead. While this seeming lack of trend appears confusing, note that the duplicate panels check each other; results should, therefore, be considered sound. The presence of lead is, in some manner, definitely associated with

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CHALK, Precipitated	KAOLIN	PUMICE STONE	TRIPOLI
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the durability of a varnish, but the relation is evidently not a simple one and results not easily predictable. Note also that the litharge added on down-heat gives highest durability, and shows to equal advantage for all amounts of lead. This further confuses the issue of lead versus durability.

If definite conclusions must be drawn, they are:

For maximum durability, cook as much lead as practicable into run congo resins. Keep lead at a minimum in ester gum and heat, oil reactive 100 percent phenolic types. About 1 percent lead in modified phenolic types is optimum. Where possible, add lead after major portion of bodying has occurred.

The introduction of lead into enamel vehicles, composed of various types of resins, results in improved wetting properties, inhibits leveling, and improves drying speed in pigmented products. It increases floating and flooding of chrome greens and decreases chemical and water resistance.

Good packaging from these vehicles is obtained when lead compounds formed are not strictly soluble. Hard or high melting point resins give good suspension with lead used in moderate to high amounts (1 percent to 2.5 percent), soft or low melting point resins with lead used in high to very high amounts (2.5 percent to 4.0 percent). Durability, while a factor in which lead is involved, is a peculiarity of the type of resin, and is probably improved by adding lead after the major portion of bodying has occurred.

Run congo varnishes are in general substantially improved by incorporating lead during cooking.

Fluorescence Analysis

C.D.I.C. Club

A second chapter of its study of the application of fluorescence to the identification of paint and varnish materials was presented by the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper read by Paul O. Blackmore. This paper was chiefly devoted to a description—illustrated with slides—of a newly developed testing apparatus — the fluoro-analyzer — comprising a Corex glass filter cell for holding the substance to be analyzed; a high-pressure mercury vapor tube as the source of ultraviolet light which passes through a special color filter to impinge on an exposed portion of the cell; and a photoelectric cell upon which the light rays reflected from the cell fall after passing through color filters.

The apparatus is equipped with control switches and rheostat devices to regulate the resistance and sensitivity of the photoelectric cell. The reaction of the latter is measured on a special microammeter.

Although the apparatus had not been developed early enough to permit full testing of its effectiveness, the experimenters, because they had not yet found two different substances that gave identical readings through all the filters, believed that, by examining a series of known materials and assigning values to them, it would be possible to identify unknown materials by comparisons with these values.

Soybean Oil in Interior Enamels

Chicago Club

Experiments in making varnishes and enamels containing soybean oil were reported by the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper read by Robert E. Prince, the results being reported to have indicated the usefulness of this oil under certain conditions.

The varnishes were made with a 30-percent modified phenolic resin, a 30-percent modified maleic resin, and an ester gum, fifteen combinations being made, with various proportions of soybean and other oils. The results indicated that straight soybean oil cooked too long and that the cooking of the resins in combination with an oil mixture containing more than 50 percent of soybean oil was not satisfactory. A 50-50 mixture of soybean and tung oils was recommended.

The enamels were made with titanium-barium pigments, zinc sulphide-barium pigment, and precipitated calcium carbonate. Of the ester gum enamels, five were classed as good; two as fair. None of the phenolics was classed as good; four were classed as fair. The maleic enamels were classed, four as good, two as fair and two of these gave the best results in color, brushability, and drying. No consistent difference in relation to color could be noticed as to the titanium and zinc sulphide pigments after one month's exposure. Detailed results were presented.

The general conclusions were expressed as follows:—

Large batch cooks may react much differently, especially as we find the maleic resins to be very reactive with the oils. This reaction may be intensified by large batch cooking as heats will be carried up more slowly. It is possible the maleic should be further modified with ester or combinations of maleic and phenolic, the phenolic not being so active. Also a combination of soybean, wood oil, and perilla may be very good. These points as well as the total allowable solid content are all problematical and if this investigation shows any workable results it is a step in the proper direction.

In concluding we feel that we have proven to ourselves and we hope to you that there is a possibility of using soybean oil in the making of gloss interior white enamels, definitely so for colors. If the combining of the synthetic gums with soybean oil gave us any hope it should be an inspiration to the general paint industry to carry on this work and try a similar treatment with other commercial resins. While it seems advisable to introduce chinawood oil as a means of fortifying the bean oil, the results we obtained were limited and other combinations of similar gums, oils and resins may fit into the ideas of others who may have in minds commercial interior paints of a different nature.

Well, anyway, we have taken the fear out of soybean oil as far as we are concerned and believe that if the proper resin is used and cooked with soybean oil in combination with wood oil and possibly perilla oil in the right manner, an enamel liquid can be made that will give good results as to color, brushing, and drying.

Flushed Colors in Finishes

Detroit Club

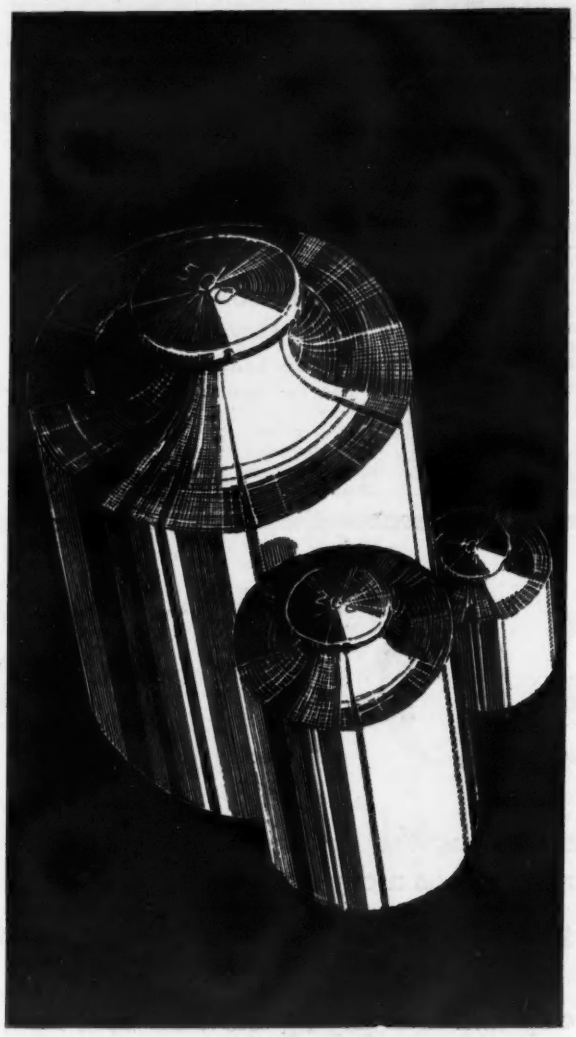
Eight flushed colors and corresponding dry colors were tested by the Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club architectural and industrial finishes. The colors were Chinese blue, toluidin toner, light chrome yellow, light para toner, barium lithol, medium chrome orange, and light and dark chrome greens. Enamels were the form in which the colors were tested for particle size, flow, flooding, livering, and package stability.

In a paper reporting the testing, and presented by J. J. Flannery, the following conclusions were given:—

In view of the data given in this report, it would seem that the flushed colors have many arguments in their favor. They are at least as strong and in many cases stronger in tinting strength than the dry color ground. They give better flowing properties and leveling, and in factory production the pastes are far more easily broken up. In only one instance, that of iron blue, is any difficulty encountered in dispersing the base and this might well be due to the high pigment content attempted by the manufacturer. They appear to run uniform in every way. Weatherometer tests so far have shown that the flushed colors give equal gloss retentions, and in most cases greater durability.

On the basis of price per pound the flushed colors compare most favorably with the cost of grinding dry color pastes. In view of this fact, and bringing to mind once more the secondary object of this work, as to how a manufacturer can put idle grinding equipment to work if a large percentage of dry color pastes are replaced by flushed bases, it appears that these manufacturers face a serious problem. It also seems probable that the flushed color manufacturers, should their products eventually replace those produced with grinding equipment, must be most watchful of business ethics. If they do this and continue to progress as they apparently have in the past, things will no doubt shape themselves so that the paint manufacturers will eventually solve the problem of idle equipment.

There is considerable more detailed work to be done, more pigments and vehicles to be studied before definite, safe conclusions can be drawn.



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Leafing Properties of Aluminum Vehicles

Pittsburgh Club

Carrying further its endeavors to determine the influences that affect the leafing of aluminum paints, in the purpose of increasing this desirable property of the film, the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club obtained additional data, which were reported in a paper read by R. I. Wray. The "spatula" and panel tests were applied to cooked varnishes of different oil lengths and containing different drying oils, resins, and thinners. Ester gum and coumarone were the resins used in most of the vehicles, since these two resins gave the best leafing in previous tests. However, a few varnishes were included which contained phenolic or alkyd resins. Combinations of linseed oil and tung oil were used, varying from equal parts to one part linseed oil and four parts tung oil. Oil length of the varnishes varied from 30 to 50 gallons. The varnishes were initially thinned, as cooked, with mineral spirits to a nonvolatile content of about 60 percent. In this way additional thinners, either mineral spirits or high-flash naphtha, could be added to bring the varnishes to the desired viscosity and nonvolatile content.

Driers were added in the form of solutions of cobalt, lead, or manganese naphthenates.

The experimenters' conclusions were as follows:—

1. Leafing values increase as the surface tension of the vehicle increases. A vehicle with a low surface tension usually results in a poor leafing aluminum paint.

2. In the present tests, the acid values of the varnishes were so close together (with the exception of the phenolic resin varnishes) that no effect caused by varying acid value could be determined. In the previous work, however, a low acid value was found to be desirable.

3. The presence of lead drier in the vehicle results in inferior leafing properties. It should therefore be avoided. Cobalt driers have the least effect on the leafing properties of the paint both initially and on standing in ready mixed condition.

4. The presence of some coaltar solvent such as hi-flash naphtha results in slightly better leafing and improved brightness of the resulting aluminum paint.

5. The 50-gallon varnishes showed better leafing properties than did the shorter oil varnishes. The brightness of the resulting aluminum paint when applied to a panel also improved with increasing oil length of the varnish. No definite conclusions can be drawn concerning the effect of varying tung oil-linseed oil ratios, although the indications are in favor of a high oil content.

W.F. Kuster
Chairman on Program

6. The coumarone resin varnishes made the best leafing aluminum paints although the paints, when applied to panels, did not tend to flow out quite as well as paints made with some of the other varnishes. If the leveling characteristics of the coumarone resin varnishes were corrected they would be considered the best leafing vehicles in the test.

In summary, the best leafing aluminum vehicles developed in this investigation were the 50-gallon ester gum and coumarone varsishes containing four parts tung oil and one part linseed oil, and containing a small amount of hi-flash naphtha in the solvent portion.

Smudge Resistance of Aluminum Paints

New York Club

Experiments made to determine the smudge resistance of aluminum paints were reported by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper read by M. Doniger. Two types of aluminum paste were used—the standard varnish paste containing 3 percent of stearate polishing lubricant, and a special paste containing 1.5 percent of the lubricant. These were ground in various varnishes, containing free rosin, lined rosin, ester gum, cumar, phenolic, modified phenolic, and maleic resins, cooked in an 80-20 mixture of American tung and Z bodied linseed oils, thinned with a 90-10 mixture of mineral spirits and solvent naphtha, with a cobalt naphthenate drier.

Smudge resistance was determined with a Tabor abraser. The lubricant affect this property but little, but a 35-gallon oil length vehicle was better in this respect than a 12½-gallon one, also in gloss. The high-lubricant paste gave the better glass, but had little advantage on color or reflectivity.

The conclusions reached were as follows:—

1. The standard aluminum paste with its maximum of 3 percent polishing lubricant gives better results than the special paste containing 1.5 percent lubricant.

2. The oil length of the vehicle is of greater importance than the type of resin.

3. The only material effect the pigment concentration exhibits is on the gloss of the film.

4. The various resins do not necessarily affect all properties of the paint film, and the choice of resin is dependent to a large extent on the specific characteristic desired in the paint film.

Comparison of Flushed and Dry Colors

St. Louis Club

Tackling the perennial question of the relative value of flushed and dry-ground colors, the St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Club got samples of both types of colors taken from the same strike, one lot being dried, the other flushed from the same filter-cake; ground the dry colors in the flushing medium; made enamels from both types and the same vehicle; and tested these for masstone, flow, gloss (haze), light pastures, dispersion, hiding, package stability, and durability. It told about this testing in a paper presented by Walter W. Groves.

In masstone the flushed colors were found to vary somewhat from the dry colors, generally being about equal in chroma but differing in hue, some being less bright, some being cleaner, some darker. The tinting strength of the flushed colors varied mostly with the flushing vehicle, the better effects being got with the better wetting agents. In all particular there were variations among the several colors tested—chrome yellows, orange, and green, molybdate orange, toluidin toners, and para toner. As a whole, flushed colors gave better tinting.

Flushed colors were found to be more limpid. They dispersed better, being of finer particle size and more uniform. They did not, in general, have as much capacity as the corresponding dry colors. Their gloss comparisons varied, the toners being better; dark chrome green being inferior; others being about the same as dry colors. In gloss retention the two types were about equal.

The results led to the conclusion that two factors would influence the selection of flushed colors:—(1) The necessity of carrying the same color flushed in several vehicles; (2) the economic relation of grinding cost to the premium paid for flushed colors.

Study of Polymerized Oils

Los Angeles Club

The latest developments in its two-year study of polymerized sardine oil as a paint and varnish vehicle were reported in a paper by the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club. The experiments reported were designed to determine the relative yellowing properties of polymerized sardine oils kettled to increasing viscosities—E, U, and X—starting with varnish maker's grade alkali-refined, bleached sardine oil.

Paints were made with the bodied oils, titanox paste (linseed oil), turpen-

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tine, and zinc-manganese-cobalt drier. The yellowing on wood panels was in inverse ratio to the body of the oil in the paint, but it was not pronounced in any instance. Nor did these panels show aftertack or syneresis. The showing on glass panels was not so good.

After discussing the theory of polymerization, the paper considered a new process of treating combinations of drying and semidrying oils to produce unsaturated constituents which dry fast and hard. A mixture of sardine and linseed oils has been treated, but it was felt that a 30 perilla-70 sardine mixture was better because of the greater proportion of linolenic acid. Describing a newly developed polymerized oil of this type, the paper said:—

This material, as a pure oil film, has not shown any tendency to failure due to lack of adhesion or brittleness although exterior paint exposures have demonstrated remarkable hardness of both the clear varnish and pigmented film.

It is realized that the highly unsaturated triglycerides in natural oils would have excellent drying qualities, such as speed of drying, hardness of film, water-proofness, and high reactivity, facilitating polymerization or reaction with natural or synthetic resins. These oils, being highly unsaturated, would polymerize readily and gain viscosity rapidly under heat treatment.

In order to offset the normal brittleness of such a hard film, polymerization of the oil is desirable to increase the toughness and elasticity of the film and insure the retention of this elasticity during a long ageing period.

This oil may be treated as a raw oil in varnish making because it readily reacts its resins. It may be further bodied at 500° F. or higher to string or gel the same as tung oil.

Apparently, in the common ordinary variety of tung oil varnish, this oil may be used as a thoroughly satisfactory substitute for tung oil with definite advantages in respect to drying time, hardness, and simplified cooking procedure.

As it comes, the oil is thoroughly gas-proofed and needs no further heating to attain this property.

As with other polymerized oils, it has been found advisable to disperse alkyd or phenolic resins in a limited amount of varnish makers linseed oil or preferably raw tung oil before attempting to add large amounts of the polymerized oil to the batch.

In the clear film this oil dries to the film hardness of the average varnish 4H+ but shows excellent adhesion and retention of elasticity on ageing. This property, coupled with definitely better alkali and water resistance than polymerized tung oil, as indicated in the following table of properties, would suggest its use as a resin free varnish for clear or pigmented paints.

The proper resins, of course, will increase the alkali resistance, drying speed, or hardness of film.

It should be mentioned here that ploymerized tung oil is very much less waterproof and caustic resistant than raw or unpolymerized tung oil, but since practically no finished varnish product contains unpolymerized tung oil, the advantages of this new polymerized product, which has greater water resistance than polymerized tung oil, should bear investigation. The above-mentioned property of unpolymerized tung oil is that upon which special caustic-resistant varnishes, with low temperature "hold" (465°F.) are based.

Dehydrated Castor Oils in Varnishes

Northwestern Club

Athough it has usefulness as a varnish material, dehydrated castor oil is not a satisfactory substitute for tung oil, was the conclusion expressed by the Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club in a paper read by J. E. Kortum. This conclusion was based on experiments with the use of dehydrated castor oil in substitution for tung oil in a varnish of the following composition:—

Glycerinated rosin	70	lbs.
Ester gum ANG	30	lbs.
Tung oil	35½	gals.
Perilla	9½	gals.
Litharge	8	lbs.
Mineral spirits	58	gals.
Lead naphthenate	1	lb.
Cobalt naphthenate	1	lb.
Actual yield	110	gals.

Several cooking procedures were used in the experiments, with from 25 percent to complete replacement of the tung oil with dehydrated castor oil. One conclusion was that a prebodied dehydrated castor oil was much better than the regular oil. Tests were also made with phenolic and with maleic resins, and some chrome green enamels were tested.

The experimenters concluded:—

Due to the limited extent of the work we hesitate in drawing conclusions. From the foregoing it is apparent that dehydrated castor oil cannot be substituted directly for raw chinawood in the ordinary type of varnish formulation. Second, that, although the oil itself dries quickly enough, when used in chinawood oil gum varnishes it seems to retard drying. Third, that different manipulation of the oil in cooking operations together with changes in formulation will be required for the oil to be practical.

The enamels made from the dehydrated castor oils gave films that retained a slight tack for several days, which was not true of the standards. Increasing the driers did not overcome this trouble, the characteristic tack remaining. After standing about a week, the tackiness departed and good hard waterproof films were obtained.

We feel that it is a mistake to state that dehydrated castor oil is a satisfactory substitute for chinawood oil. We believe it has excellent qualities as a varnish making oil and adds another excellent raw material to the formulator's list.

In the subsequent discussion it was brought out that, although dehydrated castor oil was not a complete substitute for tung oil, recent improvements have done much to eliminate the objectionable tackiness.

Research Problems in Paint and Varnish

New York Club

Suggested problems of research in the paint and varnish field were presented in a paper by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, read by A. O. Allen. The problems were classified as follows:—

Processing oils, resins, and other materials.—(a) Viscosity and polymerization rates of drying oils alone and modified with resins; (b) effect of catalysts on oil-resin cooking procedures; (c) utilization of soybean oil; (d) evaluation of recent synthetic drying oils as replacements for tung oil; (e) study of skinning in paint and varnish products; (f and g) oil bodying.

Methods and procedures.—(a) Quantitative method for determining the moisture resistance of coatings; (b) accelerated testing of durability or service properties of films.

Pigments and their dispersions.—(a) Standardization of tints; (b) relative durability and fading characteristics of various type oils in house paints; (c) soap formation and the consistency of paints; (d) dispersion of pigments in paints and enamels.

Physical structure and chemistry of films.—(a) On the nature of adhesion in paint films; (b) investigation of paint and varnish failures and their causes.

Miscellaneous.—(a) Metal protective prepainting treatments; (b) penetrating primers versus nonpenetrating primers in the durability of exterior house paints; (c) effect of various types of resins on the durability and protective qualities of house paints; (d) causes of color fading in tints; (e) loss of drying strength; (f) study of special exterior painting systems for brick and plaster houses; (g) application of modern chemical equipment to varnish cooking.

Suggestions were made for possible procedure with these problems. A plea was made for closer cooperation between the paint industry and the university research laboratories. A modus operandi was offered for such cooperation using the technical committees of the production club nearest to the university as the contact point. For the technical or engineering school this cooperation provides a means of keeping teaching abreast with an important chemical industry and facilitates the placement of its students in this industry through these contacts and through research work on the problems of the industry.

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Stability of Dipping Varnishes and Enamels

Cleveland Club

Further experimentation with the rotating-disc aerator in the testing of dipping varnishes and enamels was reported by the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club, supplementing last year's report, in a paper read by H. J. L. Cotton. It was first reported that improvements had been made in the apparatus to reduce the size, to provide natural air circulation, to provide better speed control. Cutting the liquid back at intervals to its original viscosity was also introduced. Twelve samples of four types of varnish—ester gum, ester gum and reduced phenolic, 100 percent phenolic, and fused congo—were employed.

The results were graphically reported, and the appraisal of the method was stated as follows:—

The method of alternate aeration and cut-back to the original specific gravity is the most effective of those tried for the determination of stability.

This method closely parallels actual dipping tank practice.

The test is completely reproducible when carried out under conditions of constant temperature and uniform air flow.

The test temperature used should be 40° C. At higher temperatures accuracy is lost because of sensitivity to slight temperature changes. At lower temperatures (say 25° C.) a small change in room temperature has a large percentage effect upon the temperature difference which makes possible the air calculation.

Preliminary tests showed that the present apparatus, operated at 40° C., is several times as effective in producing viscosity changes as the forced-draft system operated at 30° C.

The slope of the curve relating change in viscosity and time is a direct indication of stability. Any crossing of the curves was due to minor variations in the cooking procedure.

For comparable results the amount of drier used must be that required to give some definite drying time for all samples, for example, eighteen hours.

The results obtained by the measurement of viscosity after cutback (to the original specific gravity) are superior to those obtained by measuring the maximum viscosity before cutback, because the new method eliminates the increase of viscosity due to loss of thinner and tends to measure more nearly the increases of viscosity caused by oxidation and polymerization.

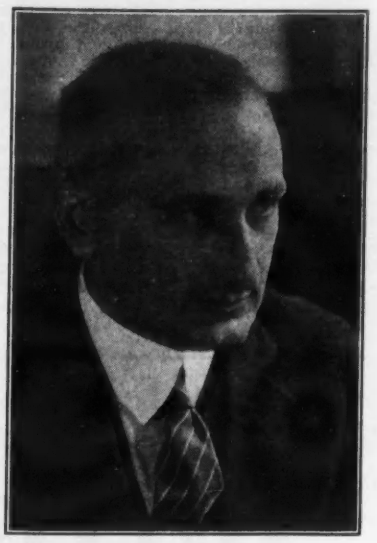
The detector elements of the temperature control system had too little area and too great heat capacity. A platinum resistance wire network used in a Wheatstone-bridge arrangement should be substituted for the toluene-filled bulb.

The sample for titration should be reduced to two grams.

The driers should be added in a fairly dilute form so that small errors in measuring amounts would not have so great an effect.

Further studies should be made to determine systematically the results of changes in the oil, the thinner component, and the driers. Other combinations of resins as well as pigmented products should also be tested.

Some attempt should be made to determine the relative degrees of oxidation and polymerization in the aerated varnishes.



E.W. Boughton
Chairman on Awards

Study of Mildew

Dallas Club

Experiments in the study of coatings protective against mildew was reported in the paper of the Dallas Paint and Varnish Production Club, read by V. C. Bidlack. Because of unfavorable natural climatic conditions, the tests in part were carried out in a humidity cabinet with panels specially primed with cryptone MS-130 and leaded zinc oxide in refined linseed oil, heat-treated tung oil, with a thinner and a drier, and painted. Similar panels were exposed near a house infested with mildew.

The control point contained titanium dioxide, asbestine, basic carbonate white lead, and leaded zinc oxide, in raw linseed oil and turpentine, with a drier. In some experiments the paint was reduced with a tung-linseed varnish containing a bakelite and an amberol resin.

The toxics used were mercuric chloride, 1 to 600; and, because of their low toxicity to man, a rare earth oxide, a rare earth hydrate, a rare earth stearate, and a rare earth carbonate, these being used in concentrations of 1 to 200 and 1 to 50; a 50-percent mixture of doivicide A and G, in concentrations of 1 to 135 and 1 to 100, also was used.

Mildew spores from the infested house were sprayed on the still wet paint of the panels in the cabinet.

Not even the control panels showed any signs of mildew after three months' exposure, and the experimenters concluded that the obtaining conditions were unfavorable for mildew growth.

Proximate Analysis of Hydrocarbon Thinners

Philadelphia Club

In pursuit of a test for solvency power that would be more discriminating than the kauri-butanol method which it had studied for several years, the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club during the past year studied adaptation of the work of Thomas, Bloch, and Hockstra and developed a method for reasonably accurate determination of aromatics, naphthenes, and paraffins in high-solvency hydrocarbon thinners of petroleum or coaltar derivation.

The test evolved is based on the property of burning sulphuric acid of removing aromatics from admixture with naphthenes and paraffins. The applied theory is that these latter constituents coexist in an approximately 3:2 ratio—and they are determined by calculations from refractive indexes of the original solvent and the raffinate, saturated with sulphur dioxide.

The method requires careful manipulation in the acid extraction stage. It was reported to be precise beyond ordinary needs.

Open Forum

Out of seventy-eight questions submitted by local clubs, the plant managers' committee selected twenty-one for discussion in the closing session of the convention. A. E. Stauderman, chairman of the committee, presided during the discussion. The topics considered are reported below, some of the closely related questions being combined here.

Milling Practice

There is little difference between high-speed three-roll and five-roll mills in the selection of the best grinding medium; most cooked vehicles work well, but it is desirable to have the solid contents high and good wetting. Raw linseed oil is not satisfactory unless the pigment-vehicle ratio has been very carefully adjusted. Tackiness is desirable, especially in grinding vehicles of the alkyd type; so is stability under grinding. Evaporation must be well controlled; hence slowly evaporating solvents are best. Low reactivity with pigments is desirable in alkyd vehicles, the best of which is a long-oil, nonreactive one with a high-boiling solvent.

The high-speed three-roll mill and the five-roll mill will do about the same quality of work on any grind; the former has a little less volume, but this depends largely on the speed of the last roll.

Objectionable tailends are best discarded, from an economic viewpoint. Their volume depends on the proper adjustment of vehicle and pigment, with full regard for the hardness and size of particles. Squeezeouts, or residues from the ends of rolls can be scraped in with proper equipment, or run off and reground.

The best method of checking pebble mill grinds for optimum results is to

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stop the mill and sample the batch. The time factors for various batches can be recorded with close accuracy in this manner. A small mill (five-gallon) usually requires twice as much grinding time as a large production mill. Every mill and every batch presents a separate problem, and experience is the best teacher. Samples should be thinned and tested on a fineness gauge.

Ball mills have a critical speed, which is influenced by the size of the balls. The smaller the ball the better, if due consideration is given to the necessity of having weight enough to overcome the influence of viscosity.

Selection of a grinding vehicle for stock pastes depends on the type of paste. If a varnish is required, a good wetter with a medium acid number is satisfactory; it must be made with not overbodied oil, must be of medium oil length, must not lack flow, and must contain no metallic drier. Such a vehicle, it was said, would give stable enamel pastes, free from skinning. A suggested formula was for a 30-gallon ester gum varnish made with 75 or 80 percent of tung oil and 25 or 20 percent of bodied linseed oil, with a 55-percent solids content and a viscosity of E to F.

Matching Shades

In matching shades of red and brown oxides, the method of their application must be taken into consideration; brushing, spraying and dipping gives different hues. Panel tests were recommended; drying increases richness and clarity. Testing between glass panes is not satisfactory.

Flush and Dry Colors

Certain colors gives better tinting when flushed than when ground dry, but the covering is usually less. Knowledge of the composition of the flushed vehicle is essential to proper use of colors. The economic side of this problem is important; it was felt that paint manufacturers might lose much business to master painters and industrial consumers through popularizing of flushed colors. This has happened in the printing ink field, it was said. Another point is the relative cost of flushed colors and of grinding dry colors, also important is the matter of keeping a stock of colors flushed in various vehicles, with attending losses through skinning and evaporation.

Laboratory, Production

It was generally felt that the farther apart the laboratory and the production department can be kept, the better. Definite lines of separate responsibilities and duties are necessary. The production department must make a time schedule, as well as a good product; the control laboratory is not bothered by time; they should mutually understand one another's problems and functions. Both sides should know what it is all about in all matters; a good practice is to exchange members of the staffs so that each may learn something of the other's work. Give and take is a good rule. The laboratory should be sure that it can duplicate its sample; the sample man should be put in to watch the first production run.

Painting Brickwork

There was a division of opinion on whether painting should be applied to change the character of brickwork or best used to enhance the natural appearance and provide protection and produce imperviousness. Zinc sulphate helps to prepare new brickwork for painting, but dirt and dampness must be avoided. Some sort of priming against staining salts in bricks is needed —silicon ethers have been suggested, and so-called "cement paints," not of oily composition have been studied. Painting brickwork, whatever the purpose, puts up to the paint-maker a problem that is deserving of attention.

Abrasion Resistance

The abrasive resistance of floor enamels depends largely on the proper relation of pigment and vehicle, as these two components are interdependent and reciprocal in combination. Hardness is not the most desirable property; there must also be a proper degree of flexibility. Intermediate characteristics are best; a 30-gallon oil length is better than a 10-gallon or a 50-gallon. Cobalt driers are not so influential as are lead and manganese.

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Practical testing for abrasion resistance can be done with a spinning rubber disk or an automobile tire, as traffic points are tested. Scupping and impact require separate tests; there is a ball machine for the latter. The age of the paint film is a factor, and it is best to test the film for the specific resistance that the paint will be required to have.

Light Steel Drums

Opinions differed diametrically on the satisfactoriness of the 20-gauge steel drum. One observer had found it fully satisfactory in use, as well as under test; another regarded it as too light, and reported leakage and splitting. The hoops will flatten under the weight of 55 gallons of paint. Handling is an important factor. The steel in these drums has been found to run from 10 percent below to 10 percent above the standard 20-gauge weight; brittleness has also been found.

Cooking Control

Because varnish making is still largely an art, it was not considered feasible to adopt time and temperature curves as satisfactory control of synthetic resin varnish cooking; drip tests were considered necessary, although properly calculated time and properly applied heating would help. Irregularity of heating is a disturbing factor; and there are influential variables in oil, resin, and other components. It was not considered sufficient for good cooking to check only the initial and end temperatures and disregard intermediate heats which show the rate.

Moisture Troubles

To offset the effects (puffing) manifested by titanium and lithopone pigments exposed in bags to high humidity the use of sulphonated olive oil was suggested. Storage care was said to be of greatest importance because a preventive.

Zinc Resinate

The newer forms of zinc resinate were not believed to be of value in decreasing the flooding of chrome greens in alkyd vehicles.

Standard Temperature

Several members said that they used 77°F. (25°C.) as the standard temperature at which to weigh or measure raw materials and finished products. It was implied that some use 68°F. (20°C.). A relative humidity of 65 was most favored.

Better Conventions

To make the annual conventions better it was suggested:—

That more time be devoted to new developments in equipment.

That the papers be mailed to the members a month in advance to facilitate constructive discussion.

That a few papers be selected for detailed consideration, the others to be presented in outline and their key points discussed.

That fewer papers be offered, and more time (two or three years) be devoted to a paper before its presentation.

Yellowing Tests

Development of machine testing of yellowing, that will be better than visual tests and afford standards was considered desirable. Reliability of results was said to depend on proper thickness of the exposed film. Exposures should be made outdoors and indoors. Metal shields work well, but special paper is better in some respects. An accelerated test was described; this exposes panels in a cabinet at 10 inches from a 75-watt blue lamp, at 100°F. and saturated humidity. One week's exposure is equivalent to three to five months exposure in a room; but the results are not indicative of the effects of fumes.

Laboratory Cost

A proper relation of the cost of a control laboratory could be learned from the survey by the National Research Council, it was said. This showed such costs to run from 1.5 percent to 15 percent of the gross business of the company, chemical industrial laboratories averaging 4.5 percent. Laboratory costs should not be charged to the sales account except to the extent that the work was related to sales problems. Research costs should not be charged to sales. Each problem dealt with should be charged to the department for which the information was desired.

Description of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act

—Continued from page 3

miliar with the act's provision and the regulations and interpretations which have been issued by the administrator.

Scope of Application

To begin with, Congress intended the fullest application of its power to regulate interstate commerce; for the provisions of the act apply not only to employment in interstate commerce, but also to employment in the production of goods for interstate commerce. While in the final analysis the courts must determine the exact meanings of some of these phrases, it has been necessary, for immediate purposes, to make certain adminitrative interpretations.

Employees engaged in interstate commerce include workers in telephone, telegraph, radio, and transportation industries, since these serve as the instrumentalities and channels for interstate commerce. For example, employees of a warehouse, the storage facilities of which are used in the interstate distribution of goods, are an essential part of that stream of interstate commerce and also are included under the act.

Clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, maintenance workers, and watchmen are included in the program, insofar as such workers are engaged in a process or occupation "necessary to production" of goods for interstate commerce.

Specifically exempted are employees engaged in any retail or service establishment, the greater part of whose retailing and servicing is in intrastate commerce. Also excluded are all employees on farms or in agricultural work of any kind; employees processing or handling food products within the area of production, such as local packing plants; fishermen, seamen, employees of some weekly or semi-weekly newspapers; employees of electric railways and local motorbus companies, and certain other industries. In addition, any worker employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, local retailing, or outside selling capacity is outside the coverage of the law.

As to the meaning of each of these terms, it has not been possible so far to issue rules on each detail but certain interpretations have been made and should be kept in mind.

Meaning of Exemptions

An employee can be said to be working in an executive and administrative capacity if his primary duty is management, if he exercises discretionary powers, if he has the authority to hire and discharge other workers, and if he is compensated for his services by not less than $30 a week.

A professional worker is one who is engaged in employment predominantly intellectual and discretionary, based upon specialized training in a clearly defined field of knowledge, as distinguished from a general education.

Would a worker employed in routine deliveries and collections be considered an outside salesman? No; an outside salesman must be regularly engaged in sales work away from his employer's place of business.

The term, "local retailing capacity," means regular employment in retail sales and work incidental thereto, the greater part of which is in intrastate commerce.

It is not the intention of this law to contribute to the curtailment of employment, and, consequently, provision has been made for the employment of apprentices and handicapped workers at less than a minimum wage. This may be done by application to the administrator. The application must be signed by both the employer and apprentices or handicapped workers and be accompanied by such evidence of reasonableness as an apprenticeship agreement or by indication of the nature and extent of the impairment of working capacity. A special certificate is issued if the examination or investigation bears out the need for a substandard wage.

It is quite out of the question to handle all applications before the act becomes effective; and, consequently, if certain general conditions are met, temporary exemption will be granted. Under no circumstances, will the exemption extend beyond February 1, 1939, and in every instance it will be superceded by administrative review of the application.

Permission for the employment of learners and messengers at a rate lower than the minimum wage may also be granted by the administrator. Applications may be filed by employee, employer, or a group of employees or employers, and hearings will be held for the presentation of evidence. A special certificate will be issued if it is determined that a wage rate below the minimum is necessary to prevent the restriction of working opportunities.

Congress, in its desire to raise wages as rapidly as possible above the hourly minimum (25 cents the first year, 30 cents the next year, and 40 cents after October, 1945), has provided certain special machinery.

Setting Minimum Wages

The administrator of the wage and hour division has been directed to appoint industry committees composed of an equal number of representatives of employers, employees, and the public. Each committee is to study conditions in its particular industry and to recommend wage rates above 25 cents an hour but not to exceed 40 cents an hour. These recommendations are in no way final.

After the committee has reached an agreement, the findings are submitted to the administrator. He must then give due notice and hold public hearings. Then, and only then, does the administrator pass upon the reasonableness of the committee's recommendations and order a minimum above 25 cents an hour to go into effect, or rejects the recommendations, and either refers them to the committee for further study, or appoints a new committee.

The Textile Industry Committee was the first one to be appointed. As funds are available, the membership of other committees will be announced.

Probably, the most important interpretation issued so far deals with maximum hours and overtime compensation.

Overtime Compensation

The act limits the number of hours for workers, in employments covered, to forty-four in any workweek during the first year after October 24. This becomes forty-two hours after October 24, 1939, and forty hours after October 24, 1940.

However, it should be made clear that there is no absolute limitation upon the number of hours that any employee may work. There is only the requirement that overtime work be compensated at the rate of one-and-a-half times the regular rate of pay.

Even this requirement has exceptions under certain conditions, allowing, for example, an employee to work as much as fifty-six hours (twelve hours any workday) without extra compensation.

Then what is meant by "regular pay?" It is the rate at which the worker is employed and not any minimum standard set by the act. A few examples may be helpful:—

Where an employee is employed on a piece-work basis, the regular hourly rate of pay is the total earnings in a week (including bonuses, if any) divided by the number of hours worked. Thus, if the total earnings in any workweek of forty-eight hours are $24, the regular hourly rate of pay is 50 cents, the overtime compensation, 75 cents for each of the last four hours, and the total wage for the week $25.

If the hourly rate is agreed upon, the problem is identical. Thus a 50-cent hourly rate will bring, for an employee who works forty-eight hours, 75 cents the last four hours and a total wage of $25. A $4.80 bonus (for other than overtime) would increase the average hourly rate in the example given to 60 cents, the overtime rate to 90 cents, and the total wage to $30.

If an employer sought to reduce the hourly, weekly, or piece rate of pay during weeks in which his employees worked overtime, this subterfuge clearly would be unavailing. The regular rate of pay would be the customary rate of pay rather than the varying rate adopted to circumvent the provisions of the act. Similarly, if the hourly, weekly, or piece rate of pay were lowered, but the employees were guaranteed a certain wage, the regular rate of pay would be based upon the amount guaranteed.

While the administrator has no discretionary authority regarding the limitation upon the number of hours that may be worked in any workweek free of extra compensation, the workweek has been defined as seven consecutive workdays, which may begin at any time of any day. There can be no change from current practice, however, for the purpose of evading the act. There is no general limitation on the hours that may be worked in any one workday, or on a Sunday, or on a holiday. Any forty-four hours within the workweek may be adopted.

The act may be enforced in three ways—civil suit, penalty, and injunction. If any employee is not paid the 25 percent minimum or does not receive overtime for work over forty-four hours during the coming year, he may sue directly or through a representative, in any civil court. If the judgment is in his favor, he may recover double the amount due him plus court costs. In addition any person who willfully violates the law, is subject upon conviction to a fine or to imprisonment or both. Further, courts may restrain violations.

Yet it is not enough to depend upon enforcement machinery. It is one thing to give lip-service to ideals but sometimes quite another to help apply them. But that must be done if this program is to be a real success.

Your cooperation and assistance is more than welcome.

Felton Chemical Gets Injunction Against Albek

In the California Superior Courts at Los Angeles, Judge Goodwin J. Knight has enjoined Albert Albek, Albert Albek, Inc., and other defendants from dealing in the line of products of the Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a period of approximately two years.

The Felton Chemical Company filed two suits against Albert Albek, Albert Albek, Inc., and others, alleging that they were unlawfully withholding property and business records of the Felton Chemical Company and had violated and unlawfully breached the contract theretofore existing between the Felton Chemical Company and Albert Albek, under which the latter had acted as agent.

The court adjudged that Alber Albek, Albert Albek, Inc., and the other defendants were unlawfully holding property and records of the Felton Chemical Company, and ordered their return. The court then issued the injunction prohibiting all defendants from soliciting, selling to, or in any other manner dealing with the specified customers of the Felton Chemical Company in California, in the line of products theretofore sold by Albert Albek and Albert Albek, Inc., for the Felton Chemical Company, as agent. The court, in addition thereto, assessed damages and costs against the defendants in the amount of approximately $8,600.

The court also issued a permanent injunction against all the defendants from using, or divulging any knowledge or information gained by virtue of the confidential relationship which had theretofore existed; also from imitating the literature, advertising, or packaging of the Felton Chemical Company, or from representing, in the trade, the existence of any business relationship between the parties.

It is said that no appeal will be taken from any part of the court's decision.

U.S. Dedicates Hospital In Texas for Drug Addicts

The United States Public Health Service Hospital for drug addicts at Fort Worth, Texas—second such institution in the country—was formally dedicated October 28. Built at a cost of approximately $4,000,000, the institution covers 1,400 acres. It includes an administration building, a clinical ward building, a maximum custody ward, personnel residences, and maintenance structures. A prolonged treatment building for the more advanced cases of addiction will be ready in 1939. About 300 beds already have been set up for patients scheduled to occupy the new quarters.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Fish Oils Advanced Moderately—Narrow Fluctuations in Cottonseed Oil Futures—Chinawood Oil Offerings Continue Light—Linseed Oil Reduced—Crude Coconut Easier

No broadening of business was noticeable in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. An increase was reported in the inquiry for certain technical oils, but few consumers were disposed at this period to provide for future requirements and the movement for the week was made up mainly of rather small quantities. Reductions in prices outnumbered advances but changes were generally narrow and the prevailing tone late in the week was steady.

Chinawood oil offerings continued light so far as the primary market was concerned but there were reports of shading of spot quotations by some local interests as a result of political develop-

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Menhaden oil, refined, 2-10c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 2-10c. per lb.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Grease, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed cake, 50c. per ton.
Linseed, meal, 50c. per ton.
Linseed oil, 2-10c. per lb.
Linseed oil fatty acid, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.4	101.5	102.6	129.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

ments abroad. Crude coconut oil was easier with reports of some increase in trade. Perilla oil met with a fair inquiry and the market retained a steady tone. Offerings of foreign cottonseed oil continued light with quotations generally nominal.

Refined fish oils were firmer, quotations being advanced moderately by local interests. There were reports of a fair movement. Crude fish oils were reported as quiet and steady in primary markets. Changes in local cash lard prices were moderate in company with futures in the West. Sales of tallow were reported at a small decline and greases were easier in sympathy with that product.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The capture of Hankow by Japanese military forces failed to bring about marked change in the attitude of buyers or sellers of chinawood oil here but there seemed to be an impression in some quarters that an increase in offerings from abroad might reasonably be expected in the not distant future. There was no pressure in the local market last week to sell but in some instances holders appeared to be rather less firm in their views and it was possible to secure supplies at concessions of a cent or more as compared with the prices prevailing late in the previous week. Importations of chinawood oil for consumption during September, according to official statistics, were 8,788,724 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—With Hongkong out of the market, local sellers are quoting spot chinawood oil at from 14½c. to 15c. per pound in tankcars; with deferred deliveries from the Coast at somewhat lower prices. Buying is light, however, and no material is changing hands at the moment, although inquiries are good.

Coconut.—The local market for crude oil had an easier tone, quotations being shaded ⅛c. per pound. The reduction in prices had the effect of stimulating business to some extent though purchasing during the week did not involve important quantities. Refined oil was in fair demand and steady. A radiogram from the American Trade Commissioner at Manila stated that copra arrivals during September were 17 percent smaller at Manila than in August and 12 percent smaller at Cebu, the decrease being attributed to holding by speculators. Exports during the first nine months of the year were 74 percent larger than in the same time in the previous year, the increase being mainly in shipments to Europe which were very small in the previous year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Crude coconut oil remains unchanged, with sellers quoting on the basis of 2¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill and/or dock, Pacific Coast ports. The situation remains steady. Copra market is generally quoted in the neighborhood of 1.775c. to 1.80c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, although it was believed possible to get parcels from certain shippers at 1.75c. in moderate quantities, providing firm bids were made. Buying was moderate during the week.

Corn.—Crude oil was quiet but a steady tone prevailed. Changes in competing product were narrow and offerings of corn oil continued light. Refined oil was in fair demand and steady.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil met with a somewhat better inquiry but aside from this the situation lacked new features. The market was steady. Imported oil was generally nominal in the absence of any increase in offerings.

Oiticica.—Demand was reported as slow, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in chinawood oil. Quotations were shaded ¼c. but offerings were light. Importations during September were 865,604 pounds.

Perilla.—Quotations were stationary with the tone of the markets steady. There was a fair inquiry. Importations during September were 2,504,904 pounds.

Soybean.—Conditions underwent little change during the week, the tone of the market being easy in the absence of any broadening of trade, consumers still being inclined in some instances to hold off for further developments in other commodities. Importations during September were 94,342 pounds, of which 73,263 pounds were from Japan.

Teaseed.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry though actual transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. Stocks of low acid content were still apparently small and supplies of high acid in some quarters were reported to have decreased.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Apparently the trade is more interested in learning of the condition of the market than it is in making actual purchases, for last week the general vegetable oil situation here was showing a fairly active inquiry, but purchases were thin. Prices in the main were displaying steadiness.

BABASSU.—Babassu oil is quoted on the basis of 5⅝c. per pound in tankcars, nominally, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast.

COTTONSEED. — Steady. Domestic bleachable, quoted on the basis of 7¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, with foreign sellers still out of the market.

PERILLA.—Crude perilla oil is quoted on the basis of 9½c. per pound in tankcars, for prompt or deferred shipment, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED. — Refined and denatured rapeseed oil is quoted on the basis of 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment out of the Orient.

TEASEED.—High acid content teaseed oil is quoted on the basis of 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Demand for various grades of vegetable oils has been moderately good recently. The bulk of the orders are for limited amounts of material and the most of the buyers wish prompt shipment.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, October-forward, 2¾c. to 2⅞c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, car lots; and 10c. to 10½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling nominal, 16c. to 16¼c. per pound, Chicago.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 5c. to 5⅛c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Prices showed irregularity in company with grain but to some the undertone of the market appeared to have undergone improvement.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

There was a somewhat better inquiry for cash seed from crushers. Offerings of cash seed and future contracts were generally light. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 28.	Closing Oct. 21.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.74¾	$0.73¼	....	$0.73
December	.75½	.71	.71¼	.74½
May	.77½	.73	.73¼	.75⅛

London, Oct. 18.—Soybean oil, crude, 23s. per cwt; rapeseed, refined, 33s. 6d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 25s. 3d.; peanut, Bombay, 20s.; sardine, Japanese, 15s. 3d.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 14s. 3d.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed quotations moved within moderate limits, the trend being downward at times. Linseed oil, cake and meal lower.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Oct. 28.—Flax demand was broad and brisk, Duluth and Minneapolis competing for the small receipts. No. 1 flax on track was quoted at 8c. to 10c. over the Minneapolis December price and flax to arrive at 6c. to 9c. over. Flax supplies at the head of the lakes total 617,000 bushels. Dry weather has been hatching millions of grasshoppers' eggs, and the cold weather is expected soon to kill off these eggs, so the outlook for next Spring is encouraging. But poison must be spread on idle lands, and the main problem now is how to bring that about. Farmers refuse to spread it on their cultivated land, when hoppers from idle lands will overrun the cultivated tracts.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.83½	$1.71	$1.71¼
Monday	1.83½	..	1.71
Tuesday	1.82	..	1.70
Wednesday	1.82¼	..	1.70
Thursday	1.80¾	..	1.68½
Friday	1.80½	...	1.68½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1938.	Receipts 1937.	Shipments 1938.	Shipments 1937.
This week..	39,089	141,985	.....	72,174
Since Aug 1....	1,167,589	900,691	607,503	396,691

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Receipts of flax during the week ending today proved spasmodic and limited. Compared with last season the total was small. Shipments

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Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
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nearly equaled receipts and local elevator stocks decreased 40,000 bushels in three days compared with a decrease of 10,000 bushels during the same period of time a year ago.

All crushers were in the market for supplies but refused to compete aggressively for the moderate offers because of the ready way in which premiums advanced. Whenever there were signs of spirited buying on the part of any one buyer there was a tendency to hold back. Altogether there was a good daily clean-up of offers and the tone of the market was strong. Buyers paid up well for cars of good quality showing liberal dockage of desirable quality. A diversion point buyer bought steadily for shipment down the lakes.

Farm selling is moderate because of depleted reserves and also because of the tendency to hold back seed for next season.

Soil conditions in the northwest so far this month have been very dry and poor and very little fall plowing has been accomplished by the farmers. This does not augur well for next years' crops and Minnesota farmers are inclined to hold back part of their reserve for later marketing.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.83¼	$1.73¼	$1.74¾
Monday	1.83½	1.73½	1.74½
Tuesday	1.82	1.72	1.73½
Wednesday	1.82¼	1.72¼	1.73
Thursday	1.81¾	1.70¾	1.72
Friday	1.81½	1.70½	1.72

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts— 1938.	1937.	Shipments— 1938.	1937.
This week	60,090	117,990	23,840	46,190
Since Sept. 1	2,384,250	2,484,300	166,750	206,452

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—The market for flaxseed futures was quiet. There was a fair cash inquiry. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.33	$1.33¼	$1.28¼
Monday	1.33	1.33	1.28¼
Tuesday	1.33	1.33	1.28¾
Wednesday	1.33	1.33	1.29
Thursday	1.33	1.33	1.29
Friday	1.33	1.33	1.29

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28.—Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.06⅝	$1.39⅞
Monday	1.06⅝	1.39⅞
Tuesday	1.05⅞	1.41
Wednesday	1.05¼	1.39¾
Thursday	1.03¼	1.39⅝
Friday	1.03¼	1.39⅝

Exports

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	469,000	571,000	535,000
United Kingdom	8,000	4,000	.....
Continent	307,000	689,000	543,000
Orders	157,000	20,000	713,000
Others	.....	51,000	.....
Totals	941,000	1,335,000	1,791,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United States	10,905,000	22,805,000
United Kingdom	1,134,000	508,000
Continent	20,874,000	19,086,000
Orders	8,271,000	15,927,000
Others	1,729,000	5,187,000
Totals	42,913 000	63,513,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	2,550,000
Previous week	2,756,000
Last year	2,756,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels— Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	380,000	12,000	112,000
Continent	4,000	24,000	.....
Others	108,000	.....	.....
Totals	492,000	36,000	112,000

Since April 1—	Bushels— This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	7,532,000	5,833,000
Continent	548,000	244,000
Others	316,000	856,000
Totals	8,396,000	6,983,000

HULL, Oct. 28.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton— La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£10⅜	£12¼
Monday	10⅞	12⅝
Tuesday	10⅜	12⅝
Wednesday	10⅝	12¼
Thursday	10⅝	12¼
Friday	10⅝	12¼

Linseed Oil.—Prices had a downward trend in the local market, the easier tone being due to weakness at times recently in domestic and foreign markets for flaxseed and continued quietness of trade in oil. Quotations on oil were reduced by crushers to 7.7c. to 8.0c. per pound in tankcars, according to seller. The reduction in prices failed to stimulate buying interest, consumers and dealers being disposed as a rule to hold off for further developments in the flaxseed situation as well as in the markets for other commodities.

Weather conditions generally favorable for building and painting operations and withdrawals on contracts apparently held up well. Receipts of flaxseed at terminal points were lighter and offerings were readily absorbed by crushers and cash houses. The country seed movement was moderate, farmers being inclined to hold. The second official estimate of the Argentina acreage put it at 6,647,000 acres, a decrease of 219,000 acres as compared with the first estimate and a decrease of 376,000 acres as compared with the final acreage last season.

According to official preliminary figures there were 22 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ended September 30, 1938, reporting a crush of 141,210 tons of flaxseed and a production of 98,407,203 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 214,649 tons of seed crushed and 151,278,120 pounds of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1937. Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on September 30, 1938, amounted to 84,542 tons compared with 79,970 tons in 1937. Stocks of linseed oil reported by the crushers were 79,500,005 pounds against 101,919,610 pounds in 1937.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 310.605 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28. — Linseed oil trade of the past week was light and featureless. As yet the smaller buyers have not dissipated their war-scare purchases and with Argentine news so favorable are virtually out of the market. Larger buyers have plenty of oil bought for the time being and also have their eyes centered on Argentina. The situation is quite dull and crushers are not expecting any improvement in the near future unless there is a turn for the worse in the character of Argentine crop reports.

Shipping instructions still are good, indicating that few of the buyers overbought for fall delivery. Operations are proceeding at about 60 percent of capacity. Stocks are not gaining total very rapidly. Most of the oil taken was for delivery this year.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots, 8.4c. per pound, cooperage car lots 9c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.4c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	1,476,597	792,251
Since Sept. 1	14,797,532	13,892,568

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—There is only a casual interest being shown in linseed oil by the consuming element, and this is not manifesting itself much beyond an occasional checking of the market price situation. Quoted:—Tankcars, 8.3c. per pound; drum car lots ex mill, 8.9c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 9.3c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Fairly good volume of business continues to be reported in the linseed oil market. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 8.4c. per pound; car lots, 9c.; less than car lots, 9.4c.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt.— s.	d.
Saturday	21	9
Monday	21	9
Tuesday	21	6
Wednesday	21	7½
Thursday	21	7½
Friday	21	7½

Cake and Meal.—The market had an easier tone, offerings being noted at price concessions of 50c. per ton. A somewhat better export inquiry was reported for cake. Domestic trade in meal was quiet and limited to moderate quantities.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—A sharp drop in temperatures accompanied by sleet and snow stimulated the Minnesota and Wisconsin demand for linseed meal and prices rallied a dollar because of the scarcity of offers. Crushers were well sold up and there was no re-selling of consequence. Buyers took hold for immediate or nearby shipment and picked up all of the free supplies the crushers cared to sell. Virtually all of the current output was contracted for and with operations limited there was no fresh pressure of consequence.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $38.50 to $39.00 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week	2,710,170	5,458,690
Since Sept. 1	23,628,630	42,431,120

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Orders for linseed meal have been moderately good lately, reflecting a fairly strong view of the trade as a whole. Contract material has moved out quite well. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $38 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $38 to $39; less than car lots, $40 to $41.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was quiet with narrow fluctuations in prices. Southern markets generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was a comparatively small and rather featureless affair much of the time last week. There was nothing very striking in the way of developments in outside markets, changes in lard and cotton as well as grain generally being narrow, and cottonseed oil traders were disposed in not a few instances to do little more for the time being than look on. Prices moved within unusually small limits. There was a certain amount of selling of the Winter and Spring months on firm spots, some of which was regarded as of a hedging character. There was scattered buying of March and May on setbacks through commission houses.

Southern markets for crude oil were generally steady though quiet. Seed prices in some sections were reported as slightly easier but there was apparently no increase of consequence in offerings. Reports continued to be heard to the effect that crushers were not inclined to seek much new business in crude oil at existing prices which were said to be unremunerative on the basis of current seed quotations. Coconut oil was reduced ⅛c. with reports of some improvement in the demand.

Marketing of hogs at some points in the West showed a falling off and there was a further decrease in the weight of the hogs received. Arrivals of hogs in the principal western centers for four days of the week aggregated 212,400 head against 222,600 head in the same time in the previous week and 244,300 head in the corresponding period last year. The weight of the hogs received at Chicago during the week ended October 22 averaged 220 pounds against 229 pounds in the previous week. The weights have decreased steadily since the week ended September 17 when the average weight was 263 pounds.

The quantity of cotton ginned to October 18, according to the Census Bureau, was 8,929,274 bales against 11,066,210 bales in the same time last season and 8,569,476 bales two years ago. The figures for the current season were smaller than some had expected. The weekly government report stated that there were some unimportant interruptions by rain to cotton picking in Tennessee and the Northeastern portion of the belt but elsewhere picking and ginning made splendid progress. Picking is nearing completion in nearly all parts of the belt although considerable remains unpicked in some north central districts, especially northeastern Arkansas. Frost in parts of the western belt did no damage but was favorable in opening the remaining bolls.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 21 to October 28, inclusive, comprised 468 contracts, a total of 28,080,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.72	7.57	7.58@7.59
March	7.81	7.66	7.67@7.68
May	7.88	7.74	7.77 sale
December	7.71	7.55	7.57 sale

Crude, Southeast, .0637½@.0650c. nom.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Buying of cottonseed oil has been holding up in quite good fashion in the last few days and the market has been able to show a few slight gains. Sentiment in general seems to be quite favorably disposed to the buying side and sellers are adopting a rather strong attitude toward the market generally. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is 8⅛c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 28.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	21	0	18	0
Monday	21	0	18	0
Tuesday	21	0	18	0
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	21	0	18	0
Friday	21	0	18	0

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in most parts of the South and changes in quotations on spot material were generally narrow. There were reports of a fair movement in some sections, although buyers were apparently not inclined to purchase ahead.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 27.—Cottonseed products are considered fairly firm. Seed reported well absorbed by oil mills and traders and held at a firm price above what was asked last year. Meal is steady, but is facing a greater supply of soybean meal and peanut meal than has ever been available in the South at sharply competitive prices.

Oil is steady as mill production increases. Cotton picking is practically completed. Seed are dry and put in storage in good condition.

Meal is quoted at $22.50 to $23 per ton at

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Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

interior mills. Prime crude oil is quoted at 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound.

Memphis, Oct. 28.—Crude cottonseed oil unusually quiet during the week. Last sales reported were at 6½c., Valley basis. Buyers and sellers apparently indifferent. Today 6⅜c. generally bid. Meal quiet at $21 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis. Bulk cake $18.50 at Valley points. Cottonseed hulls $4 per ton at mill centers. Seed $25 to $27 per ton at gin points. Picking about 85 percent completed in this territory.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	October 20.	October 27.
December	21.50@——	20.85@21.15
January	21.50@21.75	21.10@21.40
March	22.25@22.50	22.00@22.15
May	22.55@22.70	22.30@——

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid. — New features were lacking, the tone being steady, with quotations maintained at previous levels. No broadening of interest on the part of consumers was noted, but the movement recently has apparently been sufficient to absorb the limited production.

Caproic Acid.—Selling schedules were maintained at former levels by producers and the tone appeared to be steady. Business continued along conservative lines, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead to any important extent.

Castor Oil.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the market for this fatty acid. Business lacked snap, but in a jobbing way there was a fair inquiry from makers of cosmetics and shampoos.

Coconut Oil.—Basic material was easier, but there was not sufficient change in prices to find reflection in the market for coconut oil fatty acid. There was a fair movement into consuming channels.

Linseed Oil.—Quotations on this fatty acid were shaded three points, the easier tone being a reflection of a downward trend recently in basic material. The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned, though consumption was apparently on a fair scale.

Stearic Acid.—Raw material was easier, but aside from this the situation lacked new features, consumers of stearic acid being disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases.

Tall Oil.—A steady tone continued to prevail. There was nothing very striking in the way of activity to record, consumers being disinclined for one reason or another to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements. Quotations were without change.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Fatty acids markets are quiet but mostly quite firm. Sellers are not inclined to deviate much from their previous price policies and price positions.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar, partly nominal; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c., per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Quotations on refined oil were advanced two-tenths of a cent per pound by local interests, and the tone of the market appeared to be firm at the higher level. No broadening of trade was reported, consumers generally being inclined to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases, but there was a fair movement on contracts and transient orders. Crude oil offerings were light and bids at a shade under recent quotations were said to have been turned down.

Sardine.—Refined oil was firmer, quotations being advanced 2 points by local interests. Business lacked snap, but there was a fair demand for small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment. Crude was reported as quiet and steady.

Whale.—Quotations were maintained at former levels by refiners and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. According to a report from Tokio to the Department of Commerce at Washington, the Japanese whaling fleet in the 1938-39 season will be the largest in the history of that country. The first of the vessels was scheduled to depart for the Antarctic the latter part of September.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Quietness ruled in the California sardine industry last week, both in the market itself and in production circles and there was a slight break in the price structure when a few tankcars of crude oil changed hands here at 27½c. per gallon. The selling trade however, is not uniform in its ideas on the 27½c. level, most of the leading producers remaining unchanged at 28c. per gallon, where they continue to watch and wait. Large buying interests are understood to have their bids in for oil at a figure around 27c., but such are apparently going unfilled.

Some slight headway was reported out of southern California during the week, where it was reported that new season sardine oil had moved into contract on the basis of 29c. per gallon in tankcars. Southern state oil usually commands a slight price differential over oil made here on an f.o.b. production point basis. Fishing in the south is expected to open on November 1.

Although last night a very substantial run of fish was reported in Monterey Bay, the past ten days or so since the last full moon went out, have been so light in catches that it was almost impossible for the producers to put any oil into their tanks. As a matter of fact it was reported today that two floating reduction plants will now remain tied up for awhile, leaving four operating outside. Unless there is a marked pickup shortly, it is probable that others of the remaining four floaters will be retired, it was stated.

A check of the records of the California State Fish and Game Commission today revealed that on October 21, the fish catch this year was but slightly behind that of the peak year of two seasons ago, as applied to shore plants. For the season starting August 1 to date of October 21, the figures follows:—1936, 133,608 tons; 1937, 89,525 tons; 1938, 126,760 tons.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—The menhaden fishing companies located on the lower Chesapeake Bay are finding operations outside the capes along what is known as the South coast more profitable than they have been for some time. Some further sales of tanks of oil have been concluded at points south for 28c. per gallon, which works out about 30c. f.o.b. Baltimore. It is believed likely that more oil could be obtained perhaps at 30c., but the fact remains that most of the factories have had such a poor season that they were unable to fill all of the contracts booked early in the year. There is almost no free oil available and it will be a case of buyers having to pay more or going without supplies. The fishing farther up north is about over, and the areas off Montauk point and elsewhere have been evidently vacated by the fish which have moved south. The season off Florida is also terminated. The quotations on refined stocks remain at 53c. to 55c. per gallon for light pressed, 55c. to 57c. per gallon for light bleached and 57c. to 59c. per gallon for yellow bleached stocks.

—*Continued on page 74*

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

N.Y. Drug and Chemical Group Extending Public Relations Work

—Continued from page 5

cosmetics this position is well in line with the purposes of the leading national organizations in these fields and is opposed to palpable misrepresentation of facts without being subversive to opinion.

Economic Investigation

An outline of the problems and purposes of the Temporary National Economic Committee in its so-called "monopoly investigation" was given by Mr. George. It was his belief that the

J. P. Remensnyder C. L. Lightfoot

investigation would primarily be directed to a better understanding of the economic system and to the effecting of improvements without unnecessary distructive or vindictive application of theories.

Mr. George felt that price-fixing in some of more of its many aspects would be given considerable attention. In his opinion, this was of as much interest in its solution for business as for government. Opining that business recognized the existence of ills within it, if not their fundamental causes, he said:—

To be completely callous about it, there is not much point in industry refraining from putting out the real facts anyway because the government already has most of the worst ones. Resistance to their display will merely make them all the more prominent, much as illumination is increased in proportion to the filament resistance that must be overcome.

The minds of some members of the committee will be open and impressionable, those of others perhaps fairly well set. In either event there seems to be a good enough chance of "net" objectivity to warrant an up-to-date effort at self-analysis. It is bound to be healthy anyway whatever its relation to the inquiry. And it might be better, in the view of most of those who have started, to have an outsider do the job. It is as hard for an industry as for an individual to appraise itself, and there will naturally be less skepticism over the findings.

For the first time in decades we might try to develop private, official, and public understanding of the true workings of modern competition as a basis for national policies that will help us preserve the good and get rid of the bad in a system that is still the most productive on earth. Law will never be realistic until it is given realities to deal with. As matters now stand, most of the people that have occasion to deal with this tremendous subject do little more than strike attitudes when it is mentioned. Business men who are going happily about their affairs drop everything and assume a pose of injured innocence. Government stops governing and leaps into its familiar role of outraged virtue. We have got to quit playing charades, or the inquiry will leave us worse off than when we started.

Ira Vandewater J. H. Dunphy

Industry will necessarily approach this inquiry with mixed feelings of its own. As groups of human beings they will wish both to assist the government in correcting maladjustments and protect themselves against unfair attacks. Some of them have already responded to this double challenge by initiating voluntary explorations of their own dark corners.

On the score of defense, one of the best things they can do is to use the last ounce of power of influence they may have to see to it that this investigation is long enough and thorough enough. The greatest danger of all, essentially in view of the fact that the government files are already crowded with evidence of technical wrongdoing, lies in a brief and superficial inquiry. Such an inquiry would be most likely to result in a vindication of preconceived ideas.

Fred Neuberg George Simon

On the constructive side, it is self-evident that no outcome can be good unless it is built on more facts and clarity concerning the true motive power and wastes of our economic system that are so far available. That means that it is not likely to be good unless business itself is an active partner in its conduct. The American genius that has been able to perform miracles in broadening the horizons of American life is likewise capable of improving their coordination if it seriously addresses itself to the task.

Employment Relations

It was the opinion of Mr. Disston that business was forced with the necessity of modernizing its internal relationships, paradoxically by returning to the relations that existed between employer and employee several decades ago. Loss of the former intimacy was blamed by him for many of the ills that have crept in. His advice was that management again become acquainted with its workers as individuals and persons; that it get and understand their viewpoints; that it learn the living conditions of workers at first-hand, not in shunning but in understanding investigation and personal interest.

Aloofness of management, enforced by habits of living, was held responsible by Mr. Disston for the interjection of external agencies and influences into the labor relations of business. It was his thought that management should direct its own employees, but he declared that this could not properly be done without a great change in the relationships of employer and employee, because existing conditions not only permit outside interference but actually invite it.

Mr. Disston went back to the founders of this nation to draw inspiration which he believed should and must be laid by management before employees to instil in them an understanding and appreciation of democracy and thus to close the door to propaganda that seeks to destroy this form of government and with it the capitalistic economic system.

On the Golf Side

Under the able supervision of Vice-Chairman B. F. Sheehan of the golf committee, officiating in the unavoidable absence of Chairman Charles Kelly, the big feature of the relaxation side of the meeting came up to the highest expectations. Getting the golfers out in the forenoon was an innovation; it worked out well.

Weather and everything else helped Mr. Sheehan, whatever may have been the effects on the golfers. The course was crowded for the qualifying round

V. E. Williams Turner Currens

October 21 and more crowded for the tournament Saturday forenoon, and the scoring also was closely spaced.

These are the winners:—

Low gross—Bruce Puffer, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Low nets—First flight, Philip M. Dinkins, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; second flight, Joseph A. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.; third flight, Maurice Noble, of the West Wholesale Drug Company.

Second low nets—First flight, L. T. Sheffield, of the New England Collapsible Tube Company; second flight, Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company; third flight, A. Burt Sauvageot, of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company.

Kicker's handicap—First, W. W. Bower, of J. E. Bernard & Co.; second, J. P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation; third, R. W. Bjork, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; fourth, W. J. Weed, of the Niagara Alkali Company; fifth, H. B. Sliger, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation.

Top hole score—Carroll Dunham Smith, of the Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company.

In the women's tournament, Mrs. Fred Neuberg won the low gross prize, and Mrs. Paul Miller had the low net score.

The golf prizes were presented to the winners by Mr. Sheehan at the dinner Saturday evening, which replaced the planned outdoor beefsteak roast because of chilly weather and other conditions.

Hilarity-producing entertainment was provided after the dinner by talented members of the organization, assisted by H. R. Disston in Yorkshire dialect and the Skytop golf professional in imitations of the tournament players' efforts to get across the water hole.

Arrangement of the meeting was under the direction of W. D. Barry, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Transportation was handled by Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. The special entertainment, card parties, and so on for the ladies were directed by A. A. Wasserscheid, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, led the reception committee. Publicity had been handled by Turner F. Currens, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Acids Acetylsalicylic and Salicylate, and Methyl Salicylate Reduced After Long Period of Price Stabilization—Quicksilver Competitive and Lower—Aloe Higher

Drugs and fine chemicals revealed marked stability of prices throughout the past week. With demand showing a broader tendency, and with call for seasonal items gaining moderately, the general market position was on the firm side. Most of the leading suppliers of these entities looked forward to very good business over the balance of this year and the fact that the outlook for general commerce has improved gave important support to such expectations.

Prices for pure and denatured alcohol showed substantial stability throughout the period. Reversal of the previous price trend has stimulated the general market substantially and undertones were generally firm. Statistical data on the alcohol and methanol industries were released and appear below.

Quicksilver was reduced again, but it was felt that the market will rise ultimately when demand shall be resumed along liberal lines. Less distressed material hung over the market, and lessening production on the Pacific Coast was reported. These two facts alone should stimulate the development of a firmer position. Mercurials were well maintained. Acetylsalicylic and salicylic acids were reduced. Also methyl salicylate.

Strychnine was steady and the tendency seemed to be toward a more stable market. Glycerin was in routine request and maintenance of prices was generally forecast. Interest in probable prices on boric acid and borax was displayed but it was too early for an announcement by the leading producers. Menthol was firm at home and abroad. Demand for codliver oil gained moderately at firm prices.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Late last week quotations were reduced 10c. per pound, making the minimum price 50c. per pound. This was the first change to take place in a long time and came at the time when seasonal demand has shown signs of improvement.

Acid, Citric.—Routine request was common in the market last week. Transactions were down to a volume about normal for the article and in general conditions were in line with those reasonably to be expected at this time of the year. Prices held.

Acid, Salicylic.—Prices on U.S.P. acid were down to 35c. to 40c. per pound, the change coming late in the period and being the first shift in values for a long period of time.

Acid Tartaric.—Although signs of probable improvement in activities at the plants of some consumers of this item were reported for the moment the market appeared to remain in statu quo with prices showing a firm position and competition being negligible.

Agar.—Intimations of the possible formation of a government-fostered control of production and prices in Japan have been received but nothing definite was confirmed in that respect. The local market remained on the quiet side at firm prices.

Alcohol.—The latest statistics released by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Treasury Department, covering the July-September period of 1938 when compared with those for 1937, reveal:—Ethyl alcohol, production less, tax-paid withdrawals less, tax-free withdrawals less, and stocks on September 30 more; completely denatured alcohol, production less; removed, less; stocks on September 30, much smaller; specially denatured alcohol, production less; removed, less; stocks on September 30, smaller. The official figures appear below. In general, the alcohol market last week was steady to firm. An improved outlook for general business was reason enough for the trade to look forward with confidence to business over the balance of this year. The market has achieved a degree of basic stability that indicates substantial improvement in the general status of alcohol and there has developed a somewhat broader consuming interest in producers' offerings. Prices were on the firm side. Comparative statistics on alcohol for July-September in 1938 and 1937, as prepared by Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., follow:—

Ethyl Alcohol

	Proof gallons— 1938.	1937.
Production	49,453,905	52,540,410
Withdrawn, tax paid	4,913,007	7,122,572
tax free	43,769,258	47,781,777
Stocks, September 30	32,736,471	25,783,405

Denatured Alcohol

	Wine gallons— 1938.	1937.
Completely		
Produced	5,425,145	7,646,988
Removed	5,235,964	7,355,287
Stocks, September 30.	865,730	1,142,699
Specially		
Produced	18,312,372	18,550,127
Removed	18,177,828	18,556,707
Stocks, September 30.	600,591	778,597

Bonded Dealers

Specially denatured—	Wine gallons— 1938.	1937.
Received from denaturing plants	808,571	915,752
Disposed to bonded manufacturers	823,596	944,479
Inter-dealer shipments	10,533	19,224
Stocks, September 30.	263,463	317,773

Aloe.—Curacao gum was higher at 42c. to 43c. per pound, indicating once more the strength prevailing in the primary market. Latest reports indicate that the new crop does not exceed the moderate output of last year.

Aloin.—Late last week, one prominent supplier of this material advanced quotations 15c. per pound, but at the time of going to press, other manufacturers had not followed the rise. The market was strong because of a further and quite sharp advance in the cost of raw material.

Ammonia Chloride.—A slow but steady expansion of demand for the U.S.P. quality was the sign of seasonal needs having developed. The market was fully firm in all respects.

Antipyrene.—This item was in for a better request, seasonal activities having stimulated interest and caused a more active market to prevail throughout the past week. Values were firm.

Borax.—Though still some time before contract prices for the first half of next year will be announced, interest was found in the probable position to be taken by the producers. If the present steady to firm position of the market serve as a basis for judgment, the outlook for an absence of weakness was believed to be good.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Prices seemed steadier and the fact that platers should expand activities in keeping with the stepping-up of motor car production was counted a reason to expect reasonable price stability for the immediate future.

Castor Oil.—Conditions changed very little, but any shift in the position of the market was one favorable to an improvement in sales volume and the maintenance of steady prices, probably for the balance of this year according to the trade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Castor oil is reported to be ordered out fairly well by the buying trade. The tone of the market is rather stable. Routine type of activity is characterizing market activity. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 10½c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅝c.;

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Aloe, Curacao, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, acetylsalicylic, 10c. per lb.
Acid, salicylic, U.S.P., 5c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, 5c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.6	182.9	182.6	183.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ASEPTOFORM
An odorless and non-toxic mold preventive. Recommended for: Agar emulsions, hair wave lotions, cosmetic creams and lotions, anti-perspiration powders and pharmaceutical compounds.

PROPENYL METHYL GUAETHOL
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Stocks carried in principal cities of the United States and Canada

tanks, 9⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 9⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅛c.; tanks, 8⅞c.

Codliver Oil.—Advance of the season has given some rise to consumption of this material. Although trade was felt to be less than normal in size, it was still better than fair and served to give considerable support to the well stabilized spot quotations noted.

Corn Syrup.—Since the recent decline, the market has been on a fairly steady basis. Prices have shown no further change in favor of buyers, but there were no signs of an early reversal of the previous trend of values. Demand was very steady.

Creosote.—New business of fair size was noted and the gain was in line with a volume common to the market as the season of largest consumption comes nearer. Prices were very firm in all directions and stabilization appeared to be definite.

Ephedrine.—Official prices were unchanged but the underlying current in the market was suggestive of a fairly easy position at the moment. Furthermore, it seemed likely that China might next year be a shipper of raw material in quantities close to normal. Importations of ephedra, the raw material, were especially heavy in August, during which all arrivals originated in the Orient. In the early months of the year, large quantities were supplied from British India. In recent months, however, all ephedra imported into the United States came from the Far East as may be noted in the following tabulation:

	Pounds		
	First half 1938.	July, 1938.	August, 1938.
China	213,928	22,562	98,350
Japan	161,518	....	186,850
British India	446,350	....	....
Spain	9,485	....	....
Totals	831,281	22,562	285,200

During the year 1937 the United States imported 788,000 pounds of ephedra vulgaris, which compared with 1,000,000 pounds during the preceding year and 1,948,000 pounds in 1935, the greatest amount ever imported into the United States during any twelve month period.

Glycerin.—A steady market prevailed, being one in which buyers traded freely for their nearby requirements without much danger of values moving against them. Quotations seemed to be definitely stable on all varieties of the article and with international news suggesting war less and less, there seemed to be reason for the belief that ample stocks of material would be available.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The glycerin market seems to be steady. The c.p. material is moving well; buyers in general are taking their contract material fully. Other grades are in firm position. Ruling prices are:—C.p., drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14¾c.; cans, 16¼c. to 18¼c., according to quantity; high gravity, drums, car lots, 13¾c.

Menthol.—While demand was not large at any time last week, it had a steady quality that was in line with the season of the year and the general undertone of prices was on the firm side since replacements have not moved to lower levels and Japanese shippers seemed able to maintain a fairly firm market.

—*Continued on page* 60

Administration of New Federal Drug Law

—*Continued from page* 41

in which it has been operating under the old law. However, proper adjustment will not lag. It has substantially occurred already under these sections currently effective. Advance general regulations under such sections were promptly issued. Tentative regulations on the remaining sections have been drafted, and a departmental announcement has been issued calling for a hearing on these general regulations November 17. While such hearing is not required it is our purpose to hold it.

Included in those provisions which became effective upon approval of the act is the authorization to hold hearings and promulgate regulations to become effective on or after the effective date of the act. This enabled the department to proceed without delay to a consideration of means by which food standards should be formulated. As you know, a food standards committee of six members has been appointed—two from this association, two from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and two from the Food and Drug Administration. This committee will convene for the first time in Washington on November 7. Meanwhile the subject matter files on various food products, which the administration has been accumulating for years, have been under a joint scientific and legal review to determine whether they contain that "substantial evidence" requisite for the support of such standards as the committee may draft. Where considered deficient the administration undertook, principally through field stations, the procurement of authentic data for their completion. In this program seasonal products were for obvious reasons given preference.

The task of preparing standards of identity and quality for the great range of food products, with the revision of them as circumstances require, is both a huge and a never-ending one. The committee will be expected, as the old committee on advisory standards did, to propose tentative standards. This will be done after a consideration of the information on hand and such additional facts derived from trade, public, or other sources as the committee finds necessary for its purpose. To what extent conferences and consultation with consumer and industrial groups may be required, and in what manner effected, will be left to the committee's own determination. But the hearing which the secretary must hold in advance of promulgating final standards is one which, in my judgment, will not be held by the committee but by an examiner designated by the secretary.

It may be inadvisable to discuss this feature prior to the issuance of rules by the department for holding such hearings. It is, however, appropriate now to call attention to the differences between a hearing characterized by a more or less informal discussion and interchange of views in which expressions of opinion predominate, and one of a more formal nature at which an atmosphere comparable to proceedings in court should obtain and where, through the testimony of members of the standards committee or officials assigned to it, and spokesmen for producers and consumers, a record of facts is prepared for certification, in the event of litigation, to the circuit court of appeals.

Juridical Guidance Needed

At this juncture no one can say with finality the various respects in which administrative precautions must be exercised—having regard for both substance and procedure—if the regulation in the face of controversial litigation is to be upheld as valid. This is perhaps impossible in advance of guiding court decisions. The statute is itself among those which represent pioneering legislation on administrative law. But it can be said now and unhesitatingly that the changes involved in administrative outlook, in administrative operations and the consequences thereof under the new law as compared with the old, are so great as to be almost revolutionary. This is true particularly in the matter of promulgating those special regulations of substantive significance.

I appreciate the lamentable limitations of these comments. Before departmental administrative commitments are made through regulations or other-

—*Continued on page* 73

DOW ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
IS SO PURE THAT IT IS PRACTICALLY TASTELESS

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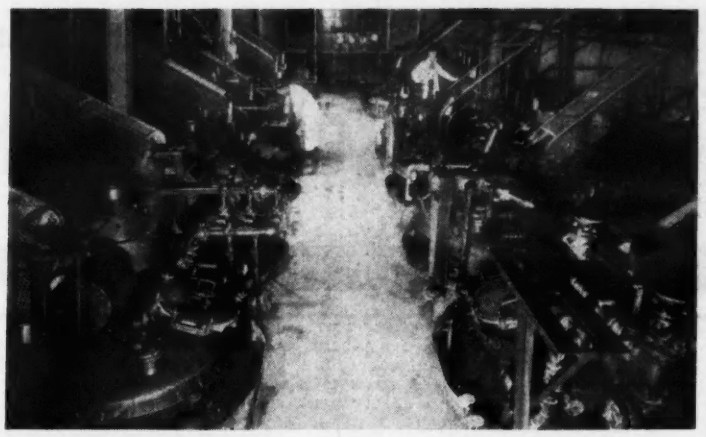
Starch granulations of Acetyl Salicylic Acid, so widely used today, are an original Dow development. The product is furnished in this form for the convenience of manufacturers making tablets by the dry-compression method.

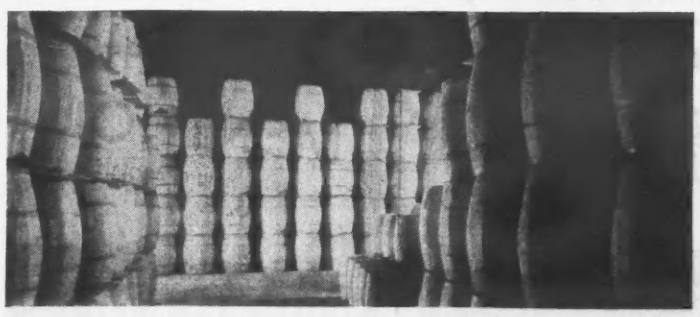
Dow Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P., is available in the form of Crystals, Powder, Granulations 10% Starch (White, Pink, Green); also 16% and 20% Starch (White).



1 The Reaction between Acetic Anhydride and Salicylic Acid, the initial step in making Acetyl Salicylic Acid, takes place in this battery of glass-lined steel reactors.

2 Large Tablets under high compression are formed from the processed crystals to which the correct proportion of starch has been added. But before this, the Acetyl Salicylic Acid has been purified by filtering, crystallizing and re-crystallizing.

3 Granulations are obtained by grinding up the large compressed tablets. The illustration shows the free-flowing qualities of the granulations, ready for re-tableting.



4 Barrels Upon Barrels of Dow Acetyl Salicylic Acid awaiting shipment. Each barrel, paper-lined and carefully sealed, has been sampled, analyzed and approved.

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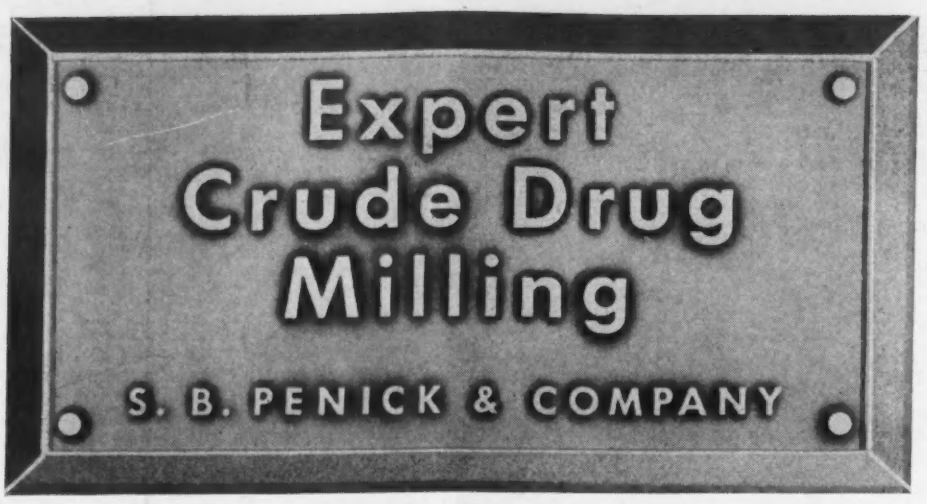

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 59

Methanol. — Producers of antifreeze methanol were in a position to care for substantial gains in demand. Actual sales to consumers have been delayed by unseasonably warm weather, especially in the East, but the curve of production was rising and deliveries will be prompt when the major call arrives. Prices seemed steady. Monthly statistics on production of crude and synthetic methanol, representing almost the entire output of these commodities in the United States, have been released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The data include production figures for 27 manufacturers for the months of 1938 and for 28 to 29 manufacturers in the months of 1937:—

Production

	Gallons			
	1938.		1937.	
	*Synthetic.	Crude.	*Synthetic.	Crude.
Jan....	2,896,894	458,347	1,835,815	525,070
Feb....	2,290,609	404,970	1,849,302	500,685
March..	2,343,828	432,800	2,071,747	546,662
April...	1,975,999	314,664	2,138,895	531,727
May...	1,860,400	330,875	2,353,497	522,961
June...	1,629,570	295,091	2,263,507	485,943
July...	1,449,607	309,219	2,564,783	465,205
Aug....	1,897,847	277,182	2,735,963	462,584
Totals.	16,344,754	2,825,108	17,813,509	4,040,837

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Wood Carbonized

	Cords	
	1938.	1937.
January	44,874	53,813
February	39,587	50,410
March	43,281	54,164
April	31,429	52,116
May	32,873	51,118
June	31,056	49,709
July	29,354	47,525
August	27,512	45,699
Totals	280,380	404,554

Methyl Salicylate.—After an extremely long period of price stabilization, quotations on this material late last week were reduced 5c. per pound, making the minimum quotation 35c. to 37c. per pound in drums. The change reflected a shift in raw material cost.

Quicksilver.—The market was lower at $73 per flask and buying remained light. The tendency was toward a conservative approach to the market, requirements of the nearby future alone being covered. The largest consumers seemed to be awaiting developments in the international markets. A strengthening potentiality was the fact that Pacific Coast production should decrease with the arrival of adverse weather conditions. In fact, production is already down to about 1,100 flasks per month. Official statistics, recently published in Rome, show Italian output of mercury during the first eight months of this year to be 1,586 tons, compared with the 1,546 tons for January-August, 1937. Exports to the end of August this year are given as 12,267 quintals, valued at 42.8 million lire, compared with the 18,036 quintals, worth 67.5 million lire, in the corresponding period of 1937.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Quicksilver came to life again and local sales and producing agents stated that last week several hundred flasks of metal were purchased, some of it on a future delivery basis for shipment out of California. It was ascertained that at least a substantial portion of the business went at a figure of $74. Odd lot business seems to continue at levels in the neighborhood of $76. A reliable authority here estimated last week that the current Pacific Coast production is running in the neighborhood of 1,100 flasks per month, with possibly 1,300 to 1,400 being made monthly in the country at large.

Quinine.—Winter requirements were the subject of consideration among many buyers and a very good flow of business was reported adding strength to a market well stabilized in firm position.

Salol.—The movement was conservative and routine on the basis of prices fully steady and lacking in signs of unsettlement. Undertones were such as to indicate a very stable market and supplies were fully equal to the calls of the consuming trades.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 500 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Monday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Tuesday	31½	42¾	19⅛
Wednesday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Thursday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Friday	31½	42¾	19⅝

Quaker Oats Company stockholders ratified October 21 the proposal for a retirement annuity plan for employees and officers.

British Association of Chemists will hold its twenty-first annual meeting in the Waldorf hotel, Aldwych, W. C., November 26.

Every Tablet of

SHERKA

CAMPHOR, U. S. P.

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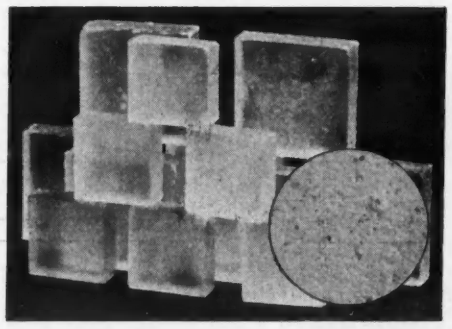
is identical in quality, purity and capacity for camphor action . . .



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Meets all U.S.P. requirements—lower in price than the natural camphor. Tablets (½ and 1 oz.), Slabs (2½ lbs.) and Powder—all available from one source.

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pure, natural crystals
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Japan Captures Canton, China, and Cassia Prices Jump Sharply Here—Strength Pronounced in Belladonna Root —Senega Root Advance Swift and Strong

An upward swing of business, moderate in size but of exceptionally steady characteristics, prevailed in the market for botanical drugs last week. The lift in sales volume contributed to an expansion of general stability of most prices, and by the close of the week the market appeared to be substantially firmer. Actual changes in prices were few, but some of the shifts of values were not a little interesting.

When the Japanese army marched into Canton, China, shipment of China cassia was temporarily checked. After taking stock of the general situation and its potentialities, local sellers of China material advanced prices so sharply as to probably set some sort of a record for a single change in values. Batavia and Saigon cassia were sympathetically stronger and fractionally higher.

Senega root was prominent for strength. Winnipeg operators advanced their limits substantially, reported more demand, especially on export account, and took a generally strong view on the market, spot and future. Local values were naturally affected. Orange peel—the sweet variety—continued to advance in the wake of continued scarcity. Linden flowers without leaves brought more money.

The position of Spanish paprika was almost critical. Most varieties were hard to get; stocks were almost record low and the usual wide range in quality was absent.

Reports from Washington brought news of the Federal specifications for whole and ground spices. Those interested may secure copies of the same by sending 5c. to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and asking for publication EE-S-631a.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1938, the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,065	1,533
Belladonna	51	295
Caraway	784	15,813
Cardamom (cases)	49	1,252
Celery	...	2,158
Coriander	2,178	10,626
Cumin	856	3,084
Digitalis leaves (cases)	68	88
Dill	...	486
Fennel	256	779
Henbane leaves (bales)	42	125
Mustard	200	28,231
Poppy	700	39,873
Sage leaves (bales)	49	1,718
Sesame	1,328	10,453
Stramonium (bales)	558	565
Thyme (bales)	9	827

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Aloe, Curacao, 7c. per lb.
gourds, 30c. per lb.
Anise, star, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
buds, ¾c. per lb.
China, rolls, selected, 2c. per lb.
extra select, broken, 4c. per lb.
Saigon, ½c. per lb.
Fleaseed, French, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, without leaves, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, ⅛c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, ⅛c. per lb.
Danish yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, chillies, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Senega root, 6c. per lb.

Reduced

Mandrake root, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.5	**121.1**	**121.6**	**139.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—At the lower prices reported during the previous trading period, the market last week was steady and well maintained, notwithstanding the fact that actual sales into consumption changed very little in volume. The small order business was well maintained.

Fir.—Oregon balsam held steadily at prices reached during the previous trading period. And the undertone was on the firm side, a response to a somewhat improved demand for the item. Canadian balsam was also steady, but moved moderately.

Barks

Black Haw.—Undertones were steady to firm and the market showed substantial stabilibity on the basis of prices recently prevailing. Demand was very fair on the whole, showing some gain.

Buckthorn.—Interest in this article has been very good this year, consumers having been attracted to it by the fact that competing material has been available at prices comparatively high as the result of deliberate control of collections at the source.

Cottonroot.—Although prices might ordinarily be easier at this time, no change in the local position has developed as yet and the market as a whole was in stable position as the result of fair consuming request and an absence of much competition.

Soap.—Business was not expansive, but it was generally steady within moderate limits that tended to give substantial support to prevailing quotations. Also, the position of replacement supplies tended to keep price competition confined to conservative proportions. Stocks were of fair size.

Wahoo.—Steady demand for fair-sized parcels contributed new stability to spot quotations and the market was generally firm throughout the past week. Reserves in the primary market were of fair size, being obtained at an also fairly high cost.

Beans

Tonka.—Brazilian beans were offered on spot at $1 to $1.05 per pound with a very good market being reported. Surinam beans were priced at $1.15 to $1.20, while the Angostura item stood firm at $2.40 to $2.50 per pound and in light supply.

Vanilla.—Cables from France revealed an exceptionally strong position of Bourbon beans and declared that the market was certain to advance. Local reports were to the effect that prices here should be substantially higher based solely on the prevailing cost to replace. The entire market on spot was one of strength with prices tending upward under very good request.

Berries

Cubeb.—Business was of the ordinary run-of-pile variety that build a conservative volume of trade, but tended to hold prices well stabilized throughout the past week.

Raspberries.—After a period of declining prices, the market seemed to have settled into something approaching stability. Local quotations were said to be steady and in line with the present replacement cost. Demand was definitely routine.

Flowers

Arnica.—Fair business was reported, though routine in most respects. Prices were well maintained, being firm abroad and entirely lacking in unsettlement on spot. Good quality merchandise was not overly stocked in this market.

Lavender.—Select flowers at 40c. to 45c. per pound were an offering that came on the market recently at a time when demand was broadening in line with the usual and seasonal expansion in transactions. The new quotation was on the firm side last week.

Linden.—Flowers without leaves were higher at 17c. to 18c. per pound, being a further display of the basic strength dominating the spot and foreign markets for some time past. Material with leaves failed of new price development.

Poppy.—Red flowers were on the firm side, but the movement was not exceptional in size, consisting of a somewhat narrow run of orders covering, usually, the prompt requirements of a not large number of manufacturing consumers.

Saffron.—Prices were firm and well maintained. Stocks of the Spanish variety were conservative and could not be replaced in substantial quantities abroad. Mexican goods were fairly well supplied. Competition was not very aggressive in the sale of either.

Gums

Aloe.—Curacao gum was higher at 42c. to 43c. per pound, once again emphasizing the fact that stocks in the primary market were subnormal and available only under conditions indicative of a rising price trend. The 1938 yield of aloes in the Netherland West Indies is expected to amount to around 3,500 cases or 437,500 pounds, which is approximately the same as in 1937. Production in the three months ended with September 30 amounted to 200,000 pounds, 125,000 being produced on the Island of Aruba and the rest on Bonaire. The balance of the crop is expected to reach 600 to 800 cases. Exports during the September quarter aggregated 250,000 pounds. Stocks on hand September 30 aggregated 137,500 pounds.

Arabic.—Business changed very little. A slight pickup in inquiries was reported and some gain in sales resulted. But on the whole, the market was in statu quo with spot quotations remaining reasonably steady at levels considered to be definitely favorable to buyers for consumption.

Benzoin.—Stocks of Sumatra gum were moderate to light and with seasonal request showing some improvement, the market as a whole lacked competition and signs of unsettlement.

Karaya.—Business was very good on the whole, though most orders called for conservative quantities of merchandise. Sellers as a whole indicated that buyers were purchasing close to their actual requirements, notwithstanding which prices remained on the steady side.

Myrrh.—Movement gained moderately, a seasonal development that counted in favor of the maintenance of very steady spot prices and the repression of much tendency toward price competition.

Herbs and Leaves

Deer Tongue.—Sales were more lively on the whole and the market was found to be very steady and lacking in the element of serious competition of a kind certain to affect prevailing prices. All sellers reported a very steady market.

Horehound.—Seasonal demand was noted and the market was somewhat steadier, though lacking in quotable change throughout the past week. Much of current market strength was due to the well maintained prices in the primary market.

Laurel.—The usual betterment on request was noted but gains in sales were moderate. Prices were fractionally higher at 4⅛c. to 4½c. per pound, well held thereat and turning firmer toward the end of the period.

Marjoram.—Routine and very ordinary demand was current last week and the market had a steady but little improved undertone during the past week. Prices were well held in the absence of unsettling competition.

Sage.—Sausage makers have begun to consume this article in substantial quantities, creating more demand and firmer spot prices.

Thyme.—French material was more competitive and prices eased down to the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound. However, in view of replacement cost, extension of the decline was said to be doubtful.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Undertones were steadier. Sales were usually made at full market prices last week and a very fair amount of business was done at the prevailing quotations. Supplies were in excellent shape.

Grains of Paradise.—Stocks available were very small and the limited amount of material available was being held solely to supply in a small way the needs of regular customers. Inability to place substantial — even normal — replacement orders in the primary market suggested a period of practically nominal spot prices to prevail for some time to come.

Kamala.—The market was quiet and moderately easy in the absence of much consuming demand for spot goods. While open quotations were without change, they tended to move in favor of buyers.

Lycopodium.—One prominent quarter declared that the cause of recent price reductions abroad was a desire of those with stocks to move the same rather

—*Continued on page 64*

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

IMPORTANT "FIRSTS"

Many of the crude drugs in common use today were commercially introduced to America by the House of Hopkins. Such familiar botanicals as Papain, Henna and Red Squill are only a few of these important "firsts." More vital even than this has been our 48-year record of being first to introduce such handling, testing and storing practices and equipment as maintain maximum active strength in all drugs and specialties bearing our label. Our pioneering, from the start, in maintaining an Analytical Department has made selling-by-assay an accepted fact since then. Over and above all this, you will find it an "Important First" to contact us for any of your crude drug requirements as a means of enjoying every possible advantage in quality, price, delivery and dependability.

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GUM KARAYA
GUM TRAGACANTH
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PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. HANOVER 2-3750

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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Six-hundred-seventeenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Ammonium Orthocyanobenzoate

Paint and Varnish

Starting point (Brit. 457786 and 410814) in making—
Metal phthalocyanin pigments with aminosulphonic acids and metal salts

---

Benzene

(Benzen, Benzenum, Bengenum Medicinale, Benzol, Benzole, Benzolo, Coal Naphtha, Motor Benzol, Phenyl Hydride, Phenylwasserstoff, Steinkohlenbenzin)

Adhesives

Solvent in making—
Cements

Analysis

Solvent for—
Alkaloids, Camphor, Fats, Iodine, Oils, Phosphorus, Resins, Rubber, Sulphur, Various organic substances, Waxes

Solvent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in pure science, and in school, hospital, and industrial laboratory work

Aviation

Fuel for—
Internal combustion motors

Ingredient of—
Fuels for internal combustion motors

Cellulose Products

Diluent in—
Nitrocellulose solutions used for various purposes in industry

Ingredient of—
Softening agents for cellulose esters

Solvent for—
Camphor used as plasticizer for pyroxylin

Ceramics

Diluent in—
Solutions containing nitrocellulose used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on ceramic ware

(To be continued)

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Propylether

Disinfectant

Germicide (U.S. 2036827)

2:2′:5′-Dichlorophenylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes

Methanol

(Acetone Alcohol, Alcool de Bois, Alcool Methylique, Carbinol, Colonial Spirits, Columbian Spirits, Columnian Spirits, Esprit de Bois, Esprit Pyroligneux, Green Wood Spirits, Holzalkohol, Holzgeist, Manhattan Spirits, Methanol, Methyl Alcohol, Methyl Hydrate, Methyl Hydroxide, Methylalkohol, Methylic Alcohol, Pyroligneous Spirit, Pyroxylic Spirit, Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus, Standard Wood Spirits, Wood Alcohol, Wood Naphtha, Wood Spirit)

Adhesives

Solvent in making—
Cements of various kinds

Analysis

Reagent and solvent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry

Aviation

Nitrocellulose solvent in making—
Airplane dopes

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose in making various products from pyroxylin and the like

Chemical

Denaturant for—
Ethyl alcohol

Extractant in—
Manufacturing processes

Methylating agent in making—
Esters of various kinds, such as methyl acetate, methyl benzoate, methyl chloride, methyl cinnamate, methyl formate, methyl salicylate
Halogenation products, such as methyl bromide, methyl iodide, and methyl chloride
Intermediates used in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products
Organic chemicals, such as methylacetanilide, methylal, paramethylaminophenol, methyl anthranilate, methylanthraquinone, methyl sulphide, methylthionin chloride

Solvent for—
Fats
Nitrocellulose
Oils
Raw materials used in chemical manufacture
Resins
Various chemicals

Solvent miscible with—
Ethyl alcohol
many other organic compounds
Water

Solvent having a fairly high tolerance for—
Benzene, Ethyl ether, Isopropyl ether

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 427423) for—
Aqueous formaldehyde solutions

Starting point in making—
Acetic acid (U.S. 1953905, 1961736, 1961737, and 1961738)
Derivatives
Dimethyl ether (U.S. 1949344)
Formaldehyde

Cosmetic

Extractant for—
Perfume components

Solvent for—
Cosmetic ingredients
Fats
Hair tonic ingredients
Nitrocellulose
Oils

Solvent in making—
Nail enamels and lacquers
Synthetic perfumes

Disinfectant

Solvent medium for—
Disinfectants, Germicides

Dye

Methylating agent in making—
Dimethylanilin, Dyestuffs, Intermediates, Methylanthraquinone

Solvent in—
Organic syntheses

Explosives and Matches

Process material in making—
Poisonous gases

Solvent for nitrocellulose in making—
Explosives

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
Oils

Solvent for—
Fats, Oils

Fuel and Light

Fuel for—
Chafing dishes, Cigarlighters, Miner's lamps, Small stoves, Soldering torches

Ingredient of—
Admixtures with ethyl alcohol for various heating and lighting purposes
Fuel compositions used for heating and lighting purposes

Starting agent for—
Gasoline lamps (either gasoline only or lamps for burning either gasoline or kerosene)

Starting point in making—
Solid alcohol fuels

Glass

Degreasing and cleansing agent

Diluent and solvent for—
Materials used in making nonscatterable glass

Ink

Solvent for—
Ink ingredients

Insecticide

Solvent (U.S. 1945235) in making—
Colorless pyrethrum spray products for household use

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Dry-cleaning agent

Ingredient of—
Dry-cleaning solutions
Spotting agents

Solvent for—
Fats, Oils

Spotting agent

Leather

Diluent and solvent for nitrocellulose in making—
Artificial leather
Decorative effects on leather

Lubricant.

Solvent for—
Fats and oils

Mechanical

Antifreeze for—
Internal combustion engine radiators

Ingredient of—
Antifreeze preparations
Fuels for internal combustion engines

Metallurgical

Degreasing agent

Miscellaneous

Cleansing agent for—
Various purposes where adequate ventilation is available or where means are provided to prevent overexposure to its vapors

Diluent in—
Furniture polishes
Metal polishes
Lacquers used for various decorative effects
Special polishes for various purposes

Ingredient of—
Methylated spirits

Solvent miscible with—
Ethyl alcohol
Many other organic compounds
Water

Solvent having a fairly high tolerance for—
Benzene, Ethyl ether, Isopropyl ether

Taxidermy agent

Paint and Varnish

Diluent or solvent in—
Dopes, Enamels, Lacquers, Paints, Paint-removers, Stains, Varnishes

Solvent for—
Colors, Nitrocellulose, Oils, Resins

Paper

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose used in coatings and decorative effects

Petroleum

Solvent in—
Refining processes

Photographic

Drying agent

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose, Resins

Solvent in making—
Pyroxylin plastics

Refrigeration

Starting point in making—
Methyl chloride

Resins

Solvent

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 427423) for—
Aqueous formaldehyde solutions

Starting point in making—
Formaldehyde

Rubber

Process material in making—
Vulcanization accelerators

Soap

Solvent for—
Fats, Oils

Solvent in making—
Disinfecting soaps
Special soaps
Textile soaps
Transparent soaps

Textile

Cleaning agent

Solvent in making—
Textile soaps

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose

Methyloleylaminoacetic Acid

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Emulsions and dispersions of various chemicals
Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
Terpene emulsions
Wetting compositions in emulsified form

Starting point in making various derivatives

Cosmetic

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Creams in emulsified form
Emulsified shampoos
Lotions
Latherless shaving creams
Various emulsified perfumes and cosmetics

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Emulsified germicides and deodorizing preparations

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Color lakes in emulsified form
Dye preparations in emulsified form

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Boring oils
Drilling oils
Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils
Emulsions of natural or synthetic waxes
Greasing compositions in emulsified form
Lubricating compositions containing vegetable or animal fats and oils
Solvents for fats in emulsified form
Wetting compositions containing oils in emulsified form
Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Printing inks, Writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form
Vermin exterminators in emulsified form

(To be continued)

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Japanese Troops Take Canton and Upswing of Anise and Cassia Prices Continues—Ceylon Citronella Lower for Shipment —Peppermint Crop Reported 17 Percent Smaller

The feature development in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was still the effect of war in South China and the continued advance of quotations in this and the primary market. Easing of Ceylon citronella for shipment was noted but it failed to result in new business, and spot quotations remained unchanged. A seventeen percent drop in peppermint production was reported by the Department of Agriculture. Prices in the market as a whole were mainly steady; remarkably so when the moderate volume of demand was taken into consideration.

During the past week, Japanese troops took the seventh key to China, the city of Canton through which anise and cassia oils usually move to the British crown colony of Hongkong, for years the shipment port for these oils. Commercial communication was partially interrupted, and replacement prices were from 10 to 12 percent higher and virtually nominal. Local dealers became reserved. Pending ultimate developments of the Japanese control of Canton, the spot trade was expected to curtail sales and conserve stocks.

Department of Agriculture reports estimated the 1938 crop of peppermint at 17 percent under that of 1937. This reduction in output was probably the reason for very firm prices prevailing regardless of the absence of pressure demand.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, 7c. per lb.
Cassia, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Citronella, Ceylon, shipment, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essentials oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.4	69.3	69.6	78.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Amber.—Business was routine in a market mainly steady as to price and not especially competitive in most respects. Reserves seemed ample to cover any reasonable expansion in requirements.

Anise.—Prices for shipment were up about 10 percent. Those on spot were higher at 72c. to 75c. per pound and because of the situation in China, sellers showed reserve on spot and were inclined to go slow in accepting substantial business until such time as the result of Japanese winning of Canton shall be developed.

Bergamot.—While the item lacked gain in demand, it was none the less subject to a steady demand of moderate size. Most business placed was done under price conditions mainly favorable to buyers.

Cajeput.—Business was of the ordinary run, mainly of jobbing size but productive of a fair, though not large, total volume of sales. Inquiry that failed to result in sales was of reasonable proportions.

Camphor.—The price position of sassafrassy oil was exceptionally strong, caused mainly by difficulty in getting any shipments from Japan. Local reserves were moderate and were being conserved. White oil lacked new development.

Cananga.—Request was routine in most respects. Buyers traded freely but called for quantities of oil little larger than the need of the moment dictated. Pricewise, the market was very steady.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—No further advancing of prices of N.F. oleoresin was reported but the item was one of substantial firmness as to undertone. Demand was about normal within the limits set by business in the past several weeks.

Cassia.—This article advanced 10 percent in the primary market and on the spot prices were raised to a strong position at 95c. to $1 per pound. Sellers were reserved, awaiting further unfolding of the China market. During the past week, the Japanese secured full control of Canton, thus cutting for the time being the normal commercial relationships with this country.

Cinnamon Leaf.—Agents of the shippers reported almost total lack of shipment offerings. They also indicated that many buyers had covered on the recently low market and hence immediate interest was lacking on replacement goods.

Citronella.—Cables on Ceylon oil named lower prices but the quotations were still far above the limits at which buyers here would consider placing new business. The price was still far too close to that on the higher test oil of Java. Local quotations held.

Clove.—Raw material costs changed very little, and prices on oil changed not at all. The market was generally steady but was also lacking in more than conservative demand for consumption material. Stocks seemed to be ample.

Dill.—Fair request continued to be noted but business was placed under price conditions more favorable to buyers than sellers. Competition was generally keen, especially on seed oil of India origin. Stocks were of substantial size and well distributed.

Eucalyptus.—Some improvement in inquiry and orders was noted but the market failed to gain strength so far as prices were concerned. The element of competition was still substantial and undertones were rather easy most of the time last week.

Grapefruit.—Values seemed to have become fairly stable at the levels reached recently as the result of more competition in local circles. Demand remained routine and generally quiet.

Lavender.—Fairly stable prices prevailed. Revisions downward have apparently been checked and a steadier undertone prevailed last week. Demand was not exceptional, consisting usually of moderately sized requirements of a not large number of manufacturing consumers.

Lemon.—Confectioners were fair buyers of the article but trade with the beverage manufacturers has been reduced, mainly because of the usual seasonal influences. Prices lacked change, but undertones appeared to be moderately easier.

Palmarosa.—The replacement price appeared to be reasonably stable but offerings on a frm basis seemed to have but moderate interest to importers and very little forward business was booked by agents. Local dealers said demand for spot stocks was conventional.

Peppermint.—The market was quiet but exceptionally steady, and informed opinion on spot tended to the belief that prices would rise once demand shall grow to normal size. According to Department of Agriculture statistics, production in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon and Washington this year is estimated at 738,000 pounds, being a decrease of 17 percent from the 1937 manufacture, and 15 percent smaller than the 1929-1936 average.

Sage.—Difficulty in getting replacements from abroad continued to be the basic reason for present strength and recent advances in spot quotations. The situation was in nowise changed last week except that demand in some quarters seemed slightly improved.

Sassafras.—The market position of artificial oil was firmer and some talk of possible advances was heard. Dealers were generally firmer in their views and that condition of affairs was supported additionally by a very fair demand from consuming channels.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Because of their greater solubility, higher concentration, greater resistance to terebinthination and to atmospheric changes, MM&R TERPENELESS OILS are preferred, by critical manufacturers, over normal oils. Performance-tested, these oils result in products that flavor truly and keep longer.

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We are pioneers in the distillation of this Oil in U. S. A. Looking back over our fifty-one years business experience, we can say that during half that time we have been manufacturers of Sandal Oil, and we unhesitatingly and without reserve offer our product as

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Powdered in our own mills under laboratory control
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

ESSENTIAL OILS

The integrity of the house with which he deals is a consideration of utmost importance for the buyer of essential oils. But it is not his sole concern. He must take into account also that firm's sources of raw supplies. In our case, long experience and large-scale purchases have gained for us preferential selection of many of the finest crop oils produced. This advantage, coupled with our careful quality control and exclusive method of rectification where necessary, assures better-than-average quality and uniformity to users of FRITZSCHE'S ESSENTIAL OILS.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Tansy.—Stocks were light and the outlook was for a year of firm and possibly advancing prices. Much will depend on the volume of demand. Last week, the call was moderate at all times.

Thyme.—Small reserves locally and infrequent offerings from abroad combined to keep the spot market definitely firm in all respects. Actual consuming demand was not very large but a fair number of inquiries added their strength to the well held spot prices.

Ti Tree.—The article, comparatively new to the cosmetic trade in this country, moved very conservatively last week. For the most part it was absence of real business that kept prices unsettled and generally easy. Stocks were too conservative to make it likely that values would hold unchanged should demand expand substantially.

Valerian.—A well stabilized market prevailed on the spot. The maintenance of replacement cost was absolute and gave substantial support to local quotations notwithstanding the fact that the market was subjected to but moderate demand from consumers.

Wormseed.—The ultimate position of new crop oil remained to be developed; the distillation is not complete. However, should early results be maintained throughout the production season, local sellers expect spot prices to decline further.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol. — The raw material prices were advanced here and in China, thus creating market undertones of firm sort so far as anethol was concerned. The tendency of quotations was upward but

VANILLIN
C. P., U. S. P.

• •

Thoroughly tried and tested. Found to be of exceptionally fine aroma.

Have you had your sample?

• •

AROMATICS DIVISION
GENERAL DRUG CO.
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NEW YORK CITY
1220 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.
907 Elliott Street
WINDSOR, ONT.
Transportation Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Botanical Drugs

Miscellaneous

—*Continued from page* 61

than because of any actual and immediate effect of new crop on the market. No further reduction in spot prices was made last week.

Papain. — More stability seemed to prevail on prices for powdered material. At least, values seemed well held and free from fluctuation last week. Demand was fair to moderate throughout the entire period.

Roots

Belladonna. — The market showed substantial strength abroad and the spot was naturally much firmer than it had been. The improved position was notable for the fact that sellers adhered steadily to prices quoted by them, having no tendency to shade or accept bids on firm orders. The situation abroad warranted this, it was said.

Gentian.—Price declines have stopped. Also, prices have taken on a firmer aspect in keeping with the probable expansion of demand originating with the manufacturers of stock foods. No shading of open quotations was reported.

Helonias.—Prices in the country were very firm, thus giving added strength to the already well maintained position of spot quotations on the material. Also, absence of demand of the pressure variety tended to keep the tendency in check.

Benzaldehyde. — Steady undertones and well stabilized market conditions were reported. Prices were maintained on a firm basis and competition was negligible. Demand was routine but up to normal size.

Benzylidenacetone.—Slightly more interest led to some gain in sales and on the whole the market ruled in steady position at well maintained quotations throughout the past week.

Bromstyrol.—Demand was steady. It was conservative in size but it also compared favorably with that current in recent weeks. Quotations were well stabilized in most quarters. Stocks were about normal.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Trade was irregular, being fair one day and inconsequential the next. On the whole, conditions lined up well with those current for some time past and the general undertone of the market was steady.

Cinnamic Aldehyde. — Trade was rather dull. Buyers bought little more than their prompt needs and the total of sales was moderate at the best. Pricewise, the market appeared to be steady in the absence of much competition.

Citronellal. — Plentiful stocks were available and consuming outlets were rather narrow. In view of supplies being ample, buyers were content to purchase goods about as needed. Prices were in a position favorable for buying operations.

Eucalyptol. — Steady demand for limited to fair quantities was the general rule and the market as a whole lacked the development of new conditions or factors likely to affect prevailing prices at an early date. Quotations were very steady.

Eugenol.—Competition was fairly aggressive but the price structure was maintained unchanged last week under the influence of a fairly well maintained demand from consumers with somewhat larger needs to cover.

Hydroxycitronellal.—All varieties of this item were in steady price position, subject to fair demand and maintained steadily so far as prices were concerned. demand was a supporting factor in the situation.

Mandrake. — Spot quotations were shaded to 10c. to 11c. per pound and buyers in large quantities might cover their requirements at fractional concessions from the openly made spot price. A very fair sized stock was said to be available for consumption.

Senega.—Better foreign demand has strengthened the Winnipeg market, resulting in higher shipment quotations being paid there. The advance in spot quotations to the basis of 56c. to 58c. per pound created and maintained a much stronger local undertone.

Seeds

Anise.—Spot quotations on star seed were a fraction higher at 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound. Spanish seed remained strong with some reports declaring that shipment prices from Europe would justify a very much higher spot market. Substitute seed has been proposed.

Cardamom. — Values were on the steadier side last week. Sellers were not disposed to accept bids and maintenance of going prices was the usual thing. Demand was steady for moderate quantities.

Gold of Pleasure.—Business done confirmed the market at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, giving a steady undertone to affairs and eliminating any tendency toward local competition.

Mustard.—California brown seed was higher at 6.60c. to 6.90c. per pound. Danish yellow was up to 8⅛c. to 8½c. Other varieties of the seed lacked change. Demand was narrow most of the time and covered prompt requirements mostly.

Poppy.—Dutch seed was shaded to 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and Polish was sympathetically lower at 7.80c. to 8c. With demand being light most of the time, conditions favored buyers at all times during the past week.

Spices

Cassia.—The feature was the strength in China cassia. The Japanese military success at Canton has broken immediate business connection with the shipment port of Hongkong, China, and hence the future export of the article was uncertain. Rolls were advanced to 8½c. to 9c. per pound; extra select broken goods were noted at 9½c. to 10c. Sympathetic advances set Saigon goods at 9½c. to 10c., while No. 3 Batavia was up to 9½c. to 10c., too.

Ginger.—All prices were steady, and all sellers reported steady though not large demand. Available supplies were plentiful and hence continuance of a fairly stable condition of prices was expected unless some substantial change in the replacement situation shall develop.

Paprika. — The advance continued sharply. Spanish extra fancy material was nominal at 50c. per pound. Offerings of the medium grade were extinct. Extra fancy Hungarian was shaded to 40c. to 43c. per pound, but the change seemed nominal in view of the generally strong situation of the item in general. Furthermore, the steamship Deutschland, afire at sea, was thought possibly to have some paprika aboard.

Pepper.—Red Japanese chips jumped to 22c. to 22½c. per pound in a strong market. Other peppers, both white and black, lacked price development and remained very steady and well stabilized throughout the period under review.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 22 to October 28, inclusive, comprised 247 contracts, a total of 8,299,200 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.19	5.05	5.13@5.16
March	5.26	5.10	5.22 sale
May	5.38	5.20	5.31@5.33
July	5.48	5.30	5.41 sale
September	5.54	5.41	5.50@5.53
October	5.60	5.45	5.54@5.58
December	5.02	5.00	5.08@5.15

Pimento.—Values were higher at 13c. to 13¼c. per pound, thus continuing the more or less constant fluctuation of prices within narrow limits. The ebb and flow of demand was more or less a constant factor in the shifting of quotations.

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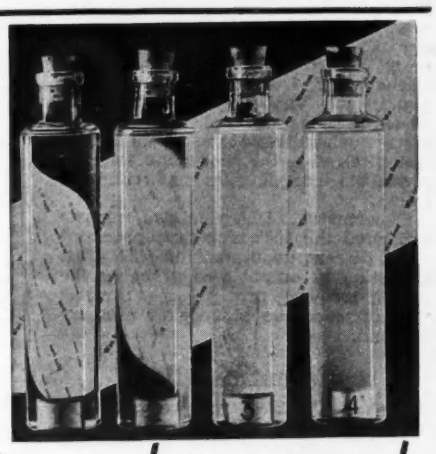

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Bulk V.M.&P. Naphtha Prices Reduced in New York and New Jersey—Petroleum Thinners Lower in Jersey —Midcontinent Gasoline Prices Hold

Solvents prices finally yielded to the press of weakness from the basic petroleum market and some reductions took place in the Eastern market. Tankcar prices for v. m. & p. naphtha were lowered in New York and northern New Jersey and tankcar prices for petroleum thinners were reduced in the New Jersey area. In the tankwagon market, both petroleum thinners and v. m. & p. naphthas were reduced in northern New Jersey. There were no changes in tankcar prices for these and other petroleum solvents at the Midcontinent refineries.

Gasoline prices at the Midcontinent have not shown much reaction to the recent break in crude oil prices, having anticipated the lower crude cost and many observers believed that the gasoline market was now at bottom.

As crude operators endeavored to hold in production and the two-days a week shut-down in Texas will be extended through November, there was a good deal of concern over the possibility of some more Mexican crude coming into the country. The Texas Railroad Commission will seek information about refinery conditions at its next proration hearing on November 18, with a view toward assembling data for Congressional consideration next January when the question of regulation of refinery operations is expected to be taken up in Washington.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended October 22 was 3,247,400 barrels, a decrease of 24,200 barrels from the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended October 22 was 3,250,000 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 3,613,300 barrels. Runs of crude to stills were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 85.6 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,896,000 barrels for 80.3 percent of refinery operation. An additional 334,000 barrels were estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total estimated daily average of 3,230,000 barrels against 3,310,000 barrels in the preceding week and an October, 1937, daily average of 3,388,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Tankcar prices for v. m. & p. naphthas in the New York and northern New Jersey markets were reduced and tankcar prices for petroleum thinner in New Jersey were also reduced. Tankcar prices for petroleum thinners in New York were unchanged. In the local tankwagon markets, there was a reduction in both petroleum thinners and v.m. & p. naphthas in New Jersey. The basic market at the Midcontinent refineries did not undergo any change.

Petroleum Thinners.—In the Northern New Jersey market, tankcar prices were reduced ½c. per gallon to the basis of 8½c. per gallon and tankwagon prices were lowered ½c. to the basis of 9c. per gallon. New York prices remained unchanged at 9c. per gallon for tankcars and 9½c. per gallon for tankwagon delivery.

Rubber Solvents.—Prices in the Eastern market were not changed last week. The Midcontinent tankcar market also held in an unchanged position at the basis of 6⅜c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Stoddard Solvent.—Prices in the Eastern tankcar and tankwagon markets were unchanged and reports from the Midcontinent market also indicated an unchanged price situation there.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Tankcar prices in New York were reduced ½c. per gallon to the basis of 9½c. per gallon; the tankwagon price in New York remained unchanged at 10½c. per gallon. In the northern New Jersey market tankcars were lowered ½c. per gallon to the basis of 9½c. per gallon and the tankwagon price at Newark was reduced 1½c. per gallon to the basis of 11c. per gallon.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Petroleum diluents and solvents are quiet and mostly are reported meeting with a continuing fairly adequate demand. Orders are involving a fairly good amount of material in the aggregate at this time. Feeling is reported fairly steady. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3 Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; V.M. & P. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Oct. 27.—No change has developed in solvents prices although better demand is noticeable in one or two specialties. Quotations remain at the prices that have been quoted during the past several weeks.

Lighter Fractions

The producers of these light hydrocarbons have not reported any change in the price situation. The weakness in the basic petroleum market evidently has not affected the position of butanes, hexanes and others in this group. According to the most recent reports from sellers, business was described as having been routine.

Butanes.—The producers continued to quote the 16-34 degree product in tankcar lots at 3¾c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Heptanes.—Mixed material continued at 8½c. per gallon for tankcar lots, while the normal grade in similar quantity was priced at 9½c. per gallon, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—Conditions surrounding the for this mixture have not changed since the article was last reported here. The basic price was 10½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, for tankcar quantities.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Last week's trade was reported as having been fairly good. While business in technical and U.S.P. oils lacked briskness and constancy, some of the sellers reported a nice volume for the month of October. The price situation was unchanged.

Paraffin Waxes. — Scale wax buyers were not covering beyond their immediate needs, and the week's aggregate trade was light. Prices for the 122-124 and 124-126 A.m.p. grade continued at the recently established price of 2.30c. per pound. The fully refined wax market was also unchanged in price, with quotations holding at the reduced levels that were placed in force back in July. Here, too, the buyers were not disposed to build up much of a forward position on inventories.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The buying of refined wax has been fairly good recently, with most sellers apparently taking a fairly firm view of the market. Orders seem to have been sufficient to maintain a fairly stable tone. Feeling is reported moderately optimistic. Inquiries are said to be fairly good. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4c. to 4.05c. per pound; 125-127, 4.01c. to 4.15c.; 127-129, 4.45c. to 4.05c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 4.75c. to 4.08c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5c. to 5.05c.

TULSA, Oct. 27.—Quotations were unchanged with 124-26 American crude at 2¼c. to 2½c. per pound. Movement was still on large scale with export inquiries good.

Petrolatum.—Buying has picked up somewhat. There has been a fair business done with the large-sized buyers albeit there has been some competitive bidding on carlot business for the white grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

The Eastern refined oil market continued in a dull position. Consumption of gasoline held up fairly well under the favor of weather conditions but the price situation was quite soft. Kerosene was sluggish. Heavy stocks of residual fuel oils continued to overhang the market here.

Tankwagon Price Changes

ROANOKE, Va.—Tankwagon kerosene prices were reduced 1.9c. per gallon at Roanoke, October 24, by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The price posting at this point is now 11c. per gallon.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The tankcar market at the local refinery points continued in a soft position. Tankcars of 65 octane material continued available at 6c. to 6¼c. per gallon, basis refinery. Consumption has held up fairly well under the favor of weather conditions. The inventory situation showed a little improvement and the latest A.P.I. statistics showed stocks for the week ended October 22 at 67,,695,000 barrels against 68,426,000 barrels in the preceding week and an October 1937 daily average of 67,266,000 barrels. The production of gasoline for the week ended October 22 was reported by producers controlling 85.6 per cent of the nation's refinery capacity as having been 9,775,000 barrels against 9,768,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Kerosene.—The demand side of the market continued in a rather sluggish position last week. Mild weather has been the major handicap to the progress of the market. Pricewise, the situation did not show much strength and the refiners continued to offer tankcars at 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon for 41-43 water white material, basis refinery.

Fuel & Gas Oils.—There was a slight improvement in the demands in the local area but the market has not yet reached a point of real activity. Residual fuel oil stocks continued heavy and press on the market in some directions. The A.P.I. report for the week ended October 22 showed stocks of residuals at 119,611,000 barrels against 119,870,000 barrels in the preceding week and an October 1937 average of 91,260,000 barrels.

Lubricating Oils.—Pennsylvania oils were unchanged in price last week. There was not a great deal of activity in the market for either export or domestic account. The cylinder oils continued to move relatively better than other oils.

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for October productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended October 22, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma..	523,600	428,000	450,750
Kansas	163,400	163,400	153,750
Texas	1,359,000	†1,708,804	1,247,100
Louisiana ..	248,400	260,470	266,600
Arkansas ...	54,100	.....	50,450
Eastern	148,400	.....	183,100
Michigan ..)	53,900	.....	54,950
Wyoming ...	69,700	.....	50,550
Montana ...	13,800	.....	14,400
Colorado	4,300	.....	3,400
New Mexico.	109,200	103,800	103,450
California ..	619,000	‡615,000	668,900
Totals	3,366,800	.....	3,247,400

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of September. As demand may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil stocks must be deducted from the Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced.

† Base allowable effective October 15, Saturday and Sunday shut-downs effective through October 23. Calculated net 7-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, October 22, approximately 1,306,732 barrels daily.

‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

Crude Oil Price Changes

Canada

Effective October 25, western Ontario crude oil prices were reduced 20c. per barrel making Petrolia $1.90 per barrel and Oil Springs $1.97 per barrel.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Oct. 27.—Resumption of higher temperatures throughout the middle west causing a return of gasoline consumption to higher levels than the previous week combined with discussions of substantial curtailment of refinery operations have restored stability to the refined oil markets in the Mid-continent fields. All prices of refined products were unchanged this week and movement of several seasonal products as well as gasoline increased.

There is still some scattered price cutting at retail outlets and also tankwagon and dealer prices in various parts of the upper middle west where drives are being made to push sales of the third grade but on a whole the price cutting has not become general as offerings of gasoline at the tankcar market are on a smaller scale than was noticed a week ago. Some buying by the larger interests has also helped the spot market.

There is evidence that present gasoline prices may have reached bottom for this year and that the decline which set in last year with the close of October and extending through November may not occur this year.

In the heavier oils some pick up in demand is noticeable this week, although no important change in the statistical picture of these products was found. The additions to stocks last week, however, was tapering off and with shipments larger this as industrial activity is rising, it was expected that the period of decreasing inventories might be inaugurated this or the following week.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices were reduced 20c. per barrel at the Western Ontario fields of Petrolia and Oil Springs.

	Oct. 28	Oct. 21	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.11	$1.11	$1.337
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.0484375	.0484375	.05375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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There is much discussion about the reduction in crude stocks but thus far this situation has not been reflected in an improved tone in the crude oil market as surplus crude is in evidence in a number of areas due to more rigid proration of well production and the disconnection by some purchasers from wells. It is pointed out that liquidation of crude stocks are a reflection of the attitude of the price makers anticipating lower prices and also a reflection of over-refining which has transferred these stocks from a raw to a finished state.

Production figures are being closely analyzed because of the enforcement of further pro-ration. It is pointed out that Louisiana is producing 10 percent more oil than a year ago while Texas is producing 15 percent less, Oklahoma 25 percent less and Kansas has dropped 11 percent. Louisiana and Illinois are the outstanding areas of larger production while the entire country is producing nearly 10 percent less. However, a part of the gains will be eliminated beginning Tuesday as the 40,000 barrel curtailment becomes effective Tuesday in Louisiana while purchaser proration in Illinois is becoming more severe. New connections to producing wells are not being made in Illinois and in a few scattered areas producers are shopping for pipe line outlets.

Following are the prices for the various products traded in the mid-Continent field based upon group 3 prices.

GASOLINE.—All quotations unchanged. U. S. motor third grade low octane, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 63-66 octane, 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; 67-69 octane, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per gallon with 68-70 at 4⅝c. to 5c. per gallon. Other gravities unchanged.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Firm tone with orders coming in more frequently. The 26-70 grade is 2¾c. in Oklahoma and Texas while the 18 pound is 3¼c. per gallon.

KEROSENE.—Tone is firmer as buying of distillates is firming up the market and additional cutting of distillates is reducing kerosene current supply. The 41-4 grade is 4c. per gallon and the 42-44, 4c to 4⅜c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES.—No. 1 prime white, 3¾c to 4c. per gallon; No. 2 straw, 3⅝c. t 3⅞c. per gallon. Gas oils unchanged.

FUEL OILS.—Quotations unchanged bu shipments increasing. Low gravities sti soft at 37½c. to 65c. per barrel; 24-28 zero $1 per barrel and high cold test, 80c per barrel.

LUBRICANTS.—Better tone with in quiries from industrial plants increasing quotations for neutrals and bright stock are unchanged.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—The tankcar gasolin market is beginning to show some signs o stability after a long period of decline, appears here. The tone seems to b steadier and feeling in general is though to be healthier. Consumption going int the autumn period has been considerabl better than expected and offerings of ma terial no longer seem to be accompanie by such distress selling pressure. Kero sene also is steadier. The demand for goo heating oils is as active as ever, wit prices firm. Heavy industrial fuel oils ar in better call than some time, and the ur

—*Continued on page 7*

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1938 Jan. 1-Oct. 29	1937 Jan. 1-Oct. 29
Commercial crude oil production	994,165,000	1,048,660,000
	Week ended Oct. 29, 1938	Week ended Oct. 30, 1937
Daily average production	3,235,400	3,605,100
	Week ended Oct. 22, 1938	Week ended Oct. 15, 1938
Estimated motor fuel stock total	67,695,000	68,426,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	37,611,000	37,638,000

Fertilizer Materials

Dullness Continues Dominant—Scheduled Advance in Sulphate of Ammonia Slated for November 1—Nitrogen Solutions Also to Advance—Potashes Quiet

The fertilizer materials market continued in a very dull and sluggish condition. The trade seems comfortably fixed on its needs of chemical materials, and, according to sellers, the organics, which have been listless for the past several weeks, are not expected to show much additional life for some weeks to come. The Southern zone meeting of the N. F. A. may be the scene of some stimulus to business, but cottonseed and soy bean meals seem to have the edge on other organics in the Southern market.

A scheduled advance to the November sulphate of ammonia price level takes place Tuesday. Also, effective November 1, the shipper of nitrogen solution will advance prices one cent per unit.

Potash materials and phosphate products were absolutely lifeless last week. Some regular movement of potash salts against contract has been reported, but there is no new buying being done. And the superphosphate manufacturers are moving very little tonnage against trade contracts.

Chilean estimates of world production of inorganic nitrogen during 1937-1938 were placed at 2,850,499 metric tons of pure nitrogen, against 2,593,311 tons in 1936-1937, according to the Department of Commerce. Synthetic plants have accounted for approximately 75 percent of world production during the past six years, while by-product plants supplies 18 percent and Chilean nitrate 7 percent. In the 1937-1938 season output by synthetic plants was 2,135,000 metric tons of pure nitrogen; by-product nitrogen produced was 491,000 tons; Chilean nitrate production was 224,000 metric tons of pure N.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dom., Chicago, 15c. per unit-ton.
Import, 5c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, dom., Chicago, feed grade, 15c. per unit-ton.
New York, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The movement of nitrate against contracts continued very light. Prices continued steady at the schedule, and the lack of buying interest at this time is described as being entirely seasonal.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The release of by-product coke statistics for September was the most interesting development of the week. The Bureau of Mines monthly report showed September output of sulphate at a gain of 4.4 percent over the preceding month, totaling 72,761,000 pounds in September, against 69,682,000 pounds in August. The September production of ammonia liquor (NH_3 content) was 3,848,000 pounds, an increase of 5.8 percent over the 3,638,000 pounds produced in August. The production of sulphate during the first nine months of the year was 607,618,000 pounds, and the output of liquor (NH_3 content) was 31,226,000 pounds. The sulphate price schedule will advance 25c per ton to the November level, which is $27.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic and Gulf ports and/or $1 per ton cheaper, f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower, to destination.

Nitrogen Solution.—Effective November 1, the price will be increased 1c. per unit to the basis of $1.04 per unit for tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Dried Blood.—Chicago prices eased off last week with offerings at $2.85 per unit against former asking prices of $3 per unit. Imported material was also quoted a little cheaper with $3.05 per unit mentioned against $3.10 per unit previously. In New York the latest sale price was $2.90 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—Current menhaden fishing operations add very little to scrap production. Japanese sardine meal continued rather tight at $44.50 per ton, c.i.f. because of the scarcity of cargo space from the Orient. In Baltimore, menhaden meal was priced at $49 per ton in carload lots.

Nitrogenous Material.—Imported material was quoted last week at $2.60 per unit, which is 5c. to 10c. cheaper than former quotations. The domestic producing plant at Chemical, Ill., which was damaged by fire, will be unable to ship against contracts other than to proportion out what material can be salvaged. The plant will be rebuilt and operators hope to have it in production again around January 1.

Tankage.—Prices eased off in New York where $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton was asked for either ground or unground against $2.85 and 10c. per unit-ton a week ago. High-grade feeding stocks in Chicago were quoted at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, a reduction of 15c.; fertilizer material in Chicago remained unchanged at $2.65 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Potashes

The marget for agricultural potash salts continued in a very quiet position. Buyers were not expected to evidence any interest in replacements or additions to present supplies until perhaps late in the spot season, if then. Since the beginning of the month, prices have been at list.

Phosphates

Phosphate fertilizer materials continued to share in the dullness of the general market. The superphosphate manufacturers were not moving much material against trade contracts. Rock shippers have reported a light domestic trade. Bone materials were still under buying neglect.

Bone Materials. — There was very little interest in either domestic or foreign offerings. Prices were not changed during the period under review.

Superphosphate. — There was very little material moving out against contracts at this time. The price situation at Baltimore continued undisturbed at $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent material, f.o.b. cars or boat.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The sulphur producers were reported to be making a good deal of progress in the signing of new contracts at the recently reduced prices.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 27.—Trading in fertilizer materials is reported light at present and is expected to show little improvement until the annual southern meeting of the National Fertilizer Association which is to be held in Atlanta in the middle of next month.

The outlook for organic ammoniates in the South is considered favorable not only because of cottonseed meal but an increased amount of peanut meal and soy bean meal available at fairly low prices. Some fish scrap and Southern packing house products are also available in the region.

The wage-hour law is reported causing considerable concern with interest growing in mechanised equipment as a means of reducing labor cost.

Quotations of this market for leading materials are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$8.40 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, bulk, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$27.25 per ton, port basis; $26.25 producing plants.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $22.50 to $23 per ton, mills.

NITROGENOUS.—Imported, $2.60 per unit, ports; domestic, $2.35, Midwest.

TANKAGE.—$2.60 and 10c. per unit, basis Chicago; foreign, $3.25 and 10c. ports.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

BLOOD.—Domestic, $2.75 per unit, Chicago; imported, $3.10, ports.

FISH.—Acidulated scrap, $44 per ton, Atlantic ports.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—The market for crude fertilizer materials is proceeding without any change of consequence. The prevailing figures are as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Menhaden fishing was more productive in the last few days off what is known as the South coast, between Cape Henry and Hatteras. Fish caught now are richer in oil than at almost any previous period this season and there is less material for scrap-making. Domestic menhaden meal is still held at $49 per ton, with Japanese sardine meal commanding around $44 per ton.

TANKAGE.—$2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton for ground, c.a.f. basis, Baltimore.

BLOOD.—$3 per unit-ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$7.50 per ton or run of pile and at $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

BONE.—$22 per ton for 1 and 60; $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed, and $27 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies.

Chicago, Oct. 27. — Relatively little strength is evident anywhere in the general fertilizer materials list. Buying has not been of a very aggressive nature recently and the tone seems to be somewhat of a lagging character. Inquiries for blood are fair, with prices tending to ease off a trifle recently. The feeling in the bone materials division of the market appears to be along slightly easier lines, with buying largely of a routine type. Most purchases currently are in small lots. Tankage is slow and generally along quiet lines.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.90 to $3 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.50 to $2.65 and 10c.; low grade, $18 to $20; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.65; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $19 to $21; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50 percent, $28 to $29; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $40 to $50; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $20 to $22; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $45; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $35; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 57½c. to 62½c.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—California sardine meal furnished the feature of the fertilizer materials market here last week, and all organic products were in a strong position during the period, and all were more or less actively traded. Fish meal strengthened on a buying demand which carried the quotation up 50c. per ton, with most sellers today predicting a further advance shortly. Blood, bone and tankage appeared to be fairly well bought up, with sellers having very little to offer. Elsewhere, however, conditions were quiet. The Fall delivery season has not started to any extent as yet on chemicals and there appears to be no new buying of these inorganic materials.

Ruling prices were:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted in 100-pound bags at $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Prices in effect through June, 1939.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton ex vessel or warehouse.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE. — Quoted at $40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal quoted on the basis of $37.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey and $37.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco Bay points. Trading has been active, with the market in the hands of sellers.

TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade tankage, wet rendered, from domestic packing houses, quoted on the basis of $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. High grade, quoted at $3.15 and 10c. per unit-ton. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at $35 per ton, f.o.b. cars; unground, dry rendered, quoted at from 57½c. to 60c. per unit of protein.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic, $2.70 to $2.80 per unit, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal, depending upon quality and seller, quoted from $24 to $28 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

Smith-Rowland Plant In Illinois Wrecked by Fire

Smith-Rowland, Inc., nitrogenous tankage plant at Chemical, Ill., was damaged by a fire of undetermined origin, October 14. The damage to the buildings and machinery was estimated at about 50 to 60 percent of value and the damage to stored raw material was approximately the same. The company, which also operates a plant at Norfolk, Va., intends to rebuild the Illinois plant and hopes to have it in production again around January 1. In the meanwhile, the company stated that it will not be possible to ship material against contracts other than to proportion out what material is salvaged.

Nitrate Bureau to Issue New References Bibliography

The Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., this city, has completed preparations for issuing the third edition of the "Bibliography of References to the Literature on Minor Elements and Their Relation to the Science of Plant Nutrition." This new edition, to be issued in January, 1939, will include about 4,700 abstracts and references, and, because of its size, will probably be the last complete edition to be undertaken by the bureau. The first edition of this work was issued in August, 1935, followed by the second edition, containing 2,766 references in January, 1937. Copies of the third edition can be obtained at the nominal charge of $1, to cover printing and and postage, from the bureau, 120 Broadway, this city.

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O, ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS
Approximately 30% K_2O
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACETYLCELLULOSE—1 cs, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
ACID, ADIPIC—50 bbls, 11,908 lbs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—250 dms, Chase National Bank, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 dms, White Tar Co, Franconia, Liverpool
90 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, American Importer, Liverpool
547 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, American Importer, Liverpool
HYDRIODIC — 1 cs, 90 lbs, Akatos, Inc, Hansa, Hamburg
STEARIC—67 bgs, Orbis Product Corp, Franconia, Liverpool
200 bgs, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Veendam, Rotterdam
ADEPS LANAE—22 pkgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Franconia, Liverpool
4 cks, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London
ALBUMEN, DRIED—74 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
VEGETABLE—46 cs, 45 bgs, Volkart Bros, Hansa, Bremen
ALCOHOL, AMYL—1 cs, 44 lbs, Akatos, Inc, Hansa, Hamburg
DENATURED—238 dms, P R Alcohol Co, Borinquen, San Juan
ALOE—300 cs Wessel, Duval & Co, Stuyvesant, Curacao
ALTHEA ROOT—18 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Westmoreland, Antwerp
ALUMINUM, LEAF — 52 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
93 cs, F P Gaskell & Co, Koenigstein, Antwerp
44 cs, Rohner-Gehrig & Co, Ile de France, Havre
POWDER — 20 dms, T D Downing & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
AMBAR LIQUID—1 dm, Grace National Bank, Pastores, Puerto Cortes
AMIDO GUANIDINE SULPHATE — 11 cs, 1,240 lbs, Remington Arms Co, Hansa, Hamburg
AMMONIA, BICARBONATE—1 cs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
SULPHOCYANIDE—30 kgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Franconia, Liverpool
ARROWROOT — 730 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Gunvor, St Vincent
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—5 cs, Winsor & Newton, Britannic, London
6 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
4 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, M Grumbacher, Vinni, Yokohama
ASBESTOS—3 bgs, Johns Manville Prod Corp, American Banker, London
ASPHALT—660 bgs, A V Berner & Co Siboney, Havana
MINERAL—326 bgs, Central Comml Co, Seatrain N Y, Havana
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, General Food Corp, Boniface, Bahia
BALSAM—8 cs, American Com'l Co, Pastores, Puerto Barrios
BARBASCO ROOT—45 bls, Boniface, Manaos
BARBERRY ROOT—9 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
BARIUM CHLORATE—1 cs, 61 lbs, Akatos, Inc, Hansa, Hamburg
BARK—21 bgs, G H Barrel, Boniface, Manaos
BARYTES—400 bgs, 34,179 lbs, Hansa, Bremen
4 cars, Seatrain New Orleans, Havana
2 cars, F E Schundler Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
BAY RUM—31 dms, Bornn Distilling Co, Gunvor, St Thomas
BERRIES, MEDICINAL—31 bls, 3,322 lbs, Batory, Gdynia
4 bgs, American Banker, London
BLANC FIXE—10 cks, Philipp Bros, Veendam, Rotterdam
BONES—1 car, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Orleans, Havana
1 car, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
BRISTLES—80 cs, Black Condor, Antwerp
3 bbls, Draeger Shipping Co, Batory, Gdynia
1 bbl, 6 cs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Batory, Gdynia
11 cs, Continental Bank & Trust Co, American Banker, London
9 cs, American Banker, London
6 cs, F H Cone & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
55 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
26 cs, B C Ritchie & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
30 cs, N Wagman & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
100 cs, Kane Import Corp, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
48 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
177 cs, F H Cone & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
130 cs, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
80 cs, N Wagman Co, Vinni, Tientsin
28 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Vinni, Tientsin
6 cs, H Rosenhirsch, Vinni, Tientsin
50 cs, Rubberset Co, Vinni, Tientsin
227 cs, N Wagman Co, Vinni, Kobe
52 cs, Melchers, Inc, Vinni, Kobe
BRONZE POWDER—6 cs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
10 dms, 8 cs, R F Downing & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—45 bls, 16,204 lbs, S B Penick Co, Robin Gray, Capetown
65 bls, 20,047 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Robin Gray, Capetown
CADMIUM—20 cs, Chase National Bank, Saturnia, Trieste
CALCIUM METAL—29 cs, Charles Hardy, Estrella, Marseilles
NITRATE—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Corp, Bergensfjord, Berlin
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Van Sillevoldt, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Archibald & Kendall, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, O Gerdau Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
CASCARILLA BARK—8 bls, W M Allison & Co, Munargo, Nassau
CASSIA—1 pkg, J F Frank, Muncaster Castle, Padang
VERA—209 pkgs, Jacobus F Frank, Taybank, Batavia
100 bgs, Jacobus F Frank, Muncaster Castle, Padang
CASTOR BEANS—6,800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Argentino, Pernambuco
3,400 bgs, L Dreyfus & Co, Argentino, Pernambuco
6,100 bgs, Argentino, Pernambuco
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Argentino, Bahia
3,385 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Boniface, Bahia
5,100 bgs, Boniface, Bahia
CELERY SEED—97 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
CHALK, COMMON—1,600 bgs, R L Watkins Co, Britannic, London
PRECIPITATED—4,175 bgs, 213 tons, 8 cwt, 19 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Gitano, Hull
20 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—116 cs, Saturnia, Trieste
15 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
CHAMOIS SKINS—1 cs, President Harding, Lyon
CHEMICALS—1 ck, W F Jones & Co, Europa, Bremen
5 cs, 2 cks, Europa, Bremen
5 bbls, 2,587 lbs, American Bluefriesveen, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 demjs, 15,477 lbs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
380 bgs, 40 dms, Black Heron, Rotterdam
130 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Bergensfjord, Heroen
1,016 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
25 cks, 6 cs, 20 cns, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cs, Eimer & Amend, Hansa, Hamburg
20 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
60 cks, Chemical Marketing Co, Hansa, Hamburg
200 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Hansa, Bremen
24 cs, 20 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hansa, Bremen
200 bgs, 25 cks, Hansa, Bremen
130 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
145 cks, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
10 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
5 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 cks, Hummel Chem Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
29 bbls, Black Condor, Antwerp
125 crbys, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Condor, Antwerp
50 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
100 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Condor, Antwerp
10 bbls, Universal Carloading Distr Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
40 bbls, 100 bgs, Hummel Chem Co, Batory, Gdynia
17 cs, Ratin Lab, Batory, Copenhagen
75 bbls, International Selling Corp, Estrella, Marseilles
125 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
24 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
2 cs, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
1 bbl, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Ile de France, Havre
3 cns, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, Michel Export Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
10 cks, Chemical Marketing Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
37 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
42 kgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Veendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, General Aniline Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
40 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
53 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
5 dms, 1 cs, Veendam, Rotterdam
SPECIALTY—50 dms, F J Markwater, President Harding, Hamburg
13 dms, H A Gogarty, American Importer, Liverpool
CHROME METAL—50 dms, Driver-Harris Co, American Importer, Manchester
CINCHONA BARK—93 cs, 7,616 lbs, S B Penick Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
CLAY—124 cks, J Dixon Crucible Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 cks, Holland-American Line, Veendam, Rotterdam
COALTAR, DERIVATIVES—17 dms, General Aniline Works, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
14 dms, 127 cks, General Aniline Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—9 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
8 dms, 2 cans General Aniline Works, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
42 cks, 17 jugs, 378 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
4 dms, General Aniline Works, Black Condor, Rotterdam
57 dms, 6 cks, General Aniline Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
8 tins, 71 dms, 95 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
COBALT METAL—3 cks, Westernland, Antwerp
COCOA BEANS—6,000 bgs, National City Bank, Thule, Bahia
7,000 bgs, Thule, Bahia
2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Thule, Ilheus
20,500 bgs, Thule, Ilheos
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Cristobal, S P ports
1,400 bgs, W & A Leaman, Black Condor, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Stuyvesant, Carupano
720 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Stuyvesant, La Guaira
100 bgs, Boniface, Manaos
300 bgs, Machado & Co, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
300 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Puerto Plata
RESIDUE—24 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
1,177 bgs, 220,099 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Black Heron, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER, REFD—10 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Standard Fruit Co, Amapala, La Ceiba
900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal, Cristobal
55 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Simon French Co, Borinquen, San Juan
240 bgs, 24,000 lbs, Gunvor, Roseau
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Barclay Bank, Gunvor, St Lucia
COCONUTS—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Simon & Co, Gunvor, St Vincent
1,790 bgs, 17,900 lbs, General Food Corp, Talamanca, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, J A Manton, Talamanca, Kingston
750 bgs, 75,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Musa, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Musa, Kingston
1,436 bgs, 143,600 lbs, General Food Corp, Musa, Kingston
562 bgs, 56,200 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Musa, Kingston
322 bgs, 32,200 lbs, General Food Corp, Musa, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Standard Fruit S S Co, Atlantida, La Ceiba
DESIC—1,105 cs, Dodwell & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
CODLIVER MEAL—550 bgs, Consumers Import Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
COD OIL STEARIN — 50 cks, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
50 bbls, President Harding, Hamburg
COLORS—75 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Hansa, Bremen
20 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Hansa, Bremen
15 bbls, C B Chrystal & Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
1 cs, Davies & Co, Ile de France, Havre
1 cs, P H Petry & Co, Ile de France, Havre
DRY—2 cks, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Britannic, London
4 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
4 cks, American Banker, London
EARTH—57 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Veendam, Rotterdam
10 bbls, Gondrand Shipping Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PIGMENT—6 cans, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
10 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
PRINTING—3 dms, 7 cs, J A Mandlik, Hansa, Hamburg
COPAIBA BALSAM—146 cs, Boniface, Manaos
COPPER CHLORIDE—2 cs, 431 lbs, Akatos, Inc, Hansa, Hamburg
RESIDUE ASHES—164 bgs, 20 tons, 17 cwt, 1 qtr, Gitano, Newcastle on Tyne
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Estrella, Casablanca
CORK—2 bls, Mundet Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
SHAVINGS—283 bls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
253 bls, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Estrella, Bone
WASTE—1,178 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Estrella, Djidelli
WOOD—535 bls, Wicander & Co, Estrella, Lisbon
60 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Lisbon
949 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
1,395 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Estrella, Bone
4,764 bls, Mitchell & Smith, Estrella, Bone
CUBEBS—20 bgs, Taybank, Singapore
CUMIN SEED—148 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Estrella, Marseilles
292 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
CUTTLEFISH BONES—45 cs, 5 bdls, Saturnia, Trieste
1,490 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
CYANIDE, PRECIP—22 cs, South American Development Co, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Penson & Co, Ile de France, Havre
50 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—5 pkgs, W Fischer, Batory, Copenhagen
DIAZO—5 bbls, 1 cs, Charles Bruning, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Charles Bruning, Veendam, Rotterdam
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
DYES—18 cks, 1 cs, Ozalid Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
ALIZARIN—10 cks, 5 cns, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
80 jugs, 125 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
58 cks, 126 dms, 38 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—20 cks, 13 dms, 2 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
367 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
3 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Koenigstein, Antwerp
12 bbls, Ciba Co, American Importer, Manchester
3 bbls, L & R Organic Prod Co, Westernland, Antwerp
7 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
22 bbls, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
33 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Ile de France, Havre
75 cks, Fulton Import & Export Co, Ile de France, Havre
3 cs, 280 cks, 76 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
15 dms, Ciba Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
9 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
EARTH, SILICIOUS — 408 bgs, 67,056 lbs, Hansa, Bremen
ERGOT—10 cs, 1,232 lbs, Batory, Gdynia
FILTER, PAPER—13 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, Britannic, London
30 bls, 10 cs, Aug Giese & Son, Veendam, Rotterdam
FIRE CLAY—200 bgs, Klay Stone Co, Hansa, Bremen
FLAXSEED — 2,948 bgs, 6,485 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Argentino, Montevideo
2,085 kilos, 83,400 bus, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Troubadour, San Lorenzo
2,923,000 kilos, 116,920 bus, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Troubadour, San Nicolas
2,595,000 kilos, 103,800 bus, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Troubadour, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—200 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
FLINT, CRSHD—180 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, American Banker, London
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL — 7 bls, Ile de France, Havre
FULLER'S EARTH—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Britannic, London
GAMBIER—351 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Muncaster Castle, Singapore
GELATIN, POWD—International Selling Corp, Black Condor, Antwerp
SHEET — 25 cs, International Selling Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Talamanca, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—10 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
WINDOW—200 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
750 cs, Koenigstein, Antwerp
15 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
GLASS, WINDOW—12 cs, Atlantic Forwarding Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
522 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
GLUE—39 bls, International Selling Corp, Ile de France, Havre
BONE—100 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste
100 bgs, N L Lederer, Veendam, Rotterdam
HIDE—500 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste
LIQUID—2 cs, Sellers Transport Co, American Importer, Belfast
MARINE, BLACK—200 bgs, Selby, Battersby & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—1 car, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain N Y, Havana
13 tins, Mundet Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
100 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
GREASE—120 bbls, Franconia, Liverpool
WOOL—11 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, American Importer, Liverpool
75 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Westernland, Antwerp
GUM, CHICLE—260 bls, Chicle Development Co, Pastores, Pto Barrios
COPAL—5 bgs, Black Condor, Antwerp
126 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, American Banker, London
168 bgs, Hanson & Orth, Muncaster Castle, Manila
400 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
DAMMAR—15 cs, Franklin Import & Export Co, Hansa, Hamburg
15 cs, Taybank, Batavia
300 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Taybank, Batavia
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Taybank, Singapore
100 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Muncaster Castle, Batavia
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenburg, Muncaster Castle, Batavia
210 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Muncaster Castle, Singapore
ELEMI—50 cs, G H Linck, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
132 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
GAMBOGE—10 cs, Taybank, Singapore
LOCUST BEAN—50 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rex, Genoa
30 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Rex, Genoa
PERILLA—43 bls, Chicle Development Co, Santa Rosa, Puerto Colombia
GYPSUM—5,400 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Gitano, Hull
400 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Gitano, Hull
921 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Gitano, Hull
HERBS, MEDICINAL—19 bls, 2,787 lbs, Batory, Gdynia
11 bls, Peek & Velsor, Saturnia, Trieste
58 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
18 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
HOPS—50 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
20 bls, J Sonnenschein Hop Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
20 bls, 46 cs, R F Downing & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
2 bls, J Sonnenschein Hop Co, President Harding, Hamburg
10 bls, President Harding, Hamburg
20 bls, Globe Shipping Co, President Harding, Hamburg
57 bls, Batory, Gdynia
5 bls, Schenker & Co, Batory, Gdynia
50 bls, J I Haas, Batory, Gdynia
30 bls, Gerhard & Hey, Batory, Gdynia
80 bls, R F Downing & Co, Batory, Gdynia
7 bls, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Batory, Gdynia
160 bls, R F Downing & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
10 bls, Bing & Lust, Saturnia, Trieste
30 bls, H S Head, Saturnia, Trieste
INDIGO—3 cks, 2 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—11 bls, Eggers & Heinlein, Santa Rosa, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—200 bls, S B Penick & Co, Ile de France, Havre
135 bls, C H Reisig, Ile de France, Havre
90 bls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Ile de France, Havre
IRON ORE—23 dms, 135 bgs, Reichard Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
OXIDE—50 cks, Robinson, Wagner & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
60 cks, Stanley Doggett, Veendam, Rotterdam
35 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
225 bgs, 13 cks, T H Deutz, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 cks, Robinson-Wagner Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
10 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 cks, Reichard Coulston, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
40 cks, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
51 cks, Reichard Coulston, Britannic, Southampton
50 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Gitano, Hull
100 bbls, Estrella, Marseilles
25 cks, C J Osborn & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
10 cks, American Importer, Liverpool
SULPHATE—35 cs, 8,470 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
JALAP ROOT—30 bgs, Siboney, Havana
LICORICE PASTE—10 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
LITHOPONE—500 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
MACE—16 cs, Jacobus F Frank, Taybank, Batavia
10 cs, Van Norden & Archibald, Gunvor, Grenada
12 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Gunvor, Grenada
34 cs, Middleton & Co, Gunvor, Grenada
16 cs, J F Frank, Muncaster Castle, Padang
MAGNESIA CALCINED — 10 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Franconia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—10 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Franconia, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—5 cs, International Selling Corp, Ile de France, Havre
MANGROVE BARK—2,540 bgs, 200 tons, Robin Gray, Kilwa
EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Singapore
MATCHES, SAFETY—4,310 ctns, New York Match Co, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
100 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Banker, London
3 cs, American Banker, London
18 cs, E Fougera & Co, Ile de France, Havre
MENTHOL—9 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, American Banker, London
20 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Vinni, Kobe
50 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Vinni, Kobe
MURU MURU KERNELS—2,342 bgs, General Food Corp, Boniface, Para

MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Charles Gulden, Black Heron, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
187 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Vinni, Tientsin
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, 222,200 lbs, S M Schwarzschild, Black Heron, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, 222,200 lbs, Black Condor, Antwerp
NUTGALLS—252 bgs, J H Lowenstein & Son, Vinni, Shanghai
NUTMEGS—138 bgs, Jacobus F Frank, Taybank, Batavia
50 bgs, B H Old & Co, Gunvor, Grenada
100 bgs, Middleston & Co, Gunvor, Grenada
62 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
OCHER—20 bbls, T H Deutz, Estrella, Marseilles
1,200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
460 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, ABIES—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
ANISE—5 dms, Gertrude Maersk, Canton
BAY—3 cs, J H Rodriguez, Borinquen, San Juan
CAMPHOR—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
CASSIA—10 dms, Bingham & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Canton
CHINAWOOD—290 tons, S L Jones & Co, Taybank, Hongkong
81 tons, Irving Trust Co, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
83 tons, National City Bank, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
CITRONELLA—12 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Taybank, Batavia
CLOVES—4 dms, Robin Gray, Zanzibar
COCONUT—464 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
COD—50 dms, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
503 dms, E M Javitz Co, Bergensfjord, Alesund
75 bbls, Bowring & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
CODLIVER—109 dms, 30 bbls, E M Javitz Co, Bergensfjord, Alesund
425 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Bergensfjord, Alesund
50 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Alesund
20 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Alesund
15 dms, Jacone Product Co, Bergensfjord, Bergen
317 dms, Consumers Import Co, Gitano, Hull
CORN—50 dms, Britannic, London
260 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, West Calumb, Santos
99 tons, Corn Product Refg Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
ESSENTIAL—2 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, Britannic, London
1 cs, President Harding, Lyon
50 cs, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, Veendam, Rotterdam
FUEL—60,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Orville Harden, Aruba
135,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Stillman, Aruba
67,626 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Dillwyn, Curacao
96,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Aruba, Aruba
HO—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
LIME—28 cs, Gunvor, Roseau
LUBRICATING—157 dms, Tidewater Associated Oil Co, Argentino, Montevideo
125 dms, Black Condor, Antwerp
12 cks, 1 cs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Westernland, Antwerp
MINERAL—210 dms, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
OLIVE—70 dms, 55 cs, Estrella, Lisbon
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Estrella, Marseilles
25 bbls, Smith-Weihman Co, Estrella, Marseilles
100 bbls, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Estrella, Marseilles
100 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Estrella, Marseilles
75 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
50 dms, La Manna Azema & Farnan, Estrella, Nice
150 bbls, Estrella, Nice
145 cs, Rex, Genoa
PALM—1 dm, Black Condor, Antwerp
25 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Franconia, Liverpool
Quantity—Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Muncaster Castle, Belawan Deli
15 dms, I R Boody & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PALM KERNEL—25 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—100 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Vinni, Kobe
ROSEWOOD—15 dms, Irving Trust Co, Boniface, Manaos
11 dms, Boniface, Manaos
SAGE—14 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Saturnia, Trieste
5 dms, E E Marks & Co, Saturnia, Dubrovnik
STORAX—15 cs, Saturnia, Trieste
TEASEED—101 tons, Bank of California Natl Assn, Taybank, Hongkong
300 dms, Arnhold & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
VEGETABLE—40 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
WHALE—5,463 tons, American Whaling Co, Watertown Shark Bay, West Australia
OLEIN—10 dms, Michel Export Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PAINT—2 cs, J W Warnecke, Veendam, Rotterdam
PALMKERNELS—1,735 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Telok Niboeng
1,735 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Asahan
1,067 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Peneh
2,348 bgs, Muncaster Castle, A Poetih
1,755 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Belawan Deli
PAPAIN—22 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Britannic, London
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, President Harding, Hamburg
50 bgs, Mercantile Import Co, Estrella, Lisbon
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bergensfjord, Oslo
7,000 bls, 100 hlf bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hansa, Bremen
800 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
1,912 bls, C K Ketzel, Black Condor, Antwerp
300 bls, President Harding, Hamburg
300 bls, Richard Shipping Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
418 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
1,400 bls, C K Ketzel, Veendam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—900 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Oosthaven
WHITE—333 bgs, Taybank, Batavia
250 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Batavia
250 bgs, A G Dunn, Muncaster Castle, Batavia
420 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Pangkal Pinang
PERUVIAN BARK—1 pkg, Arnold, Darr & Co, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—52,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Orville Harding, Aruba
73,950 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Hagood, Las Piedras
104,707 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, F W Welles, Guiria
81,449 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Adellen, Las Piedras
REFINED—40 dms, R F Cruickshank Corp, Batory, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, SULPHONATED—16 bbls, 9,044 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Talamanca, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Black Condor, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J F Frank, Black Condor, Rotterdam
1,700 bgs, 187,000 lbs, H S Cramer & Co, Batory, Gdynia
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, A G Dunn, Batory, Gdynia
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Batory, Gdynia
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Batory, Gdynia
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Superintendence Co, Batory, Gdynia
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, I Grob & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—20 dms, 11,248 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
CHLORATE POWD—1,500 dms, 359,700 lbs, Uniform Chem Product Co, Hansa, Hamburg
462 dms, 77,946 lbs, C Hardy, Black Condor, Antwerp
SULPHOCYANIDE—14 kgs, Franconia, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—28 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Saturnia, Dubrovnik
QUICKSILVER—30 flasks, Siboney, Vera Cruz
QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE—1 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—50 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Koenigstein, Antwerp
RESIN—6 cs, Astoria Import & Manufacturing Co, Boniface, Manaos
162 cs, San Domingo & Co, Boniface, Manaos
1 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
OLEO CAPSICUM—4 cans, 510 lbs, J W Lyon, President Harding, Hamburg
RICE FLOUR—100 bgs, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL—7 bls, Peek & Velsor, Saturnia, Trieste
3 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
214 bls, Estrella, Marseilles
ROSE LEAVES—152 bgs, Estrella, Casablanca
SAGE LEAVES—75 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
30 bls, E E Marks & Co, Saturnia, Dubrovnik
29 bls, Saturnia, Dubrovnik
SAGO FLOUR—3,200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Taybank, Singapore
4,000 bgs, Muncaster Castle, Singapore
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—17 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Agwistar, Tampico
SEED, MEDICINAL—41 bgs, American Union Transport, Saturnia, Trieste
36 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
20 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
SESAME SEED — 240 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
SHELLAC—10 bgs, 45 cs, A Hurst & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
19 cs, A Hurst & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
SIENNA—15 bbls, T H Deutz, Estrella, Marseilles
SILVER LEAF—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
SOAP—4 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
200 cs, R H Macy & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
20 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
6 cs, Titan Shipping Co, American Banker, London
6 cs, Altman & Co, Ile de France, Havre
8 cs, S Stein Stiner, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Brindle & Grant, Ile de France, Havre
BASE—26 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
SADDLE—2 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Franconia, Liverpool
100 cs, Salomon & Phillips, American Banker, London
5 cs, Meadows Wye & Co, American Banker, London
STEARIC ACID—2 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
SODA, CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE — 63 dms, Titan Shipping Co, American Shipper, Liverpool
CYANIDE—1,000 dms, 119,878 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
850 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
HYDROSULPHITE—51 dms, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Black Condor, Antwerp
60 dms, Jungmann & Co, Koenigstein, Antwerp
73 dms, 7 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—6 cs, 1,636 lbs, Eugene Dietzgen & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
URANATE YELLOW — 30 dms, 3,649 lbs, Central Trading Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
5 cs, Central Trading Co, Westernland, Antwerp
SPONGES — 11 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
2 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
REFUSE—5 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Oriente, Havana
6 bls, Roden Sponge & Chamois Co, Munargo, Nassau
12 bls, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
TALC—870 bgs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
896 bgs, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
2,400 bgs, 36 cs, C B Chrystal & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
500 bgs, Hirshback & Smith, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—20 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—508 bgs, C Hollinshed Co, West Calumb, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,544 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Taybank, Pasoeroean
1,679 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Taybank, Pasoeroean
560 bgs, Seligman & Co, Taybank, Pasoeroean
280 bgs, Taybank, Pasoeroean
210 bgs, Seligman & Co, Taybank, Sourabaya
1,048 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Taybank, Cheribon
1,019 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Taybank, Cheribon
1,503 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Taybank, Cheribon
904 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Taybank, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Taybank, Batavia
1,680 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Muncaster Castle, Pasoeroean
1,070 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Muncaster Castle, Pamanoekan
PEARL—112 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Taybank, Cheribon
TARTAR—223 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Estrella, Lisbon
239 bgs, Estrella, Lisbon
4,681 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
176 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—50 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Estrella, Marseilles
TIMBO ROOT, POWD—1 pkg, I Herman, Boniface, Para
315 cs, Boniface, Para
TOLU BALSAM—30 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
TONKA BEANS—45 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Boniface, Para
22 bbls, 6 cs, Boniface, Para
ULTRAMARINE—2 cks, 2 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
URANIUM OXIDE, BLACK—20 dms, Central Trading Co, Westernland, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Ile de France, Havre
VARNISH, BLACK—10 dms, Kaptein A Helland, Franconia, Liverpool
WATER, MINERAL—320 cs, Black Condor, Rotterdam
1,800 cs, E & J Burke, Estrella, Marseilles
50 cs, American Banker, London
505 cs, American Agency French Vichy, Ile de France, Havre
200 cs, W L Newberry, Ile de France, Havre
WAX, BEES—150 bgs, Robin Gray, Dar Es Salaam
4 bls, Oriente, Havana
6 bgs, Marx Hide & Tallow Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
1 cs, Central Hanover Bank, Siboney, Vera Cruz
38 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
11 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Almena, Trujillo
4 seroons, Porcella-Vicini & Co, Almena, Trujillo
20 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Almena, San Pedro
17 seroons, Porcella-Vicini & Co, Almena, Puerto Plata
CANDELILLA—375 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Agwistar, Tampico
CARNAUBA—72 bgs, Bank of London, South America, Boniface, Bahia
256 bgs, Boniface, Ceara
1 pkg, Brazilian Information Bureau, Boniface, Ceara
58 bgs, Grace National Bank, Boniface, Para
45 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Boniface, Para
28 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Boniface, Para
56 bgs, Bank of California, Boniface, Para
212 bgs, Boniface, Para
MINERAL—104 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
10 bgs, A Hurst & Co, American Banker, London
160 bgs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
MONTAN—775 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
375 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, President Harding, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—20 bgs, 2,244 lbs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,400 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
20 bgs, 2,261 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
514 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Batory, Gdynia
VEGETABLE—50 bgs, Meck & Co, Talamanca, Cristobal
WHALE LIVER—22 bbls, American Whaling Co, Watertown Shark Bay, West Australia
WITHERITE—2,000 bgs, 201 tons, 15 cwt, 2 qtrs, 24 lbs, Gitano, Newcastle on Tyne
YEAST—2 cs, Europa, Bremen
200 bbls, Hansa, Hamburg
80 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, Hansa, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—224 bgs, 10 tons, 2 cwt, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Gitano, Newcastle on Tyne
50 cks, 13,530 lbs, State Chem Co, Batory, Gdynia
55 bbls, 50 bgs, Philipp Bros, Westernland, Antwerp
RESINATE—10 cs, Red Hand Composition Co, American Banker, London

New York Transit Imports

CAMPHOR, RED—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe, Bridgeport
MENTHOL—25 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe, Bridgeport
OIL, CODLIVER—300 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Bergensfjord, Oslo, Minneapolis
120 dms, Bergensfjord, Oslo, Chicago
PHLOROGLUCINE—1 cs, Holland American Line, Binnendijk, Rotterdam, Pittsburgh
POPPYSEED—900 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam, Minneapolis
SPONGES—3 bls, Oriente, Havana, Buenos Aires
7 bls, Siboney, Havana, Havre
2 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Denmark
29 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
11 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
REFUSE—9 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Yokohama
12 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Kobe
23 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Havre
15 bls, Munargo, Nassau, Rotterdam
VARNISH—3 cs, American Express Co, Ile de France, Havre, Providence

Baltimore Imports

ALUMINUM POWDER—20 dms, American Express Co, Crown City, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, National Car Loading Co, Crown City, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—600 bgs, Artigas, Glasgow
150 csks, Rinnendijk, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—1,012 tons, Chincha, Lourenco Marques
2,018 tons, Executive, Mersin
1,009 tons, West Cawthon, Lourenco Marques
CLAY, VALLENDAR—100 csks, Balto & Ohio R R Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Asosan, Yokohama
IRON ORE—11,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Santore, Cruz Grande
21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Chilore, Cruz Grande
7,070 tons, Leo J Buck, Erik Frisell, Narvik
9,296 tons, Leo J Buck, Nuolja, Narvik
22,250 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Amerikaland, Cruz Grande
10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
22,150 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Steelore, Cruz Grande
OXIDE—10 bgs, Artigas, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—20 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
OIL, FUEL—1,575,317 gls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Baltic, Aruba
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
POTASH, MANURE SALT—1,229 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hird, Bremen
MURIATE—7,011 tons, N V Potash Export My, Hird, Bremen
SULPHATE—6,870 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Hird, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Asosan, Kobe
50 bls, West Cawthon, Mombasa
RED EARTH—3 csks, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
SARDINE MEAL—15,000 bgs, Asosan, Kobe
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Marwarri, Calcutta
TALC—850 bgs, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—1,449 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
WATER, MINERAL—80 cs, Crown City, Havre
WATTLE BARK—568 bls, West Cawthon, Durban
275 bls, Tannin Corp, West Cawthon, Durban
ZINC CONCENTRATES—2,100 tons, Falcon, Callao

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—15 dms, 3 tons, 5 cwt, 2 qtrs, 19 lbs, Philipp Bros, Franconia, Liverpool
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—2,495 bgs, 556,099 lbs, Ashcraft Wilkinson Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
BONE, CHAR—2,122 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Metapan, Tela
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, 2,756 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—67 bgs, 11,319 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
200 dmjhns, 343 bgs, 42,438 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
25 dms, 1,050 bgs, 229,686 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
40 bbls, 15,079 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Heron, Antwerp
100 cks, 12,346 lbs, Exochorda, Genoa
COALTAR DISTILLATE—20 dms, 4 tons, 15 cwt, 26 lbs, Monsanto Chemicals Co, Franconia, Liverpool
COCOA BEANS—754 bgs, W & A Leaman, Black Heron, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN, POTATO—44 bgs, 9,700 lbs, Stein, Hall Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 99,868 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Black Heron, Rotterdam
EELGRASS—72 bls, Samuel Cabot Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FAT, VEGETABLE, COOKING—3 bxs, Procter & Gamble, Franconia, Liverpool
FISHLIVERS—14 crtns, General Seafoods Corp, Newfoundland, Halifax, N S
GAMBIER, CUBE—70 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
GLASS, PLATE—19 cs, 63,051 lbs, L Solomon & Son, Black Heron, Antwerp
16 cs, 51,014 lbs, N E Glass Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
10 cs, 36,023 lbs, Karas & Karas Glass Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
WINDOW—20 cs, 7,955 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
233 cs, 14,528 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK, FISH—3 bbls, 40 bxs, 2 cs, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—244 bgs, 20 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qtrs, 14 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool
250 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, American Importer, Liverpool
120 bgs, American Importer, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—15 dms, 17,482 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
SAPONIFICATION—10 dms, 12,489 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL—60 bbls, American Importer, Manchester
GUM, COPAL—170 bskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Singkep, Macassar
INDUSTRIAL—J P Marston Co, American Importer, Liverpool
GYPSUM—6,200 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
IRON, OXIDE—180 bgs, 15 dms, Reichard Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
SILICATE—2 csks, 15 cwt, 12 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—224 bgs, 5 tons, 3 cwt, 2 qtrs, Schofield-Donald Co, Franconia, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, 1 ton, 15 cwt, 2 qtrs, United Drug Co, Franconia, Liverpool
OCHER—300 bgs, 65 csks, 55,240 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Exochorda, Marseilles
43 csks, 26,894 lbs, Robinson, Wagner & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
OIL, COD—5 csks, A C Lawrence Leather Co, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
150 csks, White & Hodges, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
25 bbls, W J Dodge Co, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
186 csks, from Nova Scotia
CODLIVER—217 dms, Mead, Johnston Co, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
1 package, Carleton & Hovey, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
63 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
300 dms, 139 bbls, 275,333 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg
OLEIN—10 dms, 2 tons, 2 cwt, 1 qtr, 2 lbs, Franconia, Liverpool
OLIVE—190 cs, 13,338 lbs, Exochorda, Genoa
PALM—121 dms, 62 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Franconia, Liverpool
401 tons, Singkep, Belawan-Deli
SOD—30 bbls, Murphy Littlejohn Oil Co, American Importer, Liverpool
TEASEED—200 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Chinese Prince, Hongkong
OSSEIN—2,000 bgs, 223,987 lbs, J O Whitten & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, 407,057 lbs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
1,291 bgs, 151,382 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—500 bls, 76,367 lbs, L E Page, City of Flint, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—258 bgs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,023 lbs, M L Fernald & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
75 bgs, 8,267 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
POTASH SULPHATE—500 bgs, 100,684 lbs, N V Potash Export Mij, City of Flint, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—542 bgs, 57,593 lbs, Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
4,681 bgs, 513,167 lbs, American Tanners, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
225 bgs, 18,751 lbs, International Products Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
536 bgs, 57,430 lbs, Tannin Corp, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
SILICON CARBIDE—120 csks, 29,101 lbs, American Abrasive Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
SOAP—50 cs, 1,971 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Exochorda, Leghorn
SODA, BISULPHITE—50 cylds, 23,589 lbs, Irving M Sovin & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
COMPOUND—18 csks, J P Marston Co, American Importer, Manchester

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SODA SULPHITE—60 dms, 7,408 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
STARCH, POTATO—750 bgs, 165,345 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Stein, Hall Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—25 bgs, 5,511 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Stein, Hall Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—2,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Calumb, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Chinese Prince, Batavia
2,140 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Chinese Prince, Pamanoekan
840 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Chinese Prince, Pasoeroean
1,103 bgs, Minute Tapioca Co, Chinese Prince, Pasoeroean
VARNISH, LITHOGRAPHIC—7 cs, 1,646 lbs, T D Downing Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
WATER, MINERAL—75 cs, 13,812 lbs, Apollinaris Agency, Black Heron, Rotterdam
WHITING—1,000 bgs, 110,230 lbs, T D Downing Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
ZINC, CHLORIDE—40 dms, 22,928 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Heron, Antwerp

Galveston Imports

POTASH, CYANIDE—98 dms, Chemnitz, Antwerp

Houston Imports

ASPHALT—4,742 dms, Blink, Brighton
BLEACHING POWDER — 50 cs, Duquesne, Manchester
CHEMICALS—37 dms, Luebeck, Hamburg
GLASS, HOLLOW—3 cs, Luebeck, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—350 bls, Luebeck, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—175 bgs, Luebeck, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—93,312 bbls, Pericles, Tuxpam
35,758 bbls, R W McIlvain, Tuxpam

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—50 dms, 20,140 lbs, Pacific Grove, London
AGAR AGAR—30 lbs, Nanman, Yokohama
ALUMINUM CHROME—16 cks, 11,240 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 105,280 lbs, Rosebank, Trail
3,454 bgs, 450,240 lbs, Benj Franklin, Brussels
SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, 105,280 lbs, Rosebank, Trail
ANISE—1,100 lbs, from Nicosia
ARSENIC, WHITE—200 cs, 22,400 lbs, Nanman, Kobe
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Lochmonar, Munich
1,103 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Benj Franklin, Belgium
1,036 bgs, 103,040 lbs, Benj Franklin, Brussels
CHALK—1,000 bgs, 109,790 lbs, Benj Franklin, Antwerp
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—800 lbs, Nanman, Kobe
COCONUT, DESIC—15 cs, 2,100 lbs, Tai Yin, Manila
50 cs, 9,450 lbs, President Cleveland, Zamboanga
COLORS, ARTISTS — 150 lbs, Lochmonar, London
DRY—5 bbls, 2,020 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
COPRA—268,800 lbs, Nanman, Cebu
FERTILIZER COMPOUND—1,000 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Vinni, Osaka
FISH LIVERS, FROZEN—75 tins, 3,000 lbs, Yamaura, Japan
700 tins, 28,000 lbs, Yamaura, Yokohama
FLEASFED—70 bgs, 5,250 lbs, President Cleveland, Bombay
FLINT PEBBLES — 200 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Amerika, Copenhagen
GLASS, SHEET—17 cs, 760 lbs, Vancouver, Prague
GUM COPAL—280 bskts, 56,020 lbs, Modjokerto, Macassar
TRAGACANTH—440 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
HEMPSEED MEAL—2,400 bgs, 240,000 lbs, Vinni, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—200 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
30 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, China
MUSTARD, PREPARED—10 lbs, from London
OIL, CODLIVER—100 bbls, 22,500 lbs, Benj Franklin, Bergen
COTTONSEED—320,880 lbs, Tatuta, Osaka
LUBRICATING—50 dms, 26,380 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
PALM—1,137,870 lbs, Modjokerto, Medan
PEANUT—100 lbs, Nanman, Yokohama
SESAME—6 cs, 260 lbs, Tatsuta, Yokohama
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—10 lbs from London
PEANUT MEAL—3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Vinni, Tsingtao
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, 123,200 lbs, Amerika, Copenhagen
75 bls, 105,280 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
2,135 bls, 320,320 lbs, Ulm, Bremen
2,235 bls, 224,000 lbs, Benj Franklin, Oslo
268 bls, 15,680 lbs, from Toronto
PERFUMERY—60 lbs, Wisconsin, Paris
PYRETHRUM, POWD—50 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
RICE FLOUR—880 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
ROSIN—60 lbs, Vancouver, Prague
SEAWEEDS—400 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
150 lbs, Vinni, Kobe
650 lbs, Vinni, Yokohama
300 lbs, Nanman, Yokohama
400 lbs, Tatuta, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—50 bls, 10,000 lbs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
200 lbs, Vinni, Yokohama
SOAP, SOFT—1,650 lbs, Benj Franklin, Oslo
STARCH, RICE—150 lbs, Vinni, Yokohama
TANKAGE—300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Spreybank, Melbourne
TAPIOCA FLOUR—53 bgs, 8,530 lbs, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
TOILET PREPS—5 lbs, from Paris
100 lbs, Vinni, Yokohama
40 lbs, Wisconsin, Paris
110 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
300 lbs, from London
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES—560 bgs, 58,500 lbs, from Mexico
UREA—1,000 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Vancouver, Berlin
WHITING — 143 bgs, 22,040 lbs, Colombia, Malmo

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRUSHED AND DRIED—3,157 tons, Janna, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE — 2,820 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Austvangen, Paramaribo
COCONUTS—700 sx, Bragmans Bluff Lumber Co, Cefalu, Ceiba
502 sx, Universal Import & Export Co, Port Antonio, Kingston
320 sx, J Manton, Port Antonio, Kingston
25 sx, F Beyer, Port Antonio, Kingston
260 sx, Barclays Bank, Port Antonio, Kingston
1,360 sx, Port Antonio, Kingston
COCONUTS—200 sx, E Schofield, Port Antonio, Belize
400 sx, A Alamilla, Port Antonio, Belize
300 sx, J Blake Jr, Port Antonio, Belize
200 sx, A Durand, Port Antonio, Belize
150 sx, Port Antonio, Belize
1,000 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Sixaola, Puerto Cortez
GUM, CHICLE—124 bls, Chicle Development Co, Port Antonio, Belize
IRON OXIDE—15 bbls, Texas Transport & Terminal Co, Burgerdijk, Antwerp
MOLASSES—3,710 tons, Cuba Distilling Co, Cassimir, Santiago
3,761 tons, Cuba Distilling Co, Cassimir, Cienfuegos
OIL, OLIVE—35 cs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
262 cs, Recca, Marseilles
20 dms, 830 cs, Recca, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
750 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SAND, FURNACE—600 sx, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
SOAP—265 cs, Recca, Marseilles
TALC—50 sx, L A Salomon & Bros, Recca, Marseilles
WATER, MINERAL—225 cs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
WHITING—500 sx, Burgerdijk, Antwerp
ZINC, OXIDE—147 bbls, Orbis Products Co, Recca, Marseilles

Norfolk Imports

BLOOD, DRIED, GROUND—1,398 bgs, 176,960 lbs, Jos C Jett, Culberson, Buenos Aires
2,044 bgs, 223,970 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,220 bgs, 61,000 lbs, Culberson, Santos
813 bgs, 40,650 lbs, Culberson, Rio de Janeiro
BONES—833 bgs, 28 tons, Paraguayo, Montevideo
4,540 bgs, 446,198 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
806 bgs, 75,155 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,846 bgs, 198,927 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
1,123 bgs, 48 tons, Paraguayo, Montevideo
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—60 cks, Lehigh, Liverpool
LEATHER WASTE—1,308 bgs, 93,604 lbs, Crown City, London
1,002 bgs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
31 bgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
QUERRACHO EXTRACT—1,784 bgs, 198,176 lbs, American Tanners, Culberson, Montevideo
10,930 bgs, 1,180,277 lbs, Tannin Corp'n, Culberson, Montevideo
SODA, NITRATE—40 csks, 9 tons, Crown City, London
TALC—100 bgs, 8 tons, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, N Y, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
900 bgs, 88 tons, L A Salomon & Bros, Pipestone County, Havre
TANKAGE, GROUND—1,000 bgs, 48 tons, Jos C Jett, Paraguayo, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA PEARLS—175 bgs, 14 tons, Penrith Castle, Cheribon
SIFTINGS—50 bgs, Penrith Castle, Batavia

Philadelphia Imports

ASBESTOS—200 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co, West Cawthon, Capetown
BONEMEAL—2,180 bgs, Birmania, Fiume
CALCIUM NITRATE—440,000 kilos, 2,000 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Corp, Anne, Heroen
CANARY SEED—288 bgs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
153 bgs, Examiner, Casablanca
200 bgs, J K Landenslager, Examiner, Casablanca
CHROME ORE—1,996 tons, 18 cwt, 1 qtr, 16 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, West Cawthon, Beira
CLAY, TILE—30,000 kilos, Crown City, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, Examiner, Lisbon
500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Argentino, Bahia
COLOR—3 cs, Artigas, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, R T French Co, Examiner, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONES—62 cs, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
ESSENCE, RAW—5 dms, John C Rogers & Co, Crown City, Havre
FISHLIVERS, FROZEN — 250 tins, Silmo Chemical Co, Asosan, Yokohama
FLAXSEED—4,572,000 kilos, Argentino, Montevideo
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Crown City, London
GLASS, WINDOW—20 cs, Crown City, Hamburg
GLUE, BONES—3,199 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Collingsworth, Montevideo
GLYCERIN—49 dms, American Express Co, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
20 dms, Artigas, Liverpool
ILMENITE ORE—8,160 tons, Hoegh Transporter, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—14,437 bls, 23,000 kilos, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Ashkhabad, Pot
OIL (SAMPLES)—19 cans, Atlantic Refining Co, Winkler, Antwerp
LUBRICATING, SOLID—40 cs, H N Hill & Co, Artigas, Glasgow
OLIVE—250 cs, Exchange, Leghorn
OLIVE SULPHUR—82 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Examiner, Lisbon
PEPPER, BLACK—690 bgs, Catz America Co, Steel Scientist, Saigon
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—27,154 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Apure, Las Piedras
110,992 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
69,233 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, J E O'Neill, Las Piedras
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Asosan, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe
SIENNA—66 bbls, Exchange, Leghorn
TALC—1,550 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Batavia
503 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Cheribon
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Tegal
WATER, MINERAL—78 cs, John Wagner & Sons, Crown City, London
161 cs, John Wagner & Sons, Crown City, Havre
WATTLE, BARK—556 bls, West Cawthon, Durban
550 bls, West Cawthon, Mombasa
WAX, VEGETABLE—200 cs, Mitsui & Co, Asosan, Kobe

Portland, Ore., Imports

ACID, CITRIC—140 cs, Mauna Ala, Honolulu
BONE MEAL—112 sks, Schwaben, Antwerp
COPRA—500 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Daldroch, Dumaguete
600 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Daldroch, Cagayan
200 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Daldroch, Cebu
OIL, CODLIVER—50 dms, Kinney Shipping Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
20 dms, Sunset Feed Mills, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
CODLIVER MEDICINAL—50 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Schwaben, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, REFD—25 dms, Oregon Marine Supply Co, Schwaben, Hamburg
POTASH CHLORATE—4,000 dms, International Selling Corpn, Schwaben, Antwerp
WAX, SKI—1 cs, Geo S Bush & Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
1 cs, Meier & Frank, Laurits Swenson, Oslo

San Francisco Imports

ACID, TARTARIC—436 sks, Bank of California, N A, Fella, Marseilles
ANISE—100 sks, David G Evans Coffee Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
ANTIMONY REGULUS—250 cs, H M Newhall & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
ARGOLS—1,000 sks, Bank of California, N A, Fella, Naples
BRISTLES—2 cs, Frank P Dow Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, H Rosenhirsch, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CASSIA—100 bls, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CLOVES—80 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Padang
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Willits & Co, President Cleveland, Colombo
50 bls, President Cleveland, Colombo
COCOA BEANS—300 sks, D Ghirardelli Co, Fella, Curacao
COCONUT, DESIC—2 cs, Goldberg Bowen & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
1,460 cs, Philippine Desiccated Coconut Corpn, President Cleveland, Manila
2,332 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Cleveland, Manila
3,400 cs, General Foods Sales Co, President Cleveland, Manila
342 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, President Cleveland, Manila
250 cs, Raley Bros, President Cleveland, Manila
2,465 cs, Wood & Selick, President Cleveland, Hongkong
COPRA—400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Admiral Halstead, Gasan (for Oakland)
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Admiral Halstead, Zamboanga (for Oakland)
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Admiral Halstead, Legaspi (for Oakland)
1,141 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Admiral Halstead, Mauban (for Oakland)
2,463 sks, Admiral Halstead, Guam
3,261 sks, Monterey, Samoa
MEAL — 2,000 sks, Durkee Famous Foods, Hoegh Silverlight, Cebu (for Oakland)
FISH MEAL—20 cs, Nippon Co, Vinni, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—382 pkgs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
GLUESTOCK—1,431 sks, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Kingsley, Vancouver
GUM, COPAL—295 sks, Bunning & Co, President Cleveland, Manila
126 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
DAMMAR — 200 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, Natures Herb Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
INK—5 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, Ma Bon Chew, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, Fung Chong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
62 cs, Tin Bow Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
29 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
4 cs, Sang Wo, President Cleveland, Hongkong
1 cs, The Columbia Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, Quong Lee & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
3 cs, Quon Wo, President Cleveland, Hongkong
62 pkgs, Yick Sang Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
1 cs, Hip Hing Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
8 cs, Chan Ning Tong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
2 cs, Woo Kee Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
4 cs, Chong Kee Chan Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
7 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Cleveland, Hongkong
4 cs, How Kee, President Cleveland, Hongkong
9 cs, Fing Hing Chong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
1 cs, Dr Q S Wong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
NUTMEGS—48 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
30 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Siaoe
OCHER—10 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Fella, Marseilles
480 sks, Fella, Marseilles
13 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Fella, Marseilles (for Oakland)
OIL, ANISE—5 drums, Arles Co, President Cleveland, Haiphong
10 drums, President Cleveland, Haiphong
CHINAWOOD—quantity, Werner G Smith Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CITRONELLA—1 dm, P J Frawley, President Cleveland, Hongkong
COCONUT, CRUDE—500 tons, Philippine Refining Corp of N Y, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
OIL, COCONUT, CRUDE—585 tons, Philippine Refining Corp of N Y, Hoegh Silverlight, Cebu
COTTONSEED—323 dms, Otto Sales Co, Vinni, Shanghai
CREOSOTE—10 dms, Moveria, Glasgow
EUCALYPTUS—25 cs, 3 dms, P J Frawley, Monterey, Melbourne
FISH, HARD—100 sks, Willits & Co, Vinni, Yokohama
OLIVE—30 dms, Banca de Atene, Fella, Trieste
150 dms, Fella, Genoa
PEANUT—300 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
100 cs, Columbia Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
51 cs, Wing Hing Chong, President Cleveland, Hongkong
PEANUT MEAL—4,000 sks, Durkee Famous Foods, Vinni, Tsingtao
PEANUTS, SHELLED—100 sks, M S Cowen Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
PEPPER, BLACK—375 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Oosthaven
430 sks, B C Ireland, Hoegh Silverlight, Oosthaven
WHITE—100 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Pangkal Pinang
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—12 bls, S L Jones & Co, Vinni, Nagoya
SESAME SEED—1,280 sks, President Cleveland, Hongkong
56 sks, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
56 sks, James H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
56 sks, Levy & Levis Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
168 sks, C M Van Sillevoldt, President Cleveland, Hongkong
STARCH—101 cs, Columbia Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
TALC—720 sks, H M Newhall & Co, Vinni, Kobe
TALLOW—50 dms, Anglo-California National Bank, Monterey, Melbourne
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
25 sks, D Hecht & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
100 sks, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Hoegh Silverlight, Sourabaya
SEED—301 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Hoegh Silverlight, Sourabaya
WATER, MINERAL—100 cs, A Giuriani & Bros, Fella, Genoa

Savannah Imports

POTASH, MANURE SALT—1,422,000 kilos, Tulsa, Bremen
MURIATE—3,504,000 kilos, Tulsa, Bremen
SULPHATE—14,140 bgs, 1,291,548 kilos, Tulsa, Bremen
POTASH, MAGNESIA SULPHATE—2,650 bgs, 242,051 kilos, Tulsa, Bremen
RAPESEED—220 bgs, Tulsa, Hamburg
SODA, NITRATE—1,360,791 kilos, Tropic Star, Tocopilla

Seattle Imports

ACID, CITRIC—20 cs, Mauna Ala, Honolulu
CARAWAY SEED—100 sks, Loch Katrine, Rotterdam
CHALK—500 sks, Eli, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—50 sks, Schwaben, Bremen
GLASS, STRUCTURAL—20 cs, Pacific Ranger, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,076,000 lbs, Makiki, Kahului
OIL, CODLIVER—245 dms, International Shipping Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
SALTPETER—9 csks, Loch Katrine, London
TAR—20 bbls, L R Wicks Line Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
WAX, SKI—1 cs, Bon Marche, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
1 cs, H B Bowlby & Sons, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
1 cs, Yakima Tent & Awning Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
1 cs, Warshall & Sons, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
1 cs, Eddie Bauer Sporting Goods, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
2 cs, International Shipping Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo

Tacoma Imports

WAX, SKI—1 cs, Tacoma Marine Supply Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo

Tampa Imports

COCONUTS—20,000, General Tosta, Belize
FERTILIZER—90 tons, Augvald, Antwerp
POTASH MURIATE—1,861 tons, Augvald, Antwerp

Wilmington Imports

ILMENITE—8,600 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Hoegh Transporter, Cochin

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

American Trader, October 7; Atlantida, October 14; Belvedere, October 10; Black Tern, October 5; Bochum, October 8; Brazil, October 8; Bremen, October 13; Buenaventura, October 11; Chiriqui, September 17; City of Kimberley, October 8; City of Lyons, October 8; Cold Harbor, October 7; Emile Francqui, September 30; Excello, October 13; Gerolstein, October 7; Gloucester City, October 14; Harmonides, October 15; Helga, September 24; Houston City, October 11; Independence Hall, October 8; Ingria, October 8; Jamaica, October 8; Kolsnaren, October 13; Korsholm, October 7; Laila, September 9; Manhattan, October 4; Mexico, October 13; Nankai, October 11; Nonsuco, October 6; Noordam, October 14; Nozima, October 8; Oriente, October 14; Pastores, September 23; Pilsudski, October 11; Platano, October 6; Ponce, October 1; Porto Rico, October 8; Roma, October 8; Samaria, October 7; Scanyork, October 15; Sessa, October 7; Statendam, October 11; Stavangerfjord, October 15; Talamanca, October 11; Transylvania, October 11; Veendam, October 1; Volendam, October 8; Yomazuki, October 10

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—2,920 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
ACETONE—(Black Tern) 12,420 lbs, Antwerp; 12,360 lbs, Rotterdam; 31,540 lbs, Scanyork, Norrkoeping
ACID, CITRIC—340 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
MURIATIC—41,295 lbs, Pastores, Tela; 18,600 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
TARTARIC—377 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
VANADIC—4,325 lbs, Ingria, Marseilles
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—990 gls, Black Tern, Antwerp
ALUMINA SULPHATE—101,000 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
ASPHALT—(Exmouth) 463,667 lbs, Piraeus; 111,980 lbs, Thessalonika; 10,232 lbs, Ingria, Lisbon; 87,078 lbs, Roma, Genoa; 22,352 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 6,461 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; 22,205 lbs, American Trader, London; 12,210 lbs, Harmonides, Durban
GRANULAR—22,402 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
LIQUID—11,347 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 5,765 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 24,881 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; 14,115 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; (Volendam) 1,118,189 lbs, Rotterdam; 66,182 lbs, Amsterdam
SOLID—34,267 lbs, Independence Hall, Dunkirk
BAKING POWDER—(Scanyork) 16,125 lbs, Helsingfors; 38,600 lbs, Gothenburg
BENZOL—3,795 gls, Nozima, Yokohama
BISMUTH METAL — 47,012 lbs, American Trader, London
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—975 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 1,210 lbs, Talamanca, Cartagena; 1,136 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
BONE ASH—36,635 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
BUTYL ACETATE—8,492 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre; 35,570 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 5,880 lbs, City of Kimberley, Sydney
CALCIUM ARSENATE — (Laila) 4,470 lbs, Paita; 6,705 lbs, Callao
CHLORIDE—4,308 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; 1,172,490 lbs, Kolsnaren, Oxelosund
PHOSPHATE—11,720 lbs, Scanyork, Malmo; 2,685 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam; 2,625 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
CALISAYA BARK—27,148 lbs, Veendam, Amsterdam; 53,889 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
CASEIN—595 lbs, American Trader, London

CHALK, PRECIP—3,800 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 9,170 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
CHEMICALS—7,665 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton; 2,487 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 7,640 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; (Veendam) 5,560 lbs, Rotterdam-Amsterdam; 2,842 lbs, Amsterdam; 7,245 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
CHLORINE, LIQ—6,961 lbs, Buenaventura, Port Limon; 8,199 lbs, Helga, Callao
CHROME ALUM—9,246 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
CLAY—78,400 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg; 22,400 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 56,316 lbs, American Trader, London
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—6,675 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 12,821 lbs, Emile Francqui, Basle; 2,879 lbs, American Trader, London
COLOR, DRY—14,875 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 3,450 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia; 1,330 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
CORN FLOUR—28,200 lbs, Gloucester City, Cardiff
SUGAR—2,233 lbs, Independence Hall, Dunkirk; 24,360 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 14,100 lbs, Gloucester City, Bristol; 2,731 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
SYRUP—31,267 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 767 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; 3,858 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan; 1,621 lbs, Sessa, Callao; (Korsholm) 3,780 lbs, Abo; 38,114 lbs, Helsingborg; 66,232 lbs, Gefle; 1,548 lbs, Helga, Guayaquil; 45,112 lbs, Gloucester City, Bristol; (City of Lyons) 30,030 lbs, Wellington; 310 lbs, Lyttelton; 6,000 lbs, Dunedin
CREAM TARTAR—126 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
CYANIDE, CRUDE—4,360 lbs, Musa, Puntarenas; 13,200 lbs, Platano, Corinto
DEXTRIN—2,256 lbs, City of Lyons, Wellington
CORN—7,100 lbs, Scanyork, Copenhagen; (City of Lyons) 3,384 lbs, Dunedin; 5,640 lbs, Auckland
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 1,287 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp
DIETHANOLAMINE — 5,320 lbs, American Trader, London
DIETHYLENEGLYCOL—1,656 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
DISINFECTANT—(Platano) 782 lbs, Corinto; 9,879 lbs, Cutuco; 5,519 lbs, Sessa, Callao; 1,306 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires
COALTAR—910 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
DRUGS—2,973 lbs, American Trader, London
DYES—9,582 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 976 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam; (Brazil) 1,762 lbs, Santos; 3,548 lbs, Buenos Aires
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—1,492 lbs, Brazil, Rio Janeiro
ETHER, ISOPROPYL—2,688 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
ETHYL FLUID—7,940 gls, Independence Hall, Havre; 7,040 gls, Ingria, Marseilles; 6,025 gls, Excello, Constanza
ETHYLENEGLYCOL—45,210 lbs, Buenaventura, Antofagasta
FERTILIZER—51,000 lbs, Musa, Bocas Toro; 5,523,000 lbs, Nonsuco, Iloilo; 10,100 lbs, Platano, Panama
FIRECLAY—21,200 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
FLOTATION REAGENT—41,582 lbs, Helga, San Antonio
FORMALDEHYDE—4,526 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
FURFURAL—4,895 gls, Exmouth, Brasov
GASOLINE, AVIATION—550,000 gls, Nozima, Yokohama; (Harmonides) 27,060 gls, Capetown; 71,500 gls, Durban; 24,750 gls, City of Lyons, Lyttleton
GELATIN—956 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 16,262 lbs, American Trader, London
GLUCOSE—16,005 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 2,700 lbs, American Trader, London
SOLID—(City of Lyons) 5,922 lbs, Wellington; 5,640 lbs, Dunedin
GLUE—203 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 1,062 lbs, Scanyork, Corenhagen
PRESERVER—5,800 lbs, American Trader, London
GLYCERIN—1,360 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
GRAPHITE POWDER — 4,774 lbs, Bremen, Hamburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—44,941 lbs, Independence Hall, Dunkirk; 32,472 lbs, Nankai, Yokohama; 129,334 lbs, Bochum, Hamburg; (Exmouth) 10,462 lbs, Tunis; 6,455 lbs, Piraeus; 2,939 lbs, Queen Mary, Plymouth; (Manhattan) 22,863 lbs, Hamburg; 2,491 lbs, Asniers; 41,663 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; (Samaria) 6,603 lbs, Calcutta; 92,036 lbs, Liverpool; (Yamazuki) 1,037 lbs, Pernambuco; 22,039 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; (Houston City) 68,132 lbs, Yokohama; 41,876 lbs, Kobe; 3,480 lbs, Buenaventura, Amapala; 31,253 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; 4,270 lbs, Ingria, Marseilles; 1,423 lbs, Roma, Naples; 3,360 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; (Laila) 13,293 lbs, Arica; 34,797 lbs, Iquique; 2,204 lbs, Talcahuano; 2,357 lbs, Belvedere, Genoa; (Korsholm) 3,026 lbs, Stockholm; 3,480 lbs, Malmo; (Helga) 4,270 lbs, Callao; 2,266 lbs, Mollendo; (Cold Harbor) 160,570 lbs, Manchester; 29,979 lbs, Dublin; (Scanyork) 9,127 lbs, Copenhagen; 26,762 lbs, Stockholm; 4,295 lbs, Helsingfors; (Stavangerfjord) 7,544 lbs, Oslo; 8,952 lbs, Bergen; 29,799 lbs, American Trader, London; (Nozima) 513,348 lbs, Yokohama; 1,423 lbs, Fusan; 26,775 lbs, Moji; 76,624 lbs, Kobe; 6,487 lbs, Noordam, Amsterdam; 4,674 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 5,288 lbs, Gloucester City, Cardiff; 1,926 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia; (City of Lyons) 11,080 lbs, Auckland; 2,620 lbs, Lyttleton; 3,946 lbs, Dunedin; (City of Kimberley) 7,226 lbs, Brisbane; 36,474 lbs, Sydney; (Excello) 4,832 lbs, Piraeus; 1,321 lbs, Salonica; 17,350 lbs, Thessalonika
GUM, SYNTHETIC—4,664 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
TRAGACANTH—6,878 lbs, Bremen, Rotterdam
INK, PRINTING—12,876 lbs, Laila, Coquimbo
INSECTICIDE—3,150 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 2,095 lbs, Pastores, Porto Cortes
AGRICULTURAL — 11,891 lbs, American Trader, London
LIQUID—8,698 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires
IRON CHLORIDE—1,652 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
OXIDE—26,909 lbs, Belvedere, Genoa; 24,745 lbs, American Trader, London; 12,350 lbs, Noordam, Amsterdam; 4,714 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow
LACQUER — 2,472 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre; 1,079 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 831 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen; 1,387 lbs, Brazil, Santos
THINNER—1,210 gls, Exmouth, Piraeus; 1,155 gls, Sessa, Valparaiso
LARD—56,700 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 206,790 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg; 31,807 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton; 130,556 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 23,200 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 8,000 lbs, Porto Rico, Mavaguez; 35,000 lbs, Atlantida, Santiago; 83,318 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; 25,731 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 1,963 lbs, Ponce, Ponce; 31,750 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; (Scanyork) 4,438 lbs, Malmo; 186,000 lbs, Czechoslovakia; 465,506 lbs, American Trader, London; 65,384 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; (Gloucester City) 328,250 lbs, Bristol; 133,250 lbs, Cardiff
LEAD, ARSENATE — 15,730 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
BLUE, SUBLIMED—23,021 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Sandefjord
RED, DRY—1,857 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
WHITE—50,001 lbs, Veendam, Amsterdam
LINSEED CAKE—225,661 lbs, Independence Hall, Dunkirk; 4,177,562 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 1,804,323 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; (Veendam) 453,665 lbs, Rotterdam; 682,294 lbs, Rotterdam-Amsterdam; 225,574 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam-Amsterdam
LITHARGE—529 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
LITHOPONE—748 lbs, Jamaica, Port Limon; 42,120 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
LUBRICANTS—60,808 lbs, Sessa, Callao
MAGNESIA, METALLIC—24,816 lbs, Pilsudski, Gdynia
METHANOL — 550 gls, Musa, Buenaventura; 330 gls, Buenaventura, Porto Colombia
METHYL CHLORIDE—1,283 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp
MOLYBDENUM, CONC—503,880 lbs, Bochum, Smyrna; 58,905 lbs, Roma, Genoa
MONOETHANOLAMINE — 1,024 lbs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
OIL, CASTOR—5,593 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 1,534 lbs, Manhattan, Havre; (Porto Rico) 990 lbs, San Juan; 590 lbs, Mayaguez
COCONUT—2,050 lbs, Jamaica, Limon
CORN—585 lbs, Porto Rico, Mayaguez; (Harmonides) 2,210 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 2,136 lbs, Durban; 2,104 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 751 lbs, Beira
EDIBLE—(Chiriqui) 9,832 lbs, Havana; 2,500 lbs, Limon; 2,807 lbs, Sessa, Buenaventura; 1,575 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; 2,752 lbs, Helga, Guayaquil
EMULSIFIED—4,565 gls, Roma, Genoa
ESSENTIAL—2,834 lbs, American Trader, London
FISH—2,889 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton
FLOTATION—2,200 gls, Sessa, San Antonio; 3,190 gls, Laila, San Antonio
LUBRICATING—(Scanyork) 1,470 gls, Gothenburg; 51,100 gls, Copenhagen; 1,008 gls, Malmo; 3,310 gls, Stockholm; 1,130 gls, Helsingfors; (Stavangerfjord) 54,050 gls, Bergen; 111,725 gls, Oslo; 45,960 gls, American Trader, London; (Nozima) 11,850 gls, Jinsen; 4,100 gls, Fusan; 3,300 gls, Moji; 29,865 gls, Kobe; (Noordam) 3,520 gls, Rotterdam; 20,896 gls, Amsterdam; 10,542 gls, Transylvania, Glasgow; (Gloucester City) 6,300 gls, Bristol; 16,380 gls, Cardiff; 350 gls, Statendam, Rotterdam; 1,260 gls, Pilsudski, Gdynia; (Volendam) 1,645 gls, Rotterdam; 13,254 gls, Amsterdam; (Harmonides) 4,025 gls, Durban; 7,700 gls, Lourenco Marques; (City of Lyons) 51,535 gls, Auckland; 30,030 gls, Wellington; 2,430 gls, New Plymouth; 10,450 gls, Lyttelton; 22,460 gls, Dunedin; (City of Kimberley) 7,150 gls, Brisbane; 43,335 gls, Sydney; 74,855 gls, Melbourne; 5,500 gls, Adelaide; (Excello) 5,240 gls, Casablanca; 8,800 gls, Piraeus; 550 gls, Salonica; 2,200 gls, Istanbul; 26,181 gls, Constanza; (Brazil) 2,600 gls, Rio Janeiro; 1,925 gls, Buenos Aires; 4,870 gls, Jamaica, Havana; 4,200 gls, Independence Hall, Dunkirk; 73,379 gls, Bochum, Hamburg; (Exmouth) 1,100 gls, Tunis; 6,270 gls, Piraeus; 330 gls, Instanbul; (Manhattan) 3,575 gls, Hamburg; 27,115 gls, Havre; 16,342 gls, Black Tern, Antwerp; (Samaria) 10,175 gls, Calcutta; 15,620 gls, Liverpool; (Yomazuki) 2,520 gls, Pernambuco; 1,170 gls, Rio Janeiro; (Houston City) 94,435 gls, Yokohama; 216,150 gls, Kobe; 2,585 gls, Platano, Porto Armuelles; 1,760 gls, Pastores, Porto Barrios; (Buenaventura) 1,100 gls, Cartagena; 1,815 gls, Panama; 1,980 gls, Cristobal; (Sessa) 4,730 gls, Arica; 6,350 gls, Valparaiso; 4,400 gls, San Antonio; 1,650 gls, Talcahuano; 6,600 gls, Mexico, Vera Cruz; (Gerolstein) 4,275 gls, Antwerp; 2,100 gls, Brussels; (Ingria) 10,584 gls, Leixoes; 2,940 gls, Lisbon; 275 gls, San Thome; 9,570 gls, Benguela; 1,375 gls, Lobito; 3,630 gls, Casablanca; 4,484 gls, Marseilles; 1,320 gls, Algiers; (Emile Francqui) 26,080 gls, Antwerp; 1,650 gls, Brussels; 47,408 gls, Roma, Genoa; (Pastores) 4,675 gls, Tela; 1,350 gls, Porto Barrios; (Laila) 2,365 gls, Callao; 2,750 gls, Pisco; 2,750 gls, Mollendo; 11,330 gls, Arica; 8,250 gls, Iquique; 6,930 gls, Antofagasta; 1,100 gls, Coquimbo; 1,980 gls, Valparaiso; 31,760 gls, Talcahuano; (Belvedere) 21,462 gls, Genoa; 275 gls, Leghorn; (Korsholm) 2,150 gls, Stockholm; 550 gls, Kalmar; 625 gls, Malmo; (Helga) 7,590 gls, Callao; 2,475 gls, Mollendo; 1,540 gls, Tocopilla; 2,750 gls, Antofagasta; 49,270 gls, Valparaiso; 26,905 gls, Talcahuano; 56,045 gls, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 5,880 gls, Veendam, Amsterdam
OLEO—14,212 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 94,674 lbs, Korsholm, Gothenburg; 52,265 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam; (Stavangerfjord) 4,747 lbs, Stavanger; 10,895 lbs, Bergen; 23,606 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT—278 lbs, Manhattan, Havre; 2,440 lbs, Veendam, Amsterdam
PINE—1,416 lbs, Roma, Genoa; 12,746 lbs, Scanyork, Helsingfors; 2,824 lbs, Brazil, Santos
SULPHONATED—107,593 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—9,777 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
WORMSEED — 1,591 lbs, Veendam, Rotterdam
PAINT—5,420 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 2,680 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; (Talamanca) 4,545 lbs, Porto Colombia; 13,799 lbs, Puntarenas; 2,491 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan; 6,819 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; 53,491 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp, 18,730 lbs, Laila, Buenaventura; (Helga) 15,499 lbs, Buenaventura; 17,837 lbs, Callao; 1,007 lbs, Volendam, Oslo; (Brazil) 2,536 lbs, Santos, 7,120 lbs, Buenos Aires
ASPHALT—2,520 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Tonsberg
PASTE—7,767 lbs, Korsholm, Helsingfors
PREPARED — 5,900 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; 8,712 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
PECTIN, APPLE—200 lbs, Korsholm, Gothenburg
PETROLEUM, REFD—30,000 gls, Talamanca, Kingston; (Ponce) 1,000 gls, Porto Plata; 2,000 gls, Aguadilla
PITCH—163,114 lbs, Ingria, Marseilles
POLISH—8,710 lbs, Brazil, Santos
POTASH, CARBONATE—2,222 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
CHLORATE—2,554 lbs, Laila, Pimentel
RESIN—16,168 lbs, Independence Hall, Basle
COALTAR—2,225 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—17,705 lbs, Manhattan, Havre; 7,371 lbs, Black Tern, Amsterdam; 10,881 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 2,300 lbs, Korsholm, Gothenburg
ROSIN—16,160 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
PARAFFIN — 22,498 lbs, Exmouth, Thessalonika; 345,699 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 50,503 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 60,692 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; 33,300 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia; 11,122 lbs, Buenaventura, La Libertad; 150,665 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz; 62,507 lbs, Roma, Genoa; 20,201 lbs, Pastores, Antigua; 11,117 lbs, Korsholm, Gothenburg; 55,297 lbs, Laila, Valparaiso; 44,281 lbs, Helga, Valparaiso; (Cold Harbor) 13,658 lbs, Manchester; 45,374 lbs, Dublin; (Scanyork) 22,244 lbs, Gothenburg; 141,217 lbs, Copenhagen; 22,200 lbs, Memel; 82,304 lbs, Malmo; (Stavangerfjord) 15,576 lbs, Kristiansand; 20,045 lbs, Oslo; 11,122 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 34,812 lbs, Gloucester City, Bristol; (Excello) 22,154 lbs, Salonica; 18,118 lbs, Thessalonika
REFINED—(Ingria) 11,153 lbs, Leixoes; 5,577 lbs, Lisbon
SCALE—86,323 lbs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 121,256 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 107,795 lbs, Ingria, Haiphong; 364,254 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; (Scanyork) 48,647 lbs, Copenhagen; 31,190 lbs, Stockholm;
PARAFFIN, SCALE (Continued):—
60,435 lbs, American Trader, London; (Noordam) 153,949 lbs, Amsterdam; 11,122 lbs, Rotterdam; 3,645 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 96,817 lbs, Volendam, Amsterdam
PARIS GREEN—5,181 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
PHENOBARBITAL — 1,032 lbs, American Trader, London
SALTPETER—4,000 lbs, Buenaventura, Cartagena
SOAP—6,060 lbs, Platano, Panama City; 6,445 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
SODA, ASH—624 lbs, Black Tern, Brussels; 5,823 lbs, Helga, Buenaventura; 14,652 lbs, Transylvania, Glasgow; 7,820 lbs, American Trader, London; 13,300 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam; 55,010 lbs, Gloucester City, Bristol; (City of Kimberley) 27,842 lbs, Brisbane; 22,563 lbs, Sydney; 64,588 lbs, Melbourne
BICARBONATE—5,150 lbs, Jamaica, Port Limon; 4,642 lbs, Musa, Corinto; 6,100 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
BICHROMATE—3,898 lbs, Musa, Guayaquil; 9,638 lbs, Sessa, Valparaiso
CAUSTIC—7,180 lbs, Musa, Mollendo; 55,180 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; (Talamanca) 27,440 lbs, Porto Colombia; 28,720 lbs, La Libertad; 18,800 lbs, Buenaventura, Port Prince; (Sessa) 6,391 lbs, Guayaquil; 10,747 lbs, Arica; (Laila) 10,494 lbs, Buenaventura; 47,421 lbs, Talcahuano; (Helga) 8,419 lbs, Buenaventura; 47,499 lbs, Callao; 22,992 lbs, Valparaiso; (City of Kimberley) 77,565 lbs, Sydney; 20,118 lbs, Melbourne
CAUSTIC, SOLID—7,200 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
CYANIDE—17,040 lbs, Musa, Corinto; 2,180 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 3,600 lbs, Pastores, San Salvador; (Helga) 28,734 lbs, Pisco; 14,845 lbs, Mollendo
HYPOSULPHITE — 2,262 lbs, Talamanca, Porto Colombia
PHOSPHATE — 11,386 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton
SESQUI CARBONATE—2,432 lbs, Stavangerfjord.
SILICATE—13,072 lbs, Ponce, La Romana
SOLVENTS—7,525 lbs, American Trader, London
COALTAR—2,612 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
STARCH—3,876 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam
CORN — 28,200 lbs, Scanyork, Copenhagen; 4,935 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen; 750 lbs, Harmonides, Lourenco Marques; 14,000 lbs, Jamaica, Havana; (Porto Rico) 1,194 lbs, San Juan; 10,490 lbs, Mayaguez; 536 lbs, Ingria, Lourenco Marques
SULPHUR — (Harmonides) 43,210 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 45,200 lbs, East London; 36,150 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
TALC—448,000 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 11,110 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—6,349 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
TITANIUM PIGMENT—68,400 lbs, American Trader, London
TOLUOL—10,450 gls, Nozima, Yokohama
TURPENTINE — (City of Lyons) 7,295 gls, Auckland; 900 gls, Wellington; 2,750 gls, Greymouth; 200 gls, Lyttleton
VARNISH—(Brazil) 5,728 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 1,796 lbs, Buenos Aires; 2,618 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
WATERPROOFING COMP — 11,387 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
WITCH-HAZEL EXTRACT—487 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires; 1,447 lbs, Porto Rico, San Juan
WOLFRAM ORE — 56,902 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg
WOOD PRESERVER—1,634 lbs, Jamaica, Havana
ZINC OXIDE—10,880 lbs, American Trader, London; 495 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires; 4,938 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Black Gull, October 14; Capulin, October 11; City of Eastbourne, October 13; Crawford Ellis, October 15; Lehigh, October 13; Robin Goodfellow, October 10; San Clemente, October 14; Scanyork, October 13

ACID, CHROMIC—8,800 lbs, Capulin, Hamburg; 11,200 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester; 2,200 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—(Capulin) 5 tons, Havre; 6 tons, Gothenburg
SOLID—11 tons, Capulin, Havre; 275,247 tons, Lehigh, Liverpool
BLUE VITRIOL—1,000,000 lbs, Crawford Ellis, Tela
CHALK, PRECIP—60,000 lbs, Lehigh, Machester
CHEMICALS—22,046 lbs, Capulin, London; 389 lbs, Robin Goodfellow, Durban
CHROME YELLOW PASTE—500 lbs, San Elemente, Cristobal
CLEANER—400 lbs, Black Gull, Baden
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—800 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
COPRA CAKE—100 tons, Capulin, Havre
DEXTRIN—(Robin Goodfellow) 8,000 lbs, Durban; 4,000 lbs, Johannesburg; 62,480 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool; 6,000 lbs, City of Eastbourne, Capetown
GLASS FRIT, CRSHD—25,000 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
GREASE, LUBRIC—(Capulin) 30,525 lbs, Hamburg; 6,964 lbs, Oslo; 21,101 lbs, Scanyork, Stockholm; 400 lbs, San Clemente, Panama; (Black Gull) 11,925 lbs, Antwerp; 10,742 lbs, Rotterdam
INSECTICIDE—521 lbs, San Clemente, Colombia
LEAD, ARSENATE—22,032 lbs, Robin Goodfellow, Capetown
OIL, LUBRICATING—124½ bbls, Capulin, London; 457 bbls, Scanyork, Praha; 167 gls, Black Gull, Rotterdam
MINERAL—3,240 gls, Lehigh, Liverpool
PAINT, PREP—7,100 lbs, San Clemente, Cristobal
PASSION FLOWER HERB—2,205 lbs, Capulin, Havre
POLISH, AUTO—2,754 lbs, Robin Goodfellow, Durban
FURNITURE—(Robin Goodfellow) 402 lbs, Capetown; 648 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 1,238 lbs, Pretoria
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—2,200 lbs, Capulin, Revin; 200 lbs, Black Gull, Baden
POTASH BICHROMATE—4,032 lbs, Black Gull, Bombay
SAND, PREP—1,502 lbs, Capulin, London
SODA BICHROMATE—21,504 lbs, Black Gull, Bombay
STARCH, CORN—207,700 lbs, Black Gull, Antmerp
TITANIUM LITHOPONE—4,800 lbs, Capulin, London
WILDCHERRY BARK—3,127 lbs, Capulin, London
WITCH-HAZEL BARK AND LEAVES—5,466 lbs, Capulin, Havre

Beaumont Exports

Clearance Dates

El Grillo, October 11; Herbrand, October 13; Niobe, October 10

OIL, DIESEL—20,273 bbls, Niobe, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—78,436 bbls, El Grillo, Montreal; 108,623 bbls, Herbrand, Buenos Aires

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

Darien, October 17; Hallaren, October 17; Laconia, October 17; Lady Nelson, October 22; Magdapur, October 18; Newfoundland, October 21; Peter Maersk, October 19; Phemius, October 17; Yarmouth, October 15, 19

ALUMINA OXIDE — 140 bgs, and 13 kgs, 17,173 lbs, Magdapur, London
AMMONIA—10 cs, 170 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
ANIMAL DIP—230 dms, 100,290 lbs, Phemius, Manila
BAKING POWDER—40 bxs, 1,800 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
BLEACHING POWDER—1 crt, 45 lbs, Darien, Coco Solo
BLUE—1 cs, 60 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
BRISTLES — 9 cs, 1,037 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CEMENT, CAN — 4 dms, 184 lbs, Magdapur, London
RUBBER—(Darien) 10 dms, 4 cs, 98 gls, Panama; 10 dms, 2 cs, 157 gls, Havana; 1 dm, 56 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
WATERPROOF — 20 dms, 1,100 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CHEMICALS — 4 pkgs, 400 lbs, Magdapur, London
CLAY—8 bbls, 2,397 lbs, Magdapur, London
DEXTRIN—40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Darien, Havana
DISINFECTANT — 10 bbls, 500 gls, Darien, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—(Magdapur) 20 dms, 7,772 lbs, Walsall; 1 cs, 45 lbs, Leicester; 1 crtn, 36 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
SHOE—(Darien) 1 cs, 3 lbs, Panama; 3 crtns, 4 cs, 62 gls, Havana
GARNET ROCK—3 kgs, 996 lbs, Magdapur, London
GLUE, LIQ—1 half bbl, 379 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax, N S
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Newfoundland) 12 dms, 1,360 lbs, Liverpool; 14 cs, 504 lbs, St John's, N F
SOAP—(Darien) 13 bbls, 5,367 lbs, Santa Clara; 16 bbls, 6,858 lbs, Caibarien
INK, INDELIBLE—1 bx, Darien, Fort Randolph
PRINTING—1 bbl, 315 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth; 2 cs, 378 lbs, Laconia, Manchester
WRITING—15 pkgs, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
KEROSENE—75 bbls, 4,125 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
LINING COMP—1 dm, 482 lbs, Darien, Havana
MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 14 cs, 1,400 lbs, Newfoundland, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 bxs, and 4 cs, 301 lbs, Darien, Havana; 150 cs, 8,894 lbs, Laconia, Nottingham; 800 bxs, 2,500 gls, Magdapur, London; 10 cs, 700 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton; 1 cs, Lady Nelson, Kingston
MUCILAGE—1 cs, 30 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
OIL, LUBRICATING—3 cs, 150 gls, Laconia, Liverpool; 6 cs, 180 gls, Newfoundland, Liverpool
PEPPERMINT—10 dms, 3,841 lbs, Magdapur, North Wembley
SPEARMINT — 1 dm, 400 lbs, Magdapur, North Wembley
WATCH—3 bxs, 80 lbs, Magdapur, London
PAINT—3 cs, 18 pls, 51 crtns, Darien, Havana; 17 cs, 1 dm, 155 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
PASTE, ADHES—1 cs, 130 lbs, Peter Maersk, Shanghai; 1 dm, 5 gls, Magdapur, London
POLISH, SHOE—(Darien) 1 cs, 26 lbs, Panama; 4 kgs, 348 lbs, San Jose, C R; 1 pkg, 80 lbs, Havana; 1 crtn, 24 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
STOVE—30 cs, 1,103 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PUTTY—2 dms, 1,200 lbs, Magdapur, London; 10 dms, 15 crtns, 3 crts, 2,260 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, POWD—1 dm, 100 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
ROSIN—10 dms, 4,000 lbs, Hallaren, Stockholm; 5 bbls, 500 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
SAND, FOUNDRY—1 car, 60,000 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
SOAP, CASTILE—9 cs, 2,485 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
TAR—10 cs, 250 lbs, Darien, France Field
TOILET—(Darien) 15 cs, 356 lbs, Coco Solo; 10 cs, 237 lbs, Darien, France Field, C Z; 1 cs, 74 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton
SODA, CAUSTIC—1 dm, 425 lbs, Yarmouth, Lunenburg
SULPHIDE DROPS—1 dm, 414 lbs, Yarmouth, Windsor, N S
STAIN, SHOE—2 kgs, 178 lbs, Laconia, Liverpool
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, 50 lbs, Laconia, Nottingham; 1 cs, 12 lbs, Lady Nelson, Hamilton, Bermuda
TURPENTINE, WOOD—6 bxs, 60 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
VARNISH—10 cs, 61 gls, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
WAX, SHOE—5 cs, 500 lbs, Darien, Havana

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Hybert, October 15; Ida, October 15; Kelet, October 17; Louisiane, October 15; Luebeck, October 17; Tabor, October 13; West Cobalt, Octoober 13

BISMUTH METAL—25 tons, Hybert, Havre
BLACK, CARBON—10 tons, West Cobalt, Manchester
POTASH—1,798 tons, Hybert, Antwerp
SULPHUR—500 tons, West Cobalt, Liverpool; 50 tons, Tabor, Gothenburg; 25 tons, Louisiane, Havre; 240 bgs, Ida, Trieste; (Kelet) 1,500 tons, Cornerbrook; 500 tons, Dalhousie; 6,064 tons, Montreal; (Luebeck) 10 tons, Bremen; 139 bgs, Hamburg

Hopewell Exports

Clearance Dates

Crawford Ellis, October 16

SODA, NITRATE—(Crawford Ellis) 900 bgs, Tela; 4,000 bgs, Kingston

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

Ida, October 13; Johilla, October 18; Loch Don, October 13; Luebeck, October 15; Louisiane, October 14; Meanticut, October 15; Nicolo Odero, October 15; Raila, October 13; San Amado, October 18; Sheherazade, October 13; Teresa Odero, October 17; Tugela, October 17; West Cobalt, October 15

BLACK, CARBON—(Ida) 141 cs, Susak; 198 cs, Haifa; 1 cs, Salonica via Trieste-Venice; 50 cs, Piraeus; (Loch Don) 10 tons, Glasgow; 5 tons, Cork; 20 tons, London; 50 tons, Manchester; 100 tons, Louisiane, Havre; 1,000 cs, Nicolo Odero, Genoa; 150 tons, Luebeck, Bremen; 6,150 bgs, 235 cs,

BLACK, CARBON (Continued):—
Meanticut, Genoa; (West Cobalt) 4,550 pkgs, Liverpool; 7,887 pkgs, Manchester; 6,000 bgs, Liverpool-Manchester; (Tugela) 65 cs, Oslo; 210 cs, Gothenburg; 50 cs, Copenhagen; 1,497 bgs, 165 cs, Gdynia
CLAY—140 bgs, West Cobalt, Liverpool
GASOLINE—700 tons, Sheherazade, Havre; 7,336 tons, Raila, Nynaeshamn; 7,000 tons, San Amado, United Kingdom
KEROSENE—3,500 tons, San Amado, United Kingdom
LUBRICANTS—(Tugela) 13 pkgs, Bergen; 113 pkgs, Oslo; 40 pkgs, Copenhagen
OIL, FUEL—10,000 tons, Teresa Odero, La Spezia
LUBRICATING—30 dms, Tugela, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,500 tons, Sheherazade, Havre

Lake Charles Exports
Clearance Date

Almeria Lykes, October 9

LARD—(Almeria Lykes) 75 tins, Arecibo; 50 cns, Ponce; 1,165 cns, San Juan

Los Angeles Exports
Clearance Dates

Albertolite, October 15; Argyll, October 8; Canada, October 11; Captain A F Lucas, October 10; China Arrow, October 13; City of Los Angeles, October 10; Columbian, October 8; Elstree Grange, October 10; Emidio, October 8; Iro, October 12; Kongsgaard, October 6; Leme, October 11; Lochavon, October 13; Monterey, October 12; Pacific Grove, October 13; Royal Star, October 11; San Cyriano, October 10; Tigre, October 11; Vera, October 11; Vinni, October 10; Yamabiko, October 11; Yamaura, October 12

ACETONE—123 dms, 44,040 lbs, Lochavon, Amsterdam
ACID, BORIC—600 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Tigre, Liverpool (Monterey), 125 pkgs, 14,560 lbs, Sydney; 122 pkgs, 13,660 lbs, Melbourne; (Yamaura) 40 bgs, 4,410 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 179 bgs, 20,050 lbs, Sao Paulo; (Royal Star) 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, London; 1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Liverpool
ASPHALT, GILSONITE—380 bgs, 80,720 lbs, Royal Star, London
LIQUID—20 dms, 5,590 lbs, Lochmonar, Vancouver
SOLID—117 dms, 62,010 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Cristobal
BLACK, CARBON—210 cs, 63,000 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
BLUE VITRIOL—500 lbs, Vinni, Panama City
BORATE (Tigre) 11,910 pkgs, 1,501,160 lbs, London; 3,387 bgs, 623,560 lbs, Liverpool; 705 sks, 116,890 lbs, Yamabiko, Osaka
BORAX—(Tigre) 402 pkgs, 45,050 lbs, London; 1,120 bgs, 136,800 lbs, Liverpool; (Monterey) 340 pkgs, 38,080 lbs, Sydney; 205 pkgs, 22,960 lbs, Melbourne; (Yamaura) 286 bgs, 40,040 lbs, Sao Paulo; 400 bgs, 39,600 lbs, Santos; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Elstree Grange, London; (Royal Star) 4,100 bgs, 459,200 lbs, London; London; 1,100 bgs, 123,200 lbs, Hull; 3,140 bgs, 369,600 lbs, Liverpool; 4,000 bgs, 448,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 5,000 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Leme, Marseilles
CLAY, GRD—600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Lockavon, Suez
CLEANER—630 lbs, Monterery, Melbourne; 16,310 lbs, Lochavon, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—160 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
DIACETONE—22 dms, 9,390 lbs, Yamabiko, Osaka
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—221 bgs, 22,430 lbs, Tigre, Liverpool
FILM SCRAP—11,970 lbs, Tigre, London
GASOLINE—95,861 bbls, 25,019,720 lbs, China Arrow, Nagaevo; 15,000 dms, 4,940,470 lbs, Yamabiko, Yokohama; 119,594 bbls, 31,214,030 lbs, Kongsgaard, Dairen; 101,367 bbls, 26,456,790 lbs, San Cipriano, Aruba; (Vera) 41,050 bbls, 10,714,050 lbs, Sydney/Brisbane; 26,286 bbls, 6,860,650 lbs, Melbourne
ETHYL—13,924 bbls, 3,536,700 lbs, Vera, Sydney/Brisbane
INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Tigre) 219 bgs, 22,450 lbs, Hull; 622 bgs, 61,640 lbs, Stockholm; 1,102 bgs, 110,200 lbs, Oslo; 444 bgs, 44,400 lbs, Helsingfors-Helsinki; (Monterey) 637 bgs, 86,880 lbs, Sydney; 112 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Melbourne; 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Pacific Grove, Vancouver; (Lochavon) 221 bgs, 22,430 lbs, Liverpool; 442 bgs, 44,860 lbs, Glasgow; 105 sx, 10,500 lbs, Funchal; 2,461 bgs, 240,580 lbs, Elstree Grange, London
LACQUER—2,890 lbs, Leme, Lugano
THINNER—3,600 lbs, Leme, Lugano
LINING COMP—50 dms, 2,850 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
OIL, AVOCADO—560 lbs, Elstree Grange, London
DIESEL—9,681 bbls, 3,020,470 lbs, Yamabiko, Yokohama-Osaka
FUEL—34,520 bbls, 11,495,160 lbs, Captain A F Lucas, Mazatlan; 23,916 bbls, 7,964,030 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 57,444 bbls, 19,128,850 lbs, Emidio, Manila-Cebu; 54,277 bbls, 18,057,590 lbs, Iro, Kure
LEMON—6 dms, 2,280 lbs, Royal Star, London
ORANGE—26 dms, 9,960 lbs, Elstree Grange, London; 2 dms, 770 lbs, Royal Star, Rotterdam
PECTIN, CITROUS—600 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne; (Canada) 3,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 600 lbs, Stockholm; 1,400 lbs, Elstree Grange, London; 6,400 lbs, Royal Star, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—64,524 bbls, 20,131,490 lbs, Albertolite, Ioco
GAS, LIQ—112 cyls, 2,130 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
ROSIN, GUM—310 bbls, 155,000 lbs, Yamabiko, Osaka
SODA ASH—800 sx, 80,000 lbs, Josephine Lawrence, Ocean Falls; (Yamaura) 2,500 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 300 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Sao Paulo; 1,323 bgs, 134,400 lbs, Santos
CARBONATE—1,200 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
SULPHITE—2,700 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
SULPHUR—80 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Vinni, Cali
TALC—150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Monterey, Sydney; 600 sx, 60,000 lbs, Elstree Grange, London
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—20 bbls, 6,000 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
TOILET PREPS—620 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne; (Columbian) 450 lbs, Ciudad; 400 lbs, San Juan; (Canada) 300 lbs, Kingston; 300 lbs, Amsterdam; 2,300 lbs, Vinni, Caracas; 1,100 lbs, City of Los Angeles, Panama City; (Leme) 400 lbs, Gibraltar; 1,100 lbs, Tirana

Mobile Exports
Clearance Dates

Johilla, October 15; Nordvangen, October 13

COTTONSEED MEAL—800 bgs, Johilla, Vancouver
LARD—(Nordvangen) 300 tins, 50 ctns, Ciudad Trujillo; 2,000 tins, La Guaira
OIL, PINE—120 dms, Johilla, Vancouver
PETROLATUM—55 dms, Johilla, Vancouver
PINETAR—(Johilla) 100 pkgs, Victoria; 10 dms, Vancouver
ROSIN, GUM—(Nordvangen) 50 dms, Ciudad Trujillo; 10 dms, Carpana
PINE—150 dms, Johilla, Victoria
WOOD—(Nordvangen) 10 dms, Carpana; 60 dms, Puerto Cabello; 85 dms, La Guaira
TURPENTINE—450 dms, Johilla, Vancouver

New Orleans Exports
Clearance Dates

Arica, October 10; Brastagi, October 6; Duquesne, October 10; Indiana, October 4; Marathon, October 18; Ulua, October 1

ASPHALT—31 tons, Indiana, Havre
CRUDE—191 sx, Duquesne, Hamburg
BLACK, CARBON—163 cs, Duquesne, Hamburg; 23 tons, Indiana, Havre; 120 tons, Arica, Havre
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL—1 bbl, Indiana, Havre
CLAY—40 sx, Ulua, Havana
COLOR—20 bbls, Ulua, Havana
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP—24 tons, Indiana, Havre
GREASE, LUBRICATING—5 dms, Ulua, Cristobal
KEROSENE—75 cs, Ulua, Puerto Limon
LARD—(Ulua) 600 tins, 1,500 dms, Havana; 100 tins, Panama; 1,200 tins, Puerto Limon; 300 tins, Puerto Armuelles; 500 tins, Guayaquil
OIL, LUBRICATING — (Indiana) 75 tons Havre; 33 tons, Antwerp; 250 dms, Ulua, Valparaiso
PINE—4 tons, Indiana, Havre
PAINT—(Ulua) 8 tons, Cristobal; 3 dms, Bocas del Toro
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—85,000 bbls, Marathon, Montreal
ROSIN—(Brastagi) 75 dms, Singapore; 300 dms, Batavia; (Ulua) 5 dms, Panama; 200 sx, Cartagena
WOOD—(Ulua) 30 cs, Havana; 40 dms, Puerto Limon; 60 dms, Cartagena; 20 dms, Buenaventura
SALT—85 tons, Ulua, Havana
SHRIMP BRAN—100 sx, Ulua, Panama
TURPENTINE—5 dms, Brastagi, Singapore
WOOD—105 dms, 30 cs, Ulua, Havana

Norfolk Exports
Clearance Dates

Kolsnaren, October 19; Penrith Castle, October 16; Pipestone County, October 19

DRUGS—44 bls, 9,916 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
PAINT, PREP—5 kits, Penrith Castle, Manila
POTASH MURIATE—(Kolsnaren) 5,150 bgs, 514 tons, Stockholm; 100 bgs, 10 tons, Gothenburg
STARCH, CORN—660 bgs, Penrith Castle, Manila

Philadelphia Exports
Clearance Dates

Anita, October 17; Black Falcon, October 19; Cape Howe, October 16; City of Bath, October 14; City of Eastbourne, October 18; Cubano, October 19; Executive, October 18; Jefferson Myers, October 19; Lehigh, October 15; Magdapur, October 15; Manchester Brigade, October 20; Morviken, October 18; Rydboholm, October 18; Sarcoxie, October 17; Sawokla, October 17; Scanmail, October 16; Winkler, October 21

ADHESIVE MATERIAL—49 ctns, City of Bath, Cairo
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—59 dms, Sawokla, Sydney
ALUMINA SULPHATE—300 bbls, Sawokla, Manila
AMYL ACETATE—6 dms, Cubano, Rio de Janeiro
ANTI-FREEZE SOL—40 ctns, 50 dms, Rydboholm, Stockholm
KNOCK COMP—564 dms, Magdapur, London; (Rydboholm) 10 dms, Helsingfors; 45 dms, Gothenburg
ASPHALT—4 pkgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
BENZOL—88 pkgs, Anita, Buenos Aires; 21 dms, Cape Howe, Pernambuco; 50 dms, Cubano, Buenos Aires; 101,958 gls, 1 bx, Winkler, Antwerp
BLACK, BONE—36 bgs, Sawokla, Sydney; 10 bgs, City of Eastbourne, East London
BUTYL ACETATE—90 dms, Sawokla, Sydney
CAMPHOR, SYNTH—3 bbls, Cubano, Buenos Aires
CEMENT, GASKET (City of Eastbourne) 4 ctns, Johannesburg, 4 ctns, East London
FURNACE—12 bbls, Scanmail, Gothenburg
INSULATING—2 bgs, Rydboholm, Bergen
CHEMICALS—50 dms, Lehigh, Amsterdam via Manchester
SPECIALTIES—1 pkg, Manchester Brigade, Manchester; 1 bx, Rydboholm, Stockholm
CLEANER—16 bbls, 1 bx, Cubano, Buenos Aires; 1 dm, Sawokla, Sydney
COALTAR PROD—21 bbls, Cape Howe, Recife
INTERMEDIATES—4 bbls, 1 dm, Cape Howe, Recife; 7 dms, Cubano, Buenos Aires
COCOA CAKE—1,600 pkgs, Black Falcon, Amsterdam
COLLODION COTTON—80 bbls, 55 dms, Magdapur, London; 286 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
CYANIDE, CRUDE—(Sawokla) 1 dm, Sydney; 20 dms, Melbourne
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 4 cyls, Scanmail, Stockholm
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—(Cubano) 14 bbls, Rio Janeiro; 13 bbls, Santos
ETHYL ACETATE—(Sawokla) 6 dms, Sydney; 6 dms, Adelaide
FILTER SAND—150 bgs, Magdapur, London; 277 bgs, Scanmail, Gdynia
FUEL TRACTOR—(City of Eastbourne) 100 cs, Durbac; 50 cs, East London; 500 cs, Beira
GASOLINE—35,142 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; (City of Eastbourne) 100 cs, 1,000 bbls, Mossel Bay; 500 bbls, Port Elizabeth; 2,000 cs, Durban
GREASE, LUBRICATING — (Magdapur) 18 dms, Southampton; 90 bbls, London; 5 dms, 10 half dms, City of Bath, Karachi; (Scanmail) 5 bbls, 3 dms, Gothenburg; 15 bbls, 5 dms, Copenhagen; 46 dms, Stockholm; 11 dms, Helsingfors; 70 cs, 20 pls, 2 bxs, Cubano, Sao Paulo; (Sawokla) 1 kg, 1 cs, Sydney; 2 dms, 3 kgs, Melbourne; 9 dms, Adelaide; 8 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam; (Manchester Brigade) 28 pkgs, Liverpool; 18 pkgs, Manchester; (City of Eastbourne) 6 ctns, 12 dms, East London; 40 bskts, 38 cs, Walfisch Bay; 5 cs, Luderitz Bay; 145 bskts, 25 cs, Capetown; 30 cs, 10 dms, 50 bskts, Mossel Bay; 20 cs, Port Elizabeth; 120 bskts, 75 dms, Durban; 50 bskts, Lourenco Marques; 40 bskts, Beira
LICORICE EXTRACT—80 dms, Sarcoxie, Hull
PASTE—5 cs, City of Bath, Alexandria; (Rydboholm) 50 cs, Gefle; 20 cs, Malmo; 12 cs, Cubano, Rio de Janeiro; 55 cs, Sawokla, Melbourne; (Black Falcon) 4 pkgs, Antwerp; 100 pkgs, Rotterdam; 275 cs, 20 dms, Sarcoxie, Hull; 85 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool; (City of Eastbourne) 5 cs, Port Elizabeth; 25 cs, Rustenburg
WASTE—100 dms, Magdapur, London
LINSEED CAKE—1,429 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 1,260 bgs, Sarcoxie, Hamburg; 1,260 bgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
MEAL—2,500 bgs, Lehigh, Belfast
MANGANESE ORE—8 bbls, Sawokla, Melbourne
MEDICINAL PREPS — 11 ctns, Magdapur, London; (City of Bath) 6 bxs, Karachi; 38 bxs, Bombay; 26 cs, 1 bbl, Calcutta
MINERAL SPTS—(City of Eastbourne) 25 cs, East London; 25 cs, Beira
MOLASSES—75 bbls, Lehigh, Dublin
MORTAR, BONDING—2 dms, Jefferson Myers, Valparaiso
NAPHTHALENE—10 ctns, Swokla, Honolulu
OIL, CAMPHOR—6 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
FLOTATION—20 dms, Sawokla, Sydney
ILLUMINATING — 100 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp (City of Eastbourne) 350 cs, Mossel Bay; 1,300 cs, Port Elizabeth; 2,750 cs, Durban; 150 cs, East London; 1,750 cs, Beira
LUBRICATING — 350 pkgs, Anita, Montevideo; (Cape Howe) 26 dms, Para; 217 pkgs, Pernambuco; 25 pkgs, Cabedello; 188 pkgs, Ceara; 140 bbls, Bahia; 80 bbls, 52 cs, 1 dm, Magdapur, London; (City of Bath) 235 dms, Karachi; 35 dms, 5 cs, 765 pkgs, a quantity, Calcutta; 25 pkgs, Port Said; 779 pkgs, Karachi; 532 pkgs, Madras; 617 pkgs, Bombay; 102 pkgs, Port Okha; 50 pkgs, Colombo; 245 pkgs, Basra; 65 dms, Aden; (Executive) 350 pkgs, Piraeus; 25 pkgs, Salonica; 85 pkgs, Istanbul; (Scanmail) 521 dms, Gothenburg; 125 dms, 840 pkgs, 10 bbls, 18 cs, Copenhagen; 121 bbls, 104 dms, 28 pkgs, Gdynia; 1 dm, 1 bx, 100 bbls, Stockholm; 3,433 pkgs, 131 dms, 80 half dms, 20 qtr dms, Helsingfors; (Lehigh) 65 bbls, Manchester; 40 bbls, Liverpool; 50 bbls, Dublin; 18 dms, 40 ctns, Belfast; 343 dms, Glasgow; (Morviken) 1,246 dms, Yokohama; 1,035 dms, Moji; 3,365 dms, Kobe; (Cubano) 41 pkgs, 480 bbls, 173 dms, 2,778 cs, Santos; 710 pkgs, Porto Alegre; 402 pkgs, Rio Grande do Sul; 198 dms, 205 cs, 25 kgs, 1 bx, Sao Paulo; (Sawokla) 100 dms, Brisbane; 183 dms, 429 pkgs, Sydney; 200 pls, 133 dms, 1 bx, 185 pkgs, Melbourne; 88 dms, 90 pkgs, 50 pls, Adelaide; 10 dms, Lautoka; 48 dms, Manila; 25 cs, Hongkong; 60 dms, Cebu; 160 pkgs, and a quantity, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 65 dms, Sarcoxie, London; 10 dms, 53 ctns, Jefferson Myers, Barranquilla; (Winkler) 9,110 bbls, Birkenhead; 8,263 bbls, London; 3 ctns, 1 dm, 1,820 bbls, Antwerp (Manchester Brigade) 17 pkgs, Birkenhead; 63 pkgs, Liverpool; 324 pkgs, Manchester; (City of Eastbourne) 290 dms, 15 cs, East London; 140 dms, 30 cs, Walfisch Bay; 50 cs, 10 dms, Luderitz Bay; 285 dms, 5 cs, Capetown; 230 cs, 548 dms, Mossel Bay; 85 dms, Port Elizabeth; 220 dms, 60 cs, 50 pkgs, Durban; 275 cs, 530 dms, Lourenco Marques
NEATSFOOT—5 dms, Lehigh, Liverpool; 25 dms, Rydboholm, Norrkoeping; 5 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
PAINT, ENAMEL—5 ctns, City of Melbourne, East London
PARAFFIN—(Scanmail) 9 bbls, Copenhagen; 84 bbls, Stockholm; (Lehigh) 213 bbls, Liverpool; 639 bbls, Dublin; 85 bbls, Glasgow; (Rydboholm) 84 bbls, Stugsund; 420 bbls, Stockholm; 2,520 bbls, Gothenburg; 572 pkgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 250 bgs, 420 bbls, Winkler, Antwerp; 213 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester; 112 bbls, City of Eastbourne, Lourenco Marques
REFINED—10 bgs, Rydboholm, Oslo; (Jefferson Myers) 60 bgs, Arica; 200 bgs, Chiclayo; 350 bgs, Guayaquil; 125 bgs, Valparaiso
SCALE—850 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
PETROLATUM—(Sawokla) 10 dms, Brisbane; 50 dms, Sydney; 48 dms, Melbourne; 5 dms, Adelaide
PHENOL—56 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
POLISH, AUTO—(City of Eastbourne) 52 ctns, Johannesburg; 148 ctns, East London
RESIN, COALTAR—23 dms, Magdapur, London; 2 dms, Sawokla, Melbourne; 5 pkgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
RUBBING COMP—(City of Eastbourne) 12 cs, Johannesburg; 8 cs, East London
RUTILE—6 dms, Lehigh, Manchester; 42 dms, Rydboholm, Gothenburg; 33 pkgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
SEAWEED—21 bls, Lehigh, Dublin
SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID—2 ctns, City of Eastbourne, Johannesburg
SOAP—14 ctns, City of Eastbourne, East London
SODA ASH—1 dm, Sawokla, Sydney
SILICATE—6 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Ashton
SOLVENT—10 dms, Cubano, Buenos Aires
TANNING EXTRACT—45 bbls, Lehigh, Glasgow; 10 pkgs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
TOILET PREPS—(City of Eastbourne) 1 cs, East London; 1 cs, Pretoria
TOLUOL—705,516 lbs, Winkler, Antwerp
VALVE GRINDING COMP—1 ctn, City of Eastbourne, Johannesburg
XYLOL—1 dm, Sawokla, Sydney

Port Arthur Exports
Clearance Dates

Adria, October 6; Arminda, October 13; Deroche, October 12; Albert L Ellsworth, October 13; Europe, October 15; Good Gulf, October 10; Caroline Maersk, October 17; Gustaf E Reuter, October 11; Margaret Lykes, October 7; Meanticut, October 10; New York, October 9; Realf, October 16; Reaper, October 12

ASPHALT, LIQUID—(Arminda) 1 bx, Ciudad Trujillo; 4 bxs, Puerto Barrios; 1 bx, Puerta Plata
SEMI-SOLID—5 cs, Arminda, Port Prince
SOLID—134 dms, Margaret Lykes, Cristobal; 5 dms, Arminda, Cristobal
BLENDING FLUID — 72 bbls, Reaper, La Coruna-Bilbao
GASOLINE—(New York) 8,260 bbls, San Juan; 60 bbls, Guayanilla; 47,926 bbls, San Juan-Guayanilla; 34,341 bbls, Good Gulf, Antwerp; 25,794 bbls, Deroche, Antwerp; 70,820 bbls, Reaper, La Coruna-Bilbao; (Arminda) 750 dms, Alvaro Obregon; 850 dms, Puerto Barrios; 350 bbls, 400 dms, Puerto Limon; 475 dms, 60 bbls, Cristobal; 150 bbls, San Pedro de Macoris; 900 bbls, 3 dms, Port au Prince; (Europe) 42,841 bbls, Thameshaven; 42,841 bbls, Liverpool; 65,776 bbls, Realf, Copenhagen
ANTI-KNOCK—47,918 bbls, Deroche, Antwerp
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Margaret Lykes) 65 dms, Buenaventura; 128 dms, 139 cs, Cristobal; (New York) 23 cs, 1 dm, San Juan; 4 dms, 6 hlf bbls, Guayanilla; 45 bbls, Meanticut, Genoa; 57 dms, 787 bbls, Reaper, La Coruna-Bilbao; (Arminda) 51 dms, 27 cs, Ciudad Trujillo; 5 dms, 12 cs, Puerto Barrios; 1 cs, Puerto Limon; 25 dms, Cristobal; 42 dms, San Pedro de Macoris; 2 dms, 13 cs, Cape Haitien; 11 dms, 25 cs, Port Prince
KEROSENE—(New York) 3,400 cs, Guayanilla; 8,905 bbls, San Juan-Guayanilla; (Arminda) 3,700 cs, Ciudad Trujillo; 500 cs, Puerto Barrios; 50 bbls, Cristobal; 1,000 cs, 10 bbls, Puerto Plata; 690 cs, Cape Haitien; 800 cs, Gonaives; 1,000 cs, St Marc; 900 cs, Port au Prince; 11,695 bbls, Europe, Thameshaven
OIL, DIESEL — 8,994 bbls, New York, San Juan-Guayanilla; 25 dms, Arminda, Ciudad Trujillo; 3,786 bbls, Europe, Liverpool
FLOOR—3 cs, Arminda, Port au Prince
FUEL—64,416 bbls, Caroline Maersk, Ceuta
FUEL RESIDUE — 3,520 bbls, Good Gulf, Antwerp
GAS—66,197 bbls, Gustaf E Reuter, Hamburg; 14,478 bbls, Caroline Maersk, Ceuta; 31,530 bbls, Realf, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING—(Margaret Lykes) 100 dms, La Union; 175 dms, 85 cs, Buenaventura; 407 dms, 404 cs, Cristobal; (New York) 112 dms, San Juan; 296 dms, 95 cs, 58 bbls, Guayanilla; 770 bbls, 15 half bbls, Meanticut, Genoa; 19,849 bbls, 350 dms, Good Gulf, Antwerp; 1,007 dms, Reaper, La Coruna-Bilbao; (Arminda) 226 dms, 75 cs, Ciudad Trujillo; 32 dms, 30 cs, Puerto Barrios; 2 dms, Puerto Limon; 68 dms, 15 cs, Cristobal; 18 cs, Puerto Plata; 75 dms, San Pedro de Macoris; 13 dms, 6 cs, Cape Haitien; 124 dms, 25 cs, Port au Prince
PAINT, PREPARED—(Arminda) 5 cs, Ciudad Trujillo; 6 dms, Puerto Barrios; 1 dm, Cristobal; 1 dm, Port au Prince
PARAFFIN—2 cs, Margaret Lykes, Cristobal; (Arminda) 15 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo; 3 bgs, Cape Haitien; 10 bgs, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 70,195 bbls, Adria, Brake; 94,359 bbls, Albert, L Ellsworth, Montreal
PRODUCTS—4 bxs, samples, Arminda, Port au Prince

San Francisco Exports
Clearance Dates

Asama, October 5; Baldhill, September 30; Canada, October 5; Cingalese Prince, October 1; Martin Bakke, October 1; Nore, October 3; San Clemente, October 3; San Diego, October 1; San Francisco, October 4; San Ramon, October 6; Saparoea, October 4; Silvermaple, October 4; Thorshavn, October 5; Tigre, October 5; Tolten, September 26; Villanger, September 30

ABRASIVE PAPER—4 crts, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
ACETONE—5 dms, Silvermaple, Manila
ACID—(Saparoea) 2 kgs, Manila; 15 cs, Singapore
BORIC—200 sks, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai; 10 dms, Silvermaple, Batavia
BORIC, POWD — 3 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
SULPHURIC—2 crbys, Tolten, Papeete
TARTARIC—6 bbls, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai
ALCOHOL—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
ALLYL CHLORIDE — 2 dms, San Diego, France
AMMONIA, ANHYD — 30 cyls, Silvermaple, Singapore
CARBONATE—5 cs, Tolten, Papeete
SULPHATE—300 sks, Tolten, Papeete; 5,080 sks, Silvermaple, Iloilo-Cebu-Manila
APRICOT KERNELS—25 sks, Tigre, Stockholm; 270 sks, Villanger, Holland; (Canada) 380 sks, Copenhagen; 150 sks, London; 35 sks, Gothenburg; 50 sks, Stockholm
ASPHALT — 2,520 dms, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai; (Silvermaple) 656 bbls, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 3,790 bbls, Samarang-Sourabaya-Batavia; 266 bbls, Port Swettenham; (Saparoea) 10 bbls, Singapore; 3,102 dms, Rangoon; 3,305 dms, Calcutta; 2 dms, Medan
GILSONITE—55 sks, Martin Bakke, United Kingdom; 62 sks, Saparoea, Calcutta; 31 sks, Canada, Gothenburg
BEVERAGE CONC—(Saparoea) 10 cs, Sourabaya; 5 cs, Batavia
BLACK, CARBON—(Asama) 40 sks, Kawasaki; 8 sks, Tokio
BLEACHING POWDER — 27 dms, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
BLUE, LAUNDRY—50 cs, Silvermaple, Manila
ULTRAMARINE—1 bbl, Tolten, Papeete
BORAX CRYST—25 dms, Silvermaple, Batavia
BRAKE FLUID—3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CALCIMINE—237 cs, Saparoea, Calcutta
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—4 dms, Tolten, Papeete
CARBON DIOXIDE—6 cyls, Tolten, Papeete
CEMENT, KEENE'S — 160 sks, Silvermaple, Manila
LINOLEUM—13 cs, Saparoea, Rangoon
MAGNESIA—500 sks, Silvermaple, Manila
CHARCOAL, POWD—3 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
CHEMICALS — 24 dms, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai; (Saparoea) 5 dms, Singapore; 1 keg, Manila; 11 cs, Samarang; 2 dms, Asama, Osaka
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ — 10 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CHLOROFORM — 12 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
CLEANER—12 dms, Tigre, Hull; 5 cs, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
PIPE—2 cs, Cingalese Prince, Manila
COALTAR—1 cs, 5 dms, Tolten, Papeete
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,000 sks, Silvermaple, Manila
CRESOL SOLUT, COMP — 6 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
EPSOM SALT—6 kgs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
ETHER—18 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
FERROMANGANESE — 37 bbls, Silvermaple, Manila
FILTER CLOTH—2 cs, Saparoea, Manila
FLYSPRAY—21 cs, Silvermaple-Port Swettenhem-Penang
GASOLINE—449 dms, 620 cs, Tolten, Papeete
5,000 bbls, Cingalese Prince, Manila
GLUCOSE—21 crts, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
GLYCERIN—6 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
GREASE, AXLE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CUP—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
LUBRICATING—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete; (Silvermaple) 1 cs, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 2 dms, Singapore; (Saparoea) 3 dms, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 2 dms, 5 cs, Madras; 4 bbls, Sumatra; 40 dms, Asama, Dairen
GUM, MASTIC—2 cs, Silvermaple, Manila
GYPSUM—15 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
HEPTANE, NORMAL—1 cs, Saparoea, Calcutta
HOPS—3 cs, 1 bl, Tolten, Papeete; 3 bls Asama, Solan; 1 bl, Canada, Port of Spain
INK, INDELIBLE—4 cs, Silvermaple, Manila
PRINTING—1 cs, San Diego, Belgium; (Cingalese Prince) 9 dms, 9 pls, Hongkong; 4 pls, 1 cs, Shanghai; 10 dms, Silvermaple, Singapore; (Saparoea) 17 kgs, 1 cs, Batavia; 2 dms, Macassar
WRITING—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete; (Cingalese Prince) 19 pkgs, Saigon; 29 pkgs, Manila
INSECTICIDE—210 cs, Silvermaple, Singapore; 33 cs, Saparoea, Manila
KEROSENE—4 dms, 990 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 7,910 bbls, Saparoea, Calcutta
LACQUER—8 kgs, Silvermaple, Manila; 1 cs Saparoea, Katmandu
THINNER—50 kgs, Saparoea, Calcutta

LEAD ARSENATE—26 cs, San Diego, France
RED—50 kgs, Silvermaple, Manila
WHITE—200 kgs, Cingalese Prince, Manila; 150 kgs, Silvermaple, Manila
LYE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
MAGNESITE—800 sks, Tigre, Sauda
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Cingalese Prince) 31 cs, Hongkong; 49 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Asama, Yokohama
METHALLYL CHLORIDE—2 dms, San Diego, France
METHYL BROMIDE—1 cs, Silvermaple, Manila
METHYLETHYL KETONE—1 dm, Saparoea, Calcutta
MILK POWDER—10 bbls, Cingalese Prince, Manila; 1 cs, Silvermaple, Babo
MUCILAGE—6 bdls, Cingalese Prince, Manila
NITROBENZENE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
OIL—2 dms, Tolten, Papeete
CITRONELLA—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CYLINDER—5 dms, Tolten, Papeete; 2 dms, Silvermaple, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; (Saparoea) 2 dms, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 25 dms, Madras
DIESEL—66 dms, Tolten, Papeete; 49,112 bbls, Thorshavn, Japan; 49,420 bbls, San Ramon, Japan
ENGINE—6 dms, Tolten, Papeete
FUEL—1,622 bbls, Asama, Kobe; 20,094 bbls, Thorshavn, Japan; 22,967 bbls, San Ramon, Japan
GAS—(Saparoea) 6,862 bbls, Cebu; 6,958 bbls, Saparoea, Manila
LEMON—7 cs, Asama, Yokohama
LINSEED—4 cs, 5 kgs, 3 dms, Tolten, Papeete
LUBRICATING—4 cs, 1 dm, Tolten, Papeete; 15 dms, San Diego, France; 150 dms, Cingalese Prince, Shanghai; (Silvermaple) 20 dms, Macassar; 76 dms, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 25 dms, Belawan-Medan; 50 dms, Madras; 15 dms, Belawan; 270 dms, Penang; 325 dms, Singapore; 235 dms, Port Swettenham; 140 dms, Singapore; 20 dms, Batavia; 14 dms, Sourabaya; (Saparoea) 465 dms, and 2,320 bbls, Calcutta; 51 dms, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang; 45 dms Madras; 20 dms, Rangoon; 90 dms, Singapore; (Asama) 210 dms, Jinsen; 45 dms, Fusan; 15 dms, Canada, Kingston
MOTOR—16 dms, 20 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PAINT—4 cs, Tolten, Papeete
TRANSMISSION—3 dms, Silvermaple, Singapore-Port Swettenham - Penang; 3 dms, Saparoea, Singapore-Port Swettenham-Penang
PAINT—26 cs, Tolten, Papeete; (Cingalese Prince) 1 cs, Chiengmai; 30 pls, 65 cs, 6 dms, 10 kgs, Manila; (Silvermaple) 25 pls, Samarang; 11 cs, Singapore; 50 kgs, 15 cs, Manila; (Saparoea) 436 cs, 379 pls, 80 dms, Calcutta; 15 pls, 4 cs, Rangoon; 47 kits, Asama, Tokyo
COPPER—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
DECK—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PASTE—5 cs, Saparoea, Calcutta; 1 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 5 kgs, Asama, Hakodate
PREPARED—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 20 cs, 2 kgs, Tolten, Papeete
REMOVER—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
THINNER—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PARADICHLOROBENZENE — 10 kgs, Saparoea, Manila
PASTE, LINOLEUM—10 dms, Tolten, Lyttelton
ADHESIVE—2 cs, Saparoea, Manila
PEPPER, BLACK—15 sks, San Diego, Antofagasta
PETROLATUM, YELLOW—30 dms, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
PETROLEUM—5 cs, Silvermaple, Penang; 200 dms, Saparcea, Rangoon
CRUDE—66,831 bbls, Baldhill, Shellburn; 36,000 bbls, San Clemente, Japan
DISTILLATE—88,000 bbls, Nore, Curacao
REFINED—1,000 cs, Tolten, Papeete
GAS, LIQ—1 cyl, Tolten, Papeete
PRODUCTS—5 cs, Silvermaple, Singapore; 2 cs, Saparoea, Rangoon
POLISH, METAL—3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
SHOE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 7 cs, Cingalese Prince, Manila; 10 cs, Saparoea, Manila
POTASH ETHYLXANTHATE—8 dms, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
IODIDE—3 dms, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
PERMANGANATE—3 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong; 3 dms, Silvermaple, Manila
PUTTY—1 bbl, Tolten, Papeete
ROSIN, GUM—6 bbls, Asama, Yokohama
RUBBING COMP—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
SALT—149 sks, 18 bls, 26 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 25 cs, Saparoea, Batavia; 7,875,000 lbs, San Francisco, Osaka
SARDINE MEAL—1,120 sks, Canada, Gothenburg
SOAP—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 50 cs, Cingalese Prince, Manila
LAUNDRY—(Cingalese Prince) 2 cs, Hongkong; 250 cs, Manila; 60 cs, Saparoea, Rangoon
POWDER—3 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
TOILET—54 cs, Cingalese Prince, Yunnanfu
SODA—(Saparoea) 1 dm, Manila; 32 cs, Manila; 2 cs, Singapore
ASH—15 sks, Tolten, Papeete
BICARBONATE—3 cs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
CAUSTIC—13 dms, Tolten, Papeete
NITRATE—110 sks, Tolten, Papeete
SILICATE—100 dms, Cingalese Prince, Manila; 60 dms, Silvermaple, Manila
SOLVENT—4 dms, Saparoea, Calcutta
DRAINPIPE—10 cs, Cingalese Prince, Manila
STAIN, WOOD—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete; (Cingalese Prince) 6 cs, Manila; 5 cs, Bangkok; (Saparoea) 3 cs, Fort Mills; 2 cs, Manila; 2 cs, Silvermaple, Manila
TREEWASH—3 dms, Canada, Copenhagen
TURPENTINE—20 cs, Tolten, Papeete
GUM—10 dms, Asama, Kobe
VARNISH—7 cs, Tolten, Papeete
WAX—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
YEAST—(Asama) 180 cs, Yokohama; 100 cs, Kobe
ZINC DUST—(San Diego) 20 cs, Peru; 91 cs, Ecuador

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Bennestvet, October 23; Malayan Prince, October 18; Mormacsul, October 19; San Bernardino, October 14

CLAY—1,895 tons, Bennestvet, Baie Commeau
GLUCOSE—110 bbls, Malayan Prince, Iloilo
ROSIN, GUM—(San Bernardino) 100 bbls, 50 dms, Cartagena; 80 dms, Cali; 30 dms, Pasto; 25 bbls, Maracaibo; 10 dms, Porto Sucre; 144 dms, 4 bbls, Valparaiso; 4 bbls, Talcahuano; 40 bbls, Callao; 20 bbls, Pimentel; (Malayan Prince) 125 bbls, Shanghai; 100 bbls, Tsingtao; (Mormacsul) 250 bbls, Rio Janeiro; 200 bbls, Santos; 63 dms, Montevideo
TURPENTINE—(San Bernardino) 2 dms, Panama; 10 dms, Callao
GUM—(Mormacsul) 100 cs, Santos; 50 cs, Sao Paulo; 128 dms, 350 cs, Buenos Aires; 60 dms, Campana
SPIRITS—(San Bernardino) 25 cs, La Guaira; 10 dms, Santiago; 50 cs, Concepcion; 260 cs, Callao; 25 cs, Lima; 30 cs, Salaverry
WOOD—20 cs, Malayan Prince, Manila

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Brastagi, October 10; General Tosta, October 14; Helle, October 7; Monbaldo, October 17

BORAX, GRD—32 bgs, Helle, Port of Spain
GASOLINE—2 dms, General Tosta, Belize
PAINT—1 pl, General Tosta, Cozumel
PHOSPHATE—(Monbaldo) 1,000 tons, Genoa; 1,000 tons, Savona
GROUND—507 tons, Brastagi, Port Swettenham
TURPENTINE SPIRITS — 250 gls, Helle, Bridgetown

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—74,049 bbls, Beaconoil, Baytown
KEROSENE—5,423 bbls, Beaconoil, Baytown
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—62,239 bbls, Franklin K Lane, Baytown; 147,010 bbls, W S Farish, Baytown; 19,681 bbls, Paco, Baytown; 111,836 bbls, J A Moffett Jr, Baytown; 71,592 bbls, Chr Th Boe, Baytown; 141,587 bbls, Charles G Black, Baytown; 111,310 bbls, E M Clark, Baytown

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—68,119 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 5,282 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 37,426 bbls, Edwin B De Golio, Richmond; 59,500 bbls, Camden, Seattle; 11,688 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 68,020 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 65,832 bbls, Harvester, San Francisco; 60,682 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle; 30,255 bbls, Warwick, Oleum; 68,020 bbls, Mojave, Seattle
KEROSENE—2,017 bbls, Harvester, San Francisco
OIL, DIESEL—5,032 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 1,444 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 16,000 bbls, Camden, Seattle; 3,556 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 3,138 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 4,076 bbls, Harvester, San Francisco; 20,132 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle
FUEL—8,100 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 65,562 bbls, Los Angeles, Seattle; 7,427 bbls, Stanley Griffiths, Seattle; 2,446 bbls, Coast Miller, Portland; 2,531 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 72,000 bbls, Pat Doheny, Martinez; 8,364 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 50,394 bbls, Torres, Portland
FURNACE—2,270 bbls, Mojave, San Francisco; 3,934 bbls, Mojave, Seattle

Cargo Ship Arrivals

October 22 to November 4

New York

Agwistar	Progreso	Oct 26
American Banker	London	Oct 25
American Importer	Manchester*	Oct 25
American Trader	London*	Oct 31
Antigua	Puerto Barrios*	Oct 27
Arkansas	Tacoma*	Nov 1
Ashkhabad	Novorossisk*	Oct 26
Astrea	Maracaibo*	Oct 31
Baltistan	Busreh*	Oct 29
Black Osprey	Rotterdam*	Oct 29
Blankaholm	Kotka*	Nov 1
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Oct 24
Bremen	Bremen*	Oct 28
Buenaventura	Port au Prince*	Oct 31
Caledonia	Glasgow*	Oct 30
Chinese Prince	Shanghai*	Oct 26
City of Florence	Calcutta*	Nov 4
City of Los Angeles	San Francisco*	Oct 25
City of San Francisco	San Francisco*	Oct 31
Clara	Fiume*	Nov 2
Coamo	Trujillo*	Oct 31
Consul Corfitzon	Hernosand*	Oct 31
Crispin	Bahia	Nov 3
Cristobal	Cristobal*	Oct 24
Dakotan	Portland*	Nov 3
Deutschland	Hamburg*	Oct 28
Drottningholm	Gothenburg	Oct 31
Edwin Christenson	Longview*	Nov 1
Eidsvold	Bombay*	Nov 4
Estrella	Marseilles*	Oct 24
Exchester	Istanbul*	Nov 3
Exochorda	Jaffa*	Oct 27
Exminster	Piraeus*	Oct 31
Fernlane	Naples*	Oct 27
Floridian	Portland*	Nov 4
Forbes Hauptman	Los Angeles*	Oct 29
Fort Amherst	St John's*	Oct 26
Franconia	Liverpool*	Oct 24
Frida	Valparaiso*	Nov 4
Gertrude Maersk	Manila*	Oct 25
Gerolstein	Antwerp	Nov 3
Gudrun Maersk	Antwerp*	Nov 3
Gunvor	Paramaribo*	Oct 25
Hanley	Seattle*	Nov 2
Harry Luckenbach	Seattle*	Oct 27
Hollywood	Portland*	Oct 24
Ile de France	Havre*	Oct 25
Keiyo	Cebu*	Nov 4
Kersten Miles	Soderhamn*	Oct 31
Maidan	Calcutta*	Oct 31
Manhattan	Hamburg*	Oct 27
Massmar	Portland	Nov 4
Mexico	Vera Cruz*	Nov 1
Mormactide	Kemi*	Nov 4
Munargo	Buenos Aires*	Oct 27
Muncaster Castle	Manila*	Oct 24
Nebraskan	Tacoma*	Oct 26
Nicolai Ejov	Leningrad	Nov 1
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam*	Nov 4
Nordvard	Sundsvall	Oct 31
Pan America	Buenos Aires*	Nov 2
Paris	Havre*	Nov 2
Paul Luckenbach	Seattle*	Nov 3
Ponce	La Romana*	Oct 23
Port Hunter	Auckland*	Oct 29
Prometheus	Batavia*	Oct 26
Quaker City	Liverpool*	Oct 31
Republic	San Francisco*	Nov 4
Rex	Naples*	Oct 26
Robert Maersk	Antwerp*	Nov 3
St Louis	Hamburg*	Oct 26
Samaria	Liverpool*	Oct 31
Sandhamn	Vancouver*	Nov 1
San Felipe	Portland*	Oct 26
Santa Lucia	San Antonio*	Oct 31
Santa Paula	Curacao*	Oct 31
Santa Rita	Chanaral*	Oct 24
Santa Rosa	Curacao*	Oct 24
Sanyo	Dairen*	Nov 3
Saturnia	Trieste*	Oct 25
Scanpenn	Copenhagen*	Oct 27
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	Oct 25
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Oct 25
Singkep	Macassar*	Oct 26
Skjelbred	Yokohama*	Nov 4
Sonnavind	Buenos Aires*	Nov 2
Southern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Oct 27
Statendam	Rotterdam*	Oct 30
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	Oct 31
Stuyvesant	Paramaribo*	Oct 24
Tai Yin	Hongkong*	Oct 30
Talamanca	Puerto Colombia*	Oct 27
Tampa	Calcutta*	Oct 30
Texas Banker	Houston*	Oct 24
Texas Ranger	Houston	Nov 1
Veendam	Rotterdam*	Oct 25
Veragua	Port Limon*	Oct 30
Vigilant	Gdynia	Nov 4
Vingaren	Kotka*	Oct 26
Vinni	Yokohama*	Oct 27
Weltevreden	Macassar*	Nov 3
West Cusseta	Dunkirk*	Oct 29
West Kebar	Accra*	Oct 31
Westernland	Antwerp*	Oct 25
Wind Rush	San Francisco*	Oct 29
Yamaura	Kobe*	Oct 27

* And other ports

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—4,751 tons, S S Orion, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; November
4,891 tons, S S Grena, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s 3d; Gulf loading, 12s 3d; December
5,590 tons, S S Barendrecht, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; November
5,500 tons, S S Pallas, clean, Gulf to Algiers, Fedalla, Rouen, Sete, San Louis, 17s 3d for three ports discharge; December
—— tons, S S ——, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; November
75,000 bbls, S S Dillwyn, crude light, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 17c a barrel, followed by another trip up Coast, 18c a barrel; November
5,937 tons, S S Fenris, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 12s 3d; November
3,177 tons, S S Elsa, clean, Aruba to Fedalla, two consecutive voyages, 11s 3d; December
2,883 tons, S S Katendrecht, clean, Gulf to Antwerp, 13s 9d; November
—— tons, S S ——, dirty, Gulf to West Africa, consecutive voyages; November
3,415 tons, S S Virgilia, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; November
3,206 tons, S S Raila, clean, Gulf to French Mediterranean, 14s; Fedalla, 14s 6d; December
4,754 tons, S S Havprins, clean, Gulf to North Spain, 11s 6d; South Spain, 12s 6d; November
75,000 bbls, S S Mallory, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 17c a barrel; November
POTASH KAINIT—— tons, S S ——, Germany to United States, $2.75, F I O; November

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended October 26

Caraway seed, 500 bags; filthy.
Cassia oil, 35 drums; not U. S. P.
Codliver oil, 331 drums; not U. S. P.
Cod oil, industrial, 656 drums; restricted use.
Coriander seed, 166 bags; filthy.
Henbane, 83 bales; spurious.
Medicinal preparations, 10 cases; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 3 parcels; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 1 parcel; dangerous drug.
Nutmegs, 26 bags; moldy.
Pollack liver oil, 90 drums; restricted use.
Sage leaves, 24 bales; filthy.
Sesame seed, 67 bags; filthy.

Atlanta

Week Ended October 26

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Baltimore

Week Ended October 26

Coriander seed, 100 bags; filthy.
Sesame seed, 336 bags; filthy.

Boston

Week Ended October 26

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended October 26

Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Philadelphia

Week Ended October 26

Caraway seed, 60 bags; filthy.
Coriander seed, 400 bags; filthy.
Cumin seed, 128 bags; filthy.
Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Gasoline Freight Reduced

The New York Public Service Commission has approved commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad on gasoline, kerosene, blended gasoline, petroleum fuel oil, distillate, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, minimum weight as per rule 35 of Official Classification, from Wellsville to Medina, 14c. per hundredweight; effective October 24; petroleum fuel oil, residual, tankcars, from Renesselaer to Albany and from Rensselaer and Albany to West Albany, rates advanced to class rates; effective November 6.

Administration of New Federal Drug Law

—Continued from page 59

wise, any attempt to depict the opportunities and difficulties attending the enforcement of the food, drug, and cosmetic act will inevitably be unsatisfactory, because one must adhere too strictly to the letter of the law and limit himself to an appraisal conjecturally of the possibilities under it. The subject is one which can be more profitably discussed two or three years hence.

All that with propriety may be said now, trite or platitudinous as it sounds, is that the degree to which administrative functioning will realize on the possibilities offered by the new law for the suppression of abuses in the production and marketing of foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics will be in direct proportion to the facilities provided; that, in recognition of the importance which the law ascribes to findings of facts by the administrator, it will be our purpose to procure all facts practicable from whatever sources available and to deal with them fairly when acquired; that we purpose a continuation and, where possible, an extension of the program of cooperation with State and municipal officials. Finally, the law was enacted for the protection of consumers. In its enforcement we shall proceed on that premise, but without prejudice to an intent to deal equitably and, I hope, civilly with all parties.

Nichols Medal Won By Dr. J. H. Hildebrand

—Continued from page 4

Professor Hildebrand was born in Camden, N. J., November 16, 1881, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the bachelor of science degree in 1903 and the Ph.D. in 1906. After studying at the University of Berlin for a year, he became instructor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907. In 1913, he went to the University of California as assistant professor. He has been full professor at California since 1918, and from 1923 to 1926 was dean of men. He was chosen faculty research lecturer at the university in 1936.

During the World War, Professor Hildebrand, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, was successively captain of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and major and lieutenant colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service. He has been associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society since 1932 and is author of a society's monograph on the "Solubility of Non-Electrolytes" as well as of a textbook in chemistry; an advanced reference book in inorganic chemistry in collaboration with W. M. Latimer, and a great many scientific articles. From 1924 to 1926 he was consulting chemist for the United States Bureau of Mines.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 66

dertone is decidedly better than was the case earlier. Lubricating oil markets also are revealing improvement.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 63-66 octane, 4c. to 4¼c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4⅛c. to 4⅝c.; 70-72 octane motor, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 60-62, 400 endpoint, 3¾c. to 4c.; 64-66, 375, 4c. to 4¼c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4c. to 4⅛c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 white, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 3, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—Firmness was the keynote of the domestic market during the past week, with all prices remaining stationary. Foreign inquiries and exports continued good. U.S. motor gasoline was quoted at 4⅞c.; U.S. motor below 62 octane at 4⅞c.; 63-67 octane at 5½c. and 68-70 octane at 5⅞c.—the foregoing prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued to be quoted at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 75c. per barrel at terminal and 80c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

ACTIVE FIRM with headquarters in San Francisco is desirous of securing agencies for the sale of chemicals, insecticides and chemical specialties in northern California. BOX 165, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, concern with established following and warehouse wishes contact reliable manufacturer insecticides, fertilizers or other agricultural chemicals desiring introduce lines or establish additional accounts in Texas and surrounding states. Write Chemicals, 2323 Milam street, Houston, Texas.

Equipment Offered

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS.—Ten No. 3 Rotex sifters, motor driven; two 24-inch Mikro pulverizers; twelve vacuum dryers, shelf and rotary type; nine W. & P. mixers; five Sweetland filters; twenty plate type filter presses; thirty centrifugal machines; miscellaneous; rotary dryers, pulverizers, jacketed kettles, etc. Send for complete listing. We buy and sell from a single item to a complete plant. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York City.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

TRUSTEE LIQUIDATING paint and chemical machinery. Offer drum cleaning machine, mixers for paints, powders, etc., all types, jacketed kettles, pumps, varnish kettle and truck, varnish cooking equipment, roller mill, powder packaging and weighing machine, kneading and mixing machines, label pasting machine, Hammer mill, tanks, grinder, laboratory centrifuge, stills, testing ovens, heaters, etc. Mimeograph machine. Write for prices and pictures. BOX 133, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED in good serviceable condition, one pebble paint mill fifty to one hundred gallon capacity, state price and where mill can be seen, in first letter. Address Charles Hahn, 9-45 Main avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Factories Offered

VARNISH MANUFACTURER — two-story brick building, 40'x100'; yard space and sheds; varnish fires. J. P. Clark Company, 478 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. EVergreen 8-8950.

BRICK BUILDING. One story, 75'x200', concrete floor, 18'-20' headroom, sprinklers, live steam available; railroad siding. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn near subway. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Wanted

DICYCLOPENTADIEN technical quality, for export, quantities of 100 to 500 kilos, submit sample and quotation. BOX 171, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

SALES MANAGER of proven ability wanted to represent a million dollar company in the promotion of paints, enamels, etc., to the jobber and dealer trade. References, which will be strictly investigated, are required. BOX 160, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VARNISH MAKER or helper. State age, experience and full particulars. BOX 168, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PRODUCTION CHEMIST for alkyd resin department; age 26 to 35; must be man of action, reliable laboratory worker with considerable production experience, preferably synthetic resin or varnish manufacturing. State education, experience, references, salary, and enclose non-returnable recent photograph. BOX 169, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

EXPERIENCED SALES executive desires executive or sales position with drug, cosmetic, or brush manufacturer. Thoroughly acquainted with wholesale drug and dry goods, chain drug and department stores in the East, South and Southwest. Pharmacy graduate. Am married, forty-two years old, of good character and personality. Prefer to locate in or near Atlanta, Ga. BOX 144, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—Recent graduate, organic and analytical, with some experience in paint and in analytical work, desires opportunity in any chemical field. Location immaterial, available immediately. BOX 155, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WHITE GOODS expert wants position as superintendent of paint and varnish factory. Makes the very best flat white, gloss white and enamels, and full line on market today. Will submit samples. BOX 156, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN with established trade, 25 years' following in New England industrial, railroad and marine trade. Seeks early connection with established manufacturer with full line of lacquers, paints and synthetics. BOX 157, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 24, desires sales, research or production work. Mechanical (photo-reproductive), analytical, electrical and process (pyrophosphate) experience. Acquainted with cosmetic, industrial and household specialties. Research on fish and vegetable oils. BOX 162, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, following among drug and medical profession in Southern states seeks connection pharmaceuticals or cosmetics; references. BOX 166, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, five years' experience on petroleum products and chemicals. Now employed, but seeks better opportunities. Location, prefer Chicago territory. Edward Tutles, 408 N. Lawlor, Chicago.

Positions Wanted

WHOLESALE DRUG chemical man twenty-two years' experience nationally known concerns, desires position buyer, assistant or salesman with wholesale drug, import-export, chemical manufacturer, department or chain store organization. BOX 167, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SUPERINTENDENT paint manufacturing or plant manager twenty-five years' practical experience in the formulation and manufacture of shelf goods, architectural finishes, marine paints, etc. Practical knowledge of the manufacture of varnishes. Thorough knowledge of paints and varnishes. Can run a plant efficiently and economically. Open for position. BOX 170, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES EXECUTIVE, successfully identified with chemical and allied interests for twenty years, offers his services in any capacity where out of the ordinary capabilities or unusual combination of training and experience is required. BOX 172, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—detail man—thoroughly experienced in pharmaceuticals, biologicals, chemicals, with a record for dependability, wishes to connect with reliable firm with opportunity for advancement. Highest type references furnished. BOX 173, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

BUYERS of any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

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See equipment in our classified listings above.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page* 55

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations were shaded ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound, the easier tone being a reflection of developments in the local tallow situation. There was a fair inquiry.

Lard.—Changes in local cash quotations were generally within moderate limits in the absence of wide changes in futures in the West. There was a fair export movement. Domestic trade was reported as quiet. Receipts of hogs at some points were smaller.

Stearin.—The market was steady at the recent decline. There was a fair inquiry.

Tallow.—An easier tone developed in the local market for spot tallow, sales being reported at 5⅛c., showing a decline of ⅛c. The market appeared to be steady at the lower level with offerings light and the inquiry for comparatively small or moderate quantities reported as fair.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 22 to October 28, inclusive, comprised 5 contracts, a total of 300,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
October	5.35	5.35	.....
November	5.22	5.22	5.20@5.25

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Demand apparently has been inclined to improve in the cash lard market. Tone seems somewhat better and the activity has been stepping up here and there in a way to encourage sellers quite a bit. The shipping trade is described as fair.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, October 22, to the close Friday, October 28, is shown in the following table:—

	—Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$7.32	$7.40	$7.27	$7.27	$7.42
December.	7.47	7.47	7.32	7.37	7.47
March	7.95	7.95	7.80	7.85	7.97

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; prime, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; fancy, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 5c. to 5¼c.; No. 1, 4⅞c. to 5c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound; A white, 5c. to 5¼c.; B white, 4⅞c. to 5c.; yellow, 10-16, 4½c. to 4¾c.; yellow, 16-20, 4¼c. to 4½c.; brown, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; lard, packages, 8¼c. to 8½c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5⅛c.; extra oleo stocks, 9c. to 9¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 8½c. to 8¾c.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	Oct. s. d.	Jan. s. d.	May. s. d.
Saturday	46 6	42 0	42 6	42 9
Monday	46 0	42 0	42 3	.. ..
Tuesday	46 6	42 3	42 6	42 9
Wednesday	46 6	42 3	42 6	42 9
Thursday	46 6	42 ..	42 ..	42 6
Friday	46 6	42 6	42 6	42 9

Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	21 9	18 6
Monday	21 9	18 6
Tuesday	21 9	18 6
Wednesday	21 9	18 6
Thursday	21 9	18 6
Friday	21 9	18 6

Animal Oils

Lard. — Buying interest was apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities, the movement of such lots for the week being fair. The market retained a steady tone.

Neatsfoot. — No broadening of trade was noted but there was a fair inquiry in a jobbing way from local and other consumers. A steady tone prevailed.

Oleo.—There were no further developments in the way of price changes, the market being steady at the decline announced in the previous week. Business was reported as quiet.

Tallow.—Quotations were stationary and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Trade was routine.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The general animal oils market is steady. Buying has been fairly good.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, tanks; and 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels.

Waxes

Bees.—Steady prices and fair demand prevailed and on the whole the market was in fair shape at the close of the past week. At the moment, not much buying of crude was being done but a revival of such operations will come when seasonal offerings are received from the main primary markets.

Candelilla.—The market was very firm as quoted at the source and on the spot. A fair but not expanded demand was noted and most business was taken under conditions lacking the element of substantial competition.

Carnauba.—Very good business was reported. Orders reached the spot in volume and contributed much to the already very firm position on spot. Reports from Brazil showed no signs of change from the practically strong position prevailing during the past several weeks. Shippers' prices were maintained sturdily and they were not the least disposed to accept bids.

Japan.—Demand was narrow to light. Buyers bought as needed and most transactions were within jobbing size. Prices lacked further change but they seemed to be slightly easier in undertone on the spot.

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Dividends Declared

Class and period.	Amt.	Pay.	Record.
All-Penn Oil & Gas Co.	$0.05	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Atlantic Rfg. Co. Com. (Q)	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 22
Goodyear Tire & Rub. Co. Pfd. (Q)	1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Greene Cananea Copper Co	.75	Nov. 14	Nov. 7
N. J. Zinc Co	.50	Dec. 10	Nov. 19
Phillips Pet. Co. Com. (Q)	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 4
St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co	.20	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Sun Oil Co. Com. (Q)	.25	Dec. 15	Nob. 25
Texas Gulf Producing Co. Com	.15	Dec. 15	Nov. 18
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co. Pfd	.50	Oct. 25	Oct. 21
Wesson Oil & Snowdft Co. Pfd (Q)	1.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

Oil-World Exposition Committees Are Named

Committees have been named for the Oil-World Exposition, to be held in Houston, Texas, April 24 to 29. Chairmen of the various committees are:—General program, J. Russell, of the Gulf Oil Corporation; drilling and production, George Corliss, of the Humble Oil & Refining Company; refinery, W. H. Curtin, of W. H. Curtin & Co.; petroleum safety, J. J. Delahide, of the B. F. McDonald Company; conference on refinery laboratory procedure, K. H. Clough, of W. H. Curtin & Co.; entertainment and oil men's banquet, Frank Carothers, of Norville-Wilder Supply Company; foreign dinner, R. L. Dudley, of the Gulf Publishing Company, and transport, Leo New, of the United Gas System.

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Paramet Chemical Corp..... —
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Pennsylvania Refining Co..... 64
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Pressed Steel Tank Co..... —
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U. S. Industrial Chemical Co..... —
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